REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL,

1879-80.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1879-80.

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Summary.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN having been selected to preside over the Commission appointed by the Supreme Government to enquire into and report on the organization of the army in India, the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was, during his absence at Simla, from the middle of July to the commencement of December 1879, filled by Sir Steuart C. Bayley, Chief Commissioner of Assam, who retained also charge of the Assam administration. During his tenure of office, Sir Steuart Bayley visited the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Patna, Durbhunga, and Mozufferpore in Bengal, and the districts of Sylhet and Cachar within the Administration of Assam. Besides inspecting public offices and institutions at the various stations embraced in his tour, he specially availed himself of his visit to Bankipore formally to instal the Maharajah of Durbhunga in the charge of his estates, the Maharajah having attained his majority and ceased to be under the care of the Court of Wards.

Changes of administration.

Several important steps were taken during the year towards carrying out more fully than hitherto the policy of admitting natives of the country to the higher ranks of the public service. The Government of India deemed it desirable to formulate definite rules for the guidance of the Local Governments and Administrations on the subject, and under these persons not natives of India have been declared admissible to certain specified classes of appointments only, and all other appointments will in future be exclusively filled by natives. The higher grades of the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services have thus been practically closed to Europeans, save in exceptional cases, when the sanction of the Supreme Government is obtained to a departure from the rules.

The steady decrease in the number of covenanted civilians allotted to Lower Bengal, and the increase of work in almost every branch of the administration, having rendered an addition to the Subordinate Executive Service necessary, the sanction of the Government of India had to be obtained to an increase of 25 in the strength of this service, and a further increase of six was sanctioned after the close of the year. A saving in the cost involved was, however, effected by the creation of a new grade of Deputy Collectors on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem, (the lowest grade formerly having been Rs. 200,) and the new officers were appointed to this grade. Rules have also been issued by the Supreme Government to provide for the regular and periodical appointment of natives of India to the Covenanted Civil Service under Statute 33 Vic., chapter 3. One such appointment had been made in Bengal in 1878. Under the new rules the Local Governments will annually nominate persons for appointment by the Government of India. Last year two appointments were allotted to this province, and the gentlemen appointed are now working as probationers, subject to confirmation by the Governor-General in Council on their passing the departmental examination and being favourably reported upon. The creation of an additional judgeship for the districts of Burdwan and Bankoora afforded an opportunity of introducing an experienced native officer into the superior ranks of the Judicial Service, and a native sub-judge was selected for the post.

An important revision of jurisdictions in the districts of the Burdwan Division was carried out during the year, the main object of the changes being to reduce the limits of the Burdwan district, which was too extensive for efficient administration by a single officer, and to enlarge the small districts of Bankoora and Beerbhoom. The amalgamation of the appointments of Judge and Commissioner at Chittagong, which was approved in 1876, having been found not to work satisfactorily, the arrangements previously in force have been reverted to. A separate Judge has been appointed to the district, and the Commissioner's duties are now purely executive, except as regards the disposal of appeals from the scheduled district of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. His charge has been increased by the transfer of Tipperah from the Dacca to the Chittagong Commissionership.

In September 1879 the Supreme Government authorized the exemption from the License Tax of all incomes below Rs. 250 per annum. This measure resulted in the remission of Rs. 9,55,890, or nearly one-third of the gross demand, and in the exemption of 579,674 out of the 740,432 persons previously assessed. A new Act has since been passed, under which the minimum assessable income has been fixed at Rs. 500; and an improvement has been introduced in the administration of the law in Calcutta, by transferring the assessment and collection of the tax from the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation to the Collector.

Political.

No event of any political importance occurred in any of the Tributary States within the Lower Provinces, nor was there any disturbance of the friendly relations between this Government and the States adjoining the frontier. Shujeh Jain, the Deb Rajah of Bhootan, who assumed office only in March 1879, died on the 17th June 1880, and has been succeeded by Jigme Namgay, who formerly held the post, but retired on account of his advanced age. Towards the close of the year a raid was made by a small band of Bhooteas on a village in British territory, about a mile and a half from the Buxa Cantonment, and six people were carried off to Bhootan. Measures were at once taken to protect and reassure the villagers, but it appeared, from enquiries that were immediately instituted, that the raid had been committed by private individuals in Bhootan, in order to recover some slaves and servants who had settled in British territory, and had no political significance whatever. The return of the persons carried off, and the surrender of those of the raiders who were recognized, have been demanded under the terms of the Treaty with Bhootan.

Owing to the abundant and well-distributed rainfall, the harvest in the Cooch Behar State was an excellent one, and, both financially and in other respects, the year was one of great prosperity. The income of the State was far in excess of that in the previous year, and there was a net surplus of revenue over expenditure of more than three lakhs of rupees. Owing to a change in the Law of Limitation, there was a sudden increase in the litigation of both the civil and revenue courts, and a corresponding increase in the stamp revenue. In Cooch Behar, as in the regulation districts in these provinces, there was a great decrease in crime. The title of Maharajah Bahadoor was at the close of

the year conferred upon the minor Chief by His Excellency the Viceroy, and the *sanad* and *khillut* of the title were presented to the Maharajah by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 30th March last.

The peace of the Eastern Frontier continued unbroken during the year; but on two occasions rumours of raiding parties of Shendus marching towards British territory reached the local officers of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. On both occasions, however, the reports proved on enquiry to be unfounded, and it is probable that one of them at least originated with the Howlongs, who were not invited to the Durbar held by the Deputy Commissioner in January, and would have been glad to render it a failure by keeping the friendly Chiefs on guard in their own villages. Soya, one of the Thanglowa Chiefs in British territory, who had on various occasions rendered valuable services to the local officers, died during the year; and as he left no male issue, his village has been placed in the hands of a manager until a dispute as to the succession is disposed of. Benkuia, the principal Chief of the Howlong clan, died also about the close of the year. The policy of Government, of non-interference in affairs beyond the frontier, was clearly explained to all the Chiefs at the Durbar. There was a false rumour of a Lushai raid on Hill Tipperah in December 1879, and about 300 Hallams and Tipperahs left their homes in consequence, and were only brought back after considerable difficulty. The only considerable change effected during the year in the internal administration of the State of Hill Tipperah was the experiment of bringing one of the most important items of the State revenue—the cotton-tax—under direct management, instead of farming it to speculators. Financially, the change has not been successful. Notwithstanding the opposition of his relatives, the Maharajah has adhered to and enforced his orders prohibiting domestic slavery, and no instance of any person being bought or sold has been brought to notice. The military force in the State has been slightly raised; and all the military posts, when visited by the Assistant Political Agent, were found to be in good order, and garrisoned according to their requirements.

The tributes of all the Chiefs of the Tributary Mehals of Orissa and the South-Western Frontier were punctually paid in full. The relations of the Maharajahs of Mohurbhunj and Keonjhur, the most important of the Tributary

States, with their subjects were of the most harmonious character, and their government was marked by great liberality and an earnest desire to promote the welfare of their people. The conduct and administration of the other Chiefs were, with three exceptions, fairly satisfactory. In the States of Narsingpore, Talchere, and Duspulla, it was found necessary to restrict the authority of the Rajahs by the appointment of a dewan for each State, to be paid by and to advise the Chief, but to be nominated by the Superintendent, and not liable to removal without his consent. Rajah Pitumber Deo, the Chief of Boad, one of the Orissa Tributary States, died in October 1879, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Jogendra Deo, a youth 22 years of age, who had taken part in the administration of the State during his father's lifetime.

Surveys.

The professional survey work of the year was confined to Khoorda and Darjeeling. In Khoorda the work of cadastral survey, originally undertaken by the professional survey, was eventually made over to a non-professional party as noticed below. The Darjeeling professional survey was engaged in surveying the station, the lands reserved for cinchona, for tea, and for native cultivation beyond the Teesta, the reserved forest boundaries, and boundaries of Government khas lands; in arranging for the congregation of the settlement maps of the Terai jotes, and in other operations, the general result of which is to make the preparation and publication of a new map of the district both desirable and possible. A partial survey of Independent Sikkim was also made by the officer in charge of the survey party. Experience has confirmed this Government in its decision to dispense, as a general rule, with the aid of the highly-trained staff of the Survey Department in carrying out the ordinary settlement surveys of the province. During the past year non-professional parties, combining both survey and settlement duties, have worked in Midnapore, Khoorda, the dearah tracts of Eastern Bengal, Darjeeling, and Chittagong. In Midnapore the party was employed in the revision of previous defective measurements, and the completion of measurements on a number of Government estates, besides a variety of in-door office work. In Khoorda the progress made during the year was considerable: 147 villages, embracing an area of 84 square miles, were surveyed cadastrally; the outer boundary of the estate adjoining the Tributary Mehals and Madras, and comprising 150 miles, and the majority of the detached tracts of the estate and a number

of rent-free holdings were demarcated; and first traces of the cadastral plans of 274 villages, as well as the record of rights of these villages, were prepared. The dearah survey remained in the charge of the Deputy Collector who has been employed on it for some years past. The total area surveyed during the season ending with September 1879 was 591·30 square miles, as compared with 558 square miles in the corresponding period of the previous year, and altogether 160·205 beegahs were assessed as accretions. The Darjeeling work consisted chiefly of a settlement survey of the tract reserved for native cultivation in the Daling sub-division, and was conducted by the Assistant Commissioner. In Chittagong the experimental survey of thanna Chuckeriah was completed at the beginning of the year. The chief object of this survey was to ascertain to what extent the old noabad settlement operations fell short of covering the whole area of the thanna, and to what extent cultivation had spread into lands not covered by settlements. The result showed that a large proportion of the actual cultivated area was unassessed, having been either omitted from assessment at the previous settlement, or since brought under cultivation; and as the thanna is in many respects typical of the district, there is ample reason to believe that a general survey and re-assessment of the lands of the district would well repay the Government. The old measurements gave 16,466 acres under cultivation, and 27,219 acres of waste, or a total of 43,685 acres. In the recent survey 28,934 acres were found under cultivation and 88,186 waste, or a total of 117,120 acres. The former measurements thus fell short of the real area by 58 per cent. Proposals for bringing the whole district under survey are before the Government.

Settlements.

During the year 237 original settlements, 587 resettlements, and 203 summary settlements were effected, resulting in a net increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 1,07,129. At the close of the year there were 8,928 estates (a large proportion of which consists of Western Dooars jotes and Chittagong noabad taloeks) awaiting settlement, the estimated revenue on these being Rs. 11,16,207. The expenditure incurred in the course of the year was Rs. 2,79,657. Considerable progress was made with the noabad settlements in Chittagong. Since the commencement of the operations, 875 settlements have been made, with an aggregate increase of Rs. 34,307, or over 100 per cent. on the original demand, the greater part of which has been

obtained by the assessment of new lands hitherto cultivated free of rent. Larger establishments were sanctioned last year, and it is hoped that the operations will be completed in the current year. In Khoorda also the progress has been satisfactory. Detailed instructions have now been issued by the Government in regard to the assessment of the various classes of tenures found in the estate, and these should greatly facilitate the completion of the work still in hand. The settlement will be made for a period of 30 years, terminating in 1910. In the Western Dooars of Julpigoree the rates of assessment for the pergunnahs under settlement have been approved by Government, and the jotedars have been called upon to exchange agreements. In Darjeeling the settlement of the Terai jotes was nearly finished, and a commencement was made with the hill lands. The chief feature of this settlement is the substitution of a land assessment for the house, poll, and cattle taxes which are at present levied. Settlement operations, on a more or less important scale, were also carried on during the year in Midnapore, Furreedpore, Noakholly, Lohardugga, Singbhoom, and Manbhoom. Since the close of the year the local officers have submitted their final reports on the settlement of the Sonthal Pergunnahs district, and the operations conducted under Act II (B.C.) of 1869 for the settlement of the special tenures of Chota Nagpore. An account of these settlements will be found in the body of the report. They were both measures of great importance, undertaken for the settlement of disputes between landlords and tenants which had a very disturbing effect on the peaceful administration of the districts concerned, and they have engaged the attention of the Government and the local officers for some years past.

Government estates.

The total number of Government estates on the revenue roll during the year was 2,640, including 22 ryotwari tracts and 192 talooks or groups in Chittagong, which actually comprise 43,109 petty estates. The aggregate demand of rent on all the estates was Rs. 25,54,577, of which Rs. 17,71,894, or 69·36 per cent., were collected, Rs. 1,19,395 were remitted, and Rs. 6,63,288 remained unrealized at the end of the year. The total collections showed an improvement over the results in the previous year, the standard of 90 per cent. having been exceeded in 14 districts, as against 10 in 1878-79. The policy of direct management is now steadily adhered to in regard to these estates, and new farming leases are very

rarely given. The advantages of this system, both to the Government and to the ryots, far outweigh any objections that may be urged against it. It affords an excellent training for the revenue officers by bringing them into direct and close contact with the ryots and giving them opportunities of acquiring an intimate knowledge of the material condition and moral character of the people; and, on the other hand, while protecting the ryot from illegal exactions, it teaches him that the Government itself insists on his punctually discharging his landlord's dues and complying with the engagements into which he has entered. As might be expected, local peculiarities prevailing in individual estates, or throughout entire districts, as well as differences in the degree of efficiency shown by the various establishments, prevented the attainment of uniform success in all divisions during the past year. Inclusive of the 43,214 petty estates in Chittagong, there were 44,041 estates under direct management; the total current demand was Rs. 19,50,194; and the collections amounted to Rs. 18,38,846, or 94·2 per cent. on the current demand. The percentage was as high as 110 in the Chittagong and 107·9 in Patna Division, and as low as 56·4 in the Burdwan Division, owing to a combination among the ryots on two temporarily settled estates in Midnapore to refuse payment of rents. The management of Government estates nowhere forms so large and important a part of the district administration, and is nowhere surrounded by so many difficulties, as in Chittagong. The success obtained last year in that district was considerable, but an improved system of management there has been projected and laid before the Government of India, which, it is believed, will produce still better results.

Wards' Estates.

The number of estates under the charge of the Revenue authorities in 1879-80 was 216 against 324 in the previous year, the reduction being accounted for by the release of a large number of hopelessly encumbered estates in Chota Nagpore. Sixty-two attached estates, of which 43 are in the Chota Nagpore, and 10 in the Dacca Division, still remained under the management of district officers. The number of wards estates was 154, being precisely the same as in 1878-79. Exclusive of seven estates for which no statistics have been received, the current demand of Government revenue on all estates managed by the Revenue authorities was Rs. 18,34,780, and the arrear demand Rs. 2,72,260, making

a total of Rs. 21,07,049. Of this, Rs. 18,41,990 were paid and Rs. 23 remitted, and there was an unrealized balance of Rs. 2,65,203, as against a balance of Rs. 2,72,269 at the close of the previous year. The Presidency Division alone was responsible for Rs. 1,60,233 of the arrear balance, Rs. 1,08,456 of this amount being due from the Nashipore debutter estate in Moorshedabad, and recoverable only as funds accumulate. The total demand of rent due to superior landlords from all the estates was Rs. 5,81,516, of which Rs. 4,00,936 were paid and Rs. 1,286 remitted. The unrealized balance was Rs. 1,78,033 (nearly the whole outstanding in the Presidency and Dacca Divisions), as compared with Rs. 2,14,488 at the end of 1878-79. The total demand of road and public cesses payable by the estates was Rs. 5,00,182, of which Rs. 4,26,578 were paid and Rs. 89 remitted. The balance remaining due was Rs. 73,805 against Rs. 78,989 at the close of the preceding year. Taking revenue, rent due to superior landlords and cesses together, the liabilities of the estates aggregated Rs. 31,88,747, and the payments were Rs. 26,69,504, or 83·7 per cent., leaving a balance of Rs. 5,17,044, after remissions.

Exclusive of the Durbhunga estate, which was made over to its proprietor during the year, and the figures for which need not be taken into account, the total rent demand of the estates was Rs. 93,22,318, consisting of Rs. 41,52,839 arrear and Rs. 51,69,479 current demand. The collections amounted to Rs. 49,44,823 only; the remissions were Rs. 3,85,837, and the arrears at the close of the year were Rs. 40,00,577, of which Rs. 17,78,994 were on account of current demand. Of this balance Rs. 4,74,985 are irrecoverable; Rs. 2,03,987 were not realizable at the close of the year; Rs. 2,27,320 were doubtful and disputed, Rs. 2,24,549 doubtful, but not disputed; and Rs. 28,69,736 were good and in course of recovery. The current demand of road and public works cesses due to the estates was Rs. 3,37,814, or 80·2 per cent. of the amount due from estates. The arrear demand was Rs. 3,50,713, raising the total demand to Rs. 6,88,527. The collections amounted to only Rs. 2,99,128, or 88·5 per cent. on the current demand, although only Rs. 1,008 were remitted. The Government has found it necessary to draw the attention of the revenue officers to the unsatisfactory results of the collection of both rent and cesses in the past year, as

disclosed by the above figures, and to impress on them the need for improvement in this respect. There was nothing in the circumstances of the year to warrant these results, as the harvests were generally good and the prices of all produce remained high. It is to be feared, therefore, that the Collectors do not now give that amount of personal supervision to the work of their managers which is essential to the successful administration of wards' estates.

The Board's attention has been constantly given of late to the reduction of the cost of managing these estates, and their efforts have met with some success. The general percentage of cost of management on the current demand of the estates in the past year was 11·4, showing a decrease as compared with the previous year. The rates levied on wards' estates to meet the cost of establishment in Government offices brought in Rs. 44,544, and this sum was credited to the Provincial revenues. An additional rate of four annas per cent. has recently been sanctioned to meet charges for extra treasury establishments, necessitated by the accounts of these estates. The heavy liabilities (amounting to a total of Rs. 18,41,759) of the estates taken over under the Chota Nagpore Encumbered Estates Act have enhanced largely the total indebtedness of all the estates in charge of the Revenue authorities throughout the province. The total debts during the past year were returned at Rs. 57,35,538. Of this, Rs. 11,04,420 were liquidated by payments, and Rs. 70,159 reduced by compromise, leaving a balance due of Rs. 45,60,959, of which Rs. 9,32,011 are disputed.

The education of the minors received due attention in all districts. The vast increase of educational facilities, which has occurred throughout Bengal in recent years, has been taken advantage of in making arrangements for the training of the minors, and the majority of the lads are now brought up, in or near their own districts, close to their homes. This system is both conducive to economy and agreeable to the wards' families, and is undoubtedly more likely to ensure the healthy physical and moral development of the minors than residence in an expensive institution in the metropolis. The Government has for these reasons taken up the question of abolishing the Calcutta Wards' Institute, and an enquiry into the matter is proceeding. The Institute had only ten pupils at the close of the year, out of 112 male wards under Government charge,—and there is no reason to doubt that these lads could be instructed at less cost and quite

as efficiently at any of the colleges or superior schools in the interior.

Course of legislation

During the year seven Acts were passed by the Bengal Legislative Council and received the assent of the Governor-General. The object of each of these Acts is noticed at length in the section of the report treating of the course of legislation.

Two other measures—the first, to provide against the spreading of certain contagious diseases among horses; and the second, to amend and consolidate the law relating to local rating for the construction, charges, and maintenance of roads and other means of communication, and of provincial public works—were also passed during the year, but were vetoed by the Governor-General on formal and technical grounds. The objects and scope of these Bills are stated elsewhere. They were subsequently re-enacted with modifications.

The labours of the Rent Law Commission, the appointment and scope of which were noticed in last year's report, were brought to a close in June 1880. The Commission submitted a full and complete report with a draft Bill, both of which have been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and also in Bengali and Urdu, with the view of eliciting the opinions of the officers of Government, as well as of the classes interested in land, upon the proposals put forward in these papers. A detailed account of the principles on which the draft Bill submitted by the Commission is framed, and of its main provisions, will be found in the body of the report. No actual recourse to legislation will, however, be had until the Government has had time fully to consider the opinions and criticisms invited upon the measure, or until the orders of the Government of India and of Her Majesty's Secretary of State have been passed upon the proposals which the local Government may eventually make.

Police.

The actual cost to Government of the police administration of the province, including the cost of the Chittagong frontier police and the Government contribution towards the Municipal and Railway police, but excluding the Calcutta and Suburban force, was Rs. 36,38,985, or Rs. 3,173 less than in the previous year. The strength of the entire force at the close of the year, including the police of the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the Railway police, but excluding the Municipal police, was 3,137 officers and 14,478 constables. There was an increase in the Railway police force owing to the employment of

extra men on account of the Gya and Patna Railway, and for the outpost of Damookdea on the Northern Bengal State Railway. An additional special reserve force of ten officers and a hundred constables was organized and maintained at Bhagulpore, and a similar force at Dacca, to replace the troops which were withdrawn from those stations during the year; a smaller force of five officers and fifty men has been enlisted at Berhampore since the close of the year, as the troops at that station have also been removed. On the other hand, there was a great reduction in the police force employed under the Jail Department, owing to the extension of the warder system to all jails and subsidiary jails in the province. Much attention was paid during the year to the working of the Village Chowkidari Act, and several proposals were submitted to Government for the adoption of some scheme under which the chowkidars would be paid by or through the regular police, and the authority of the superior officers of the Government police increased at the expense of that of the punchayets. None of these proposals were, however, accepted by Government, and it was finally decided that, for some time to come at least, the Act shall remain unaltered; that, as far as possible, the difficulties that have been experienced in working it must be overcome by increased attention and supervision on the part of district officers; and that, if after longer experience any amendment of the law is found to be necessary, it must be in the direction of increasing the dignity, authority, and power of the village punchayets, instead of reducing them.

The total amount of cognizable crime reported was less than in any year since the passing of the present Criminal Procedure Code, the total number of cases being 108,771 against 113,621 in 1878. In the number of offences against property, in the decrease of which the public is most interested, there was a reduction of 8,248 as compared with the previous year, while there was a large increase in the number of cases under the excise law and in prosecutions for committing nuisances and for offences under special and local laws. Not only was the number of serious offences against person and property combined, and against property only, lower than it has been for many years, but, as compared with 1878, there was a decrease under every heading except robbery with hurt, of which there was one case more than in the previous year, and serious mischief, which

showed an increase of 70 cases. Under every head of serious offences against the person only, except under those of attempts at murder, drugging, and using criminal force, there was a decrease, and the result of police action was, as regards this class of crime, in every respect better than in the previous year. The decrease in the total amount of reported crime, and in offences against property, was no doubt in a great measure due to the improved condition of the people, resulting from the fall in prices since 1878. Of the total number of cases reported to the police and preferred direct to Magistrates, 91,043 were investigated by the police, and in 38,510 cases convictions were obtained. The number of persons arrested was 101,167, of whom 61,284 were convicted. Concurrently with the general decrease in crime, the number of possible offenders punished on suspicion of bad livelihood has, in consequence of the orders of Government restricting those prosecutions, fallen from 2,480 in 1875, and 3,618 in 1876, to 604 in 1879. In non-cognizable offences there was a decrease of 1,620 cases, the total number being 93,627 against 95,247 in 1878. There were no prosecutions under the Vernacular Press Act or the Dramatic Performances' Act, and the total number of prosecutions throughout Bengal under the Arms Act was only 191.

The publication of a *Police Gazette* in three languages (English, Bengali, and Hindi) was sanctioned early in the year, and the departure of every professional thief from his house is now notified for the information of the police of other districts. Arrangements have been made, with the sanction of the Government of India, for the transfer to the jails of their native districts before release of all prisoners who are members of criminal tribes, so that the police of their own districts may be made acquainted with the facts regarding their conviction and be in a position to watch them after their release.

The returns of offences in Calcutta and the Suburbs show a decrease of 4,174 in the total number of cases reported, there being a reduction of 4,846 cases in the town and an increase of 672 cases in the Suburbs. The total amount of property stolen was Rs. 1,11,294, of which Rs. 71,061 was recovered, the percentage of property recovered being higher than in any previous year. There were 709 convictions of Europeans and Eurasians under the Penal Code against 884 in the previous year. Owing to the falling off in the number of ships entering the port there was a further

decrease last year in the number of cases under the Shipping Acts, the cases reported being only 284 against 410 in 1878 and 551 in 1877.

There was a great falling off in the imports of arms during the year, but there was a slight increase in the amount of gunpowder imported. The principle on which the Arms Act is worked in this province is that licenses for the possession and use of arms and ammunition should be granted as freely as possible, and that people should be encouraged to come forward to obtain them. All landholders and municipal commissioners of approved loyalty and good position in Lower Bengal have been exempted from the prohibitions in the Act against going armed and possessing arms without a license, and spears of all kinds have throughout the Lower Provinces been excluded from the operation of the Act. The total number of persons killed by wild animals was 1,264 against 1,374 in 1878 and 1,256 in 1877; and the number killed by snakes was 9,515 against 9,944 in 1878 and 8,879 in 1877.

Criminal justice.

Altogether 197,294 persons appeared before the Magistrates' courts during the year, of whom 60,869 were discharged without trial or acquitted, 127,699 were convicted, and 3,711 were committed for trial to higher tribunals. Of those convicted 28,977 were sentenced to imprisonment, and the remainder to fine and whipping. The total number of witnesses who attended the different courts was 402,477. The total number of persons sentenced to whipping during the year was 4,086 against 4,739 in 1878; and in 91·84 per cent. of the cases the punishment was inflicted for theft or receiving stolen property. In only 80 cases were those flogged able to read and write. Several important changes of criminal jurisdiction were made during the year. The sessions division of Julpigoree and Darjeeling was abolished, the former district being attached to Rungpore, and the latter to Dinagepore. A new sessions division was created, including Pubna and Bogra, and the district of Maldah was annexed to the Rajshahye sessions division. Including Calcutta, the number of sessions divisions at the close of the year was thirty, comprising within their jurisdiction 43 districts and 126 divisions of districts.

Prisons.

The general features of the jail returns of the year, as compared with those of 1878, were a great decrease in the number of admis-

sions; a decrease, though not so great, in the number of prisoners discharged; a small decrease in the average jail population throughout the year; an increased mortality; and a considerable decrease in the jail population at the close of the year. The year opened with 19,232 persons in jail. The number of prisoners of all classes received during the year was 67,929, a smaller number than in any of the previous six years; and there were 18,347 prisoners in the custody of the Jail Department on the last day of the year. The decrease of 3,187 in the number of direct admissions, indicating a considerable reduction in crime, was due in a great measure to the better harvest and lower prices of the year. In the districts of the Dacca Division, and in other districts where the crops were damaged by floods, there was generally an increase in direct admissions. The average number of boys in the Alipore Reformatory rose from 50 in 1878 to 86 in 1879. The establishment of a central jail at Dacca was sanctioned by the Supreme Government in November 1879.

The stricter discipline in the Bengal jails, and the greater regularity with which offences and punishments are now entered in the registers, have resulted in a large increase in the number of recorded offences by prisoners. Apart from these causes, the introduction of large manufactures in central jails and the more uniform allotment of tasks have rendered it almost impossible for short work to escape detection; and the returns show that in the past year the number of cases in which corporal punishment was inflicted for jail offences was nearly twice as great as in 1878, more than twice as great as in 1877, and more than three times as great as in 1876. The question whether the power of Jail Superintendents to inflict corporal punishment should not be restricted by more stringent rules than hitherto is now under consideration.

Including an expenditure of Rs. 2,21,855 by the Public Works Department on account of original jail buildings, the total cost of the Jail Department for the year was Rs. 15,58,293. As compared with the previous year, there was a large saving of more than one and a quarter lakhs of rupees in the cost of diet, owing to the adoption of the reduced scale recommended by the Prison Conference and approved by the Supreme Government, the fall in the price of rice, the substitution of maize for wheat in the

diet of Behar prisoners, and the extension of the scale of diet for non-labouring prisoners to all under-trial prisoners and prisoners in subsidiary jails.

The average number of prisoners under sentence of labour during the year was 16,893. Of these, 2,817 were employed as prison officers and servants; 4,268 on public works, jail buildings, and repairs; 1,032 on gardening; and 6,709 on manufactures, including the preparation of articles for use or consumption in jail. Owing to the great increase in the number of prisoners employed in connection with jail buildings, the number actually engaged in manufactures was 1,410 less than in 1878, and the total net profits—Rs. 3,11,500—were less by more than half a lakh of rupees than the net profits of the previous year. The average net earnings per prisoner engaged in manufactures were, however, Rs. 46-7 against Rs. 45-8 in 1878 and Rs. 39-11 in 1877.

There was a great increase of sickness and mortality in most of the jails in the province. Although the average daily jail population was below that in 10 out of the previous 16 years, the average number of prisoners in hospital was higher than in any of the 16 years; and only in the year 1863 did the ratio of the average number sick to the average daily population exceed that in 1879. The total number of deaths in jail in 1879 was higher also than in any of the previous 16 years except 1866, when both the jail population and the mortality were raised by the pressure of famine. Excluding cholera cases, the percentage of deaths on the average daily jail population was higher last year than in any of the preceding 16 years; and the year 1866 was the only year that, even including cholera cases, showed a higher mortality compared with the population than 1879. The great sickness and mortality of the year cannot be attributed to the general state of public health, and the chief cause appears to have been the adoption of the reduced diet-scale proposed by the Prison Conference appointed by the Supreme Government. When the new scale was introduced, Superintendents were instructed to watch its operation very closely, but the effect appears to have been so gradual as to escape the observation of those who were constantly with the prisoners. As soon as the defects of the scale were brought to notice a change was made; and the extra allowance of food which has been given since the 1st April last, and a reduction

in the hours fixed for extramural labour, have already had a most marked and beneficial effect on the health of the prisoners.

Civil Justice.

The total number of original suits under trial during the year in the various civil and revenue courts in the interior was 491,282, of which 396,577 were decided. The re-arrangement of the different grades of moonsifs noticed in last year's Administration Report was completed in 1879, and the total number of moonsifs of all grades is now 223, of whom eight are employed in the province of Assam. But notwithstanding the increased number of courts, the pressure on some of the officers is still very great. Six moonsifs had each to decide more than 3,000 suits in the past year, and the total number of suits instituted in civil courts in the interior has increased by more than 50,000 in the past five years. The business before the mofussil Small Cause Courts has also much increased in the past few years, but the number of cases pending before these courts was at the close of the year slightly lower than at the beginning. No change was made in the number of Small Cause Courts; but owing to the formation of Pubna into a judgeship, the Small Cause Court at Pubna was withdrawn from the Kooshtea circle, and the Subordinate Judge of Pubna was appointed Judge of the Small Cause Court. With the exception of the two years 1865-66 and 1878-79, the amount of litigation in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes was higher than in any year since the establishment of the Court; but as a Bill for the amendment of the law relating to the Presidency Small Cause Courts is before the Legislature, the consideration of the question of strengthening the Court has been postponed for the present. The number of suits disposed of on the Original Side of the High Court was 855, and the number of appeals and applications disposed of, 5,967. The arrears in the High Court at the close of the year were extremely heavy. On the Original Side the number of civil cases pending, including vice-admiralty, testamentary, intestate, and divorce cases, was 918—a higher number than on the corresponding date in any of the previous ten years except 1878, when there were 40 more cases on the file of arrears. On the 31st December 1878, however, the total number of first and second appeals pending was 2,392 against 3,540 at the close of the past year. In only two years in the previous decade were the arrears on the Appellate Side so great as at the beginning

of the current year (1880), and in those years the arrears were far less on the Original Side; in only one year were the arrears on the Original Side so great as at the beginning of the current year, and in that year the arrears on the Appellate Side were one-third less than those at the beginning of 1880. The High Court is, under its present constitution, unable to prevent the accumulation of arrears, and the knowledge that cases remain on the file for lengthened periods enables wealthy suitors to use the Court as an instrument for harassing and annoying their poorer and less substantial opponents. A scheme for the constitution of divisional appellate courts, which should be able rapidly and efficiently to dispose of the mass of appeals which now come before the High Court, was submitted by the local Government in 1877. The main objects aimed at were to diminish the arrears in the High Court and the consequent hardship on suitors owing to the delay in the decision of their claims; to secure that an appeal to the High Court, when allowed, may be a complete appeal on the facts as well as on the law; to remedy the injustice at present imposed on all but the richest litigants who are unable to obtain a final decision on their cases without carrying them on from the remote interior to the tribunal in Calcutta; and to increase the finality of the decisions of the local appellate courts by strengthening their authority and enhancing their reputation. The adoption of this scheme was last year indefinitely postponed on the ground of financial pressure, and the final orders of the Government of India and the Home Government on the application of this Government asking for a reconsideration of the measure have not yet been received.

Registration.

The operations of the Registration Department advanced greatly during the year 1879-80, the total number of registrations being 609,109, or 9,958 in excess of the number in the previous years, while the net revenue was Rs. 4,13,095 as compared with Rs. 3,79,531 in 1878-79 and Rs. 2,06,881 in 1877-78. The appreciation of the working of the department by the public was shown by an increase of 21,528 in the number of optional registrations. There was an increase in the registrations of each class of document affecting immovable property, except leases for more than one year; the decrease under this head being mainly due to the cessation of settlement operations in the Durbhunga estate. In the registration of bonds for the payment of money there was a large

increase, while there was a slight decrease in other optional registrations. Out of the 44 districts in which the Indian Registration Act is in force, there was an increase of registration in 25 and a decrease in 19, the districts which contributed most to the general increase being Nuddea, the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, Bankoora, Midnapore, and Chittagong. Excepting those districts in which the fluctuations in registration are sufficiently explained by the changes of jurisdiction that took place during the year, the only districts in which there was any noticeable falling off were Durbhunga, Shahabad, and Chumparun. The different provinces contributed to the total operations of the department in the following proportions:—Bengal Proper, 80·4; Behar, 15·6; Orissa, 2·1; and Chota Nagpore, 1·9 per cent.

The total number of registration offices open at the close of the year was 292 as compared with 295 at the beginning of the year. The principal office changes during the year were the substitution of *ex-officio* sub-registrars for special officers at Berhampore, Burdwan, Hooghly, Mozufferpore, and Rungpore; the appointment of a special sub-registrar at Pubna; the abolition of the offices at Barrackpore, Bood-Bood, Chandbally, and four small rural offices; and the opening of four new rural offices in the districts of Burdwan, Bankoora, Pubna, and Chittagong. The new system of remunerating special sub-registrars, noticed in last year's administration report, having been found to work successfully, a system based on the same principles was introduced for the remuneration of rural sub-registrars from the 1st January 1880. The levy of an additional fee of four annas per month for the custody of any document remaining unclaimed for more than a month after the completion of registration was sanctioned during the year. The Indian Registration Act was also amended by Act XII of 1879, the principal amendments being those providing that every court granting a certificate of sale shall send a copy to the registering officer having jurisdiction, and removing the restriction under which deeds registered by two or more persons might be partially registered and partially refused registration.

Sixteen new joint-stock companies were registered during the year, and the total number of companies in existence on the 31st March 1880 was 174, representing an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 8,00,31,500, and a paid up capital of Rs. 6,91,82,596. The new companies consisted of nine tea companies, one company for the manufacture of

ice, one lime-manufacturing company, three banking companies, one company for manufacturing Portland and other cements, and the Darjeeling Steam Tramway Company for working a steam tramway from Silligoree to Darjeeling.

Although there was an increase of four in the number of offices under the Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act, the total number of ceremonies registered was less by 780 than in the previous year. As the Act, as at present worked, is of no practical benefit to any large section of the Mahomedan community, or in any considerable tract of country, a small committee has been appointed to consider and report on the whole subject of the registration of Mahomedan ceremonies and a proposal to extend the Kazis' Act of 1880 to the Lower Provinces.

Municipal administration.

Three years having elapsed since the date of the first election of Commissioners for the town of Calcutta under Act IV (B.C.) of 1876, a fresh election was held in October 1879. The results were but slightly better than those obtained in 1876. Every effort was made to induce the electors to take the trouble to vote, but, except in one or two wards, where candidates who enjoy special popularity presented themselves, the number of persons who exercised the franchise was altogether insignificant. In only three wards did more than 500 persons vote, while in nine the number was less than 250, and in four less than 100. Eleven Commissioners were elected by less than 100 votes each, and in one ward the votes of nine persons were distributed between two candidates. There can be no doubt that the main body of the population of Calcutta is profoundly indifferent on the subject of municipal representation, though there are ambitious persons who endeavour to convince the public to the contrary. The loan debt of the Calcutta Municipality on the 31st December 1878 consisted of Rs. 95,22,730-2-2 to Government, and Rs. 61,49,600 to the public. A great relief to the present generation of rate-payers was afforded by a concession made by the Government of India under which the municipal debt to Government was consolidated into one loan, to be discharged, after surrender of the sinking fund on the Government loans, in 60 equal half-yearly payments. The value of the sinking fund surrendered on 1st January 1879 was Rs. 16,89,184-7-2, and a sum of Rs. 2,346-0-9 was adjusted. The balance, Rs. 78,31,199-10-3, was accordingly consolidated. The debenture loan was

increased during the year by six lakhs, of which four lakhs were required for drainage works and two lakhs for the extension of water-supply. The operations connected with the realization of the arrear demands were most unsatisfactory. A large amount of work was left undone in the Assessing, Collecting, and Warrant Departments, and no satisfactory explanation could be offered. The total amount at the disposal of the Commissioners during the year was Rs. 43,36,946, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 31,29,682. The question of the extension of the water-supply was much discussed during the year, but the only outcome of the discussion and of the report of a special committee was a further reference to an enlarged committee after the close of the year. The Commissioners have been urged to come to a decision on this important subject without loss of time, and to endeavour to include some scheme for supplying pure water to the more thickly populated parts of the suburbs, where much sickness and mortality are attributable to a bad supply of water. Meanwhile, the laying of an independent main between Tallah and Wellington Square has been sanctioned by Government. An arrangement was made for a complete system of tramways for the town of Calcutta. The inactivity of the Commissioners in regard to the reclamation of foul tanks and the improvement of bustees was most unsatisfactory, and Government had to call upon them for a special report, showing what they propose to do during the current year, what action has been taken under the sections of the law relating to bustees, and what rules they have framed under the law in regard to the erection of new blocks of huts. The Government of India have expressed approval of the determination of this Government to insist on this important question being taken up in earnest and a definite plan of operations being adopted.

The number of municipalities in the interior is 193. There are 25 first-class and 99 second-class municipalities, 67 unions, and 2 stations. The number of Commissioners administering the affairs of these towns is 2,253—518 Europeans and 1,735 natives. The elective system is in force in Serampore, Burdwan, and Kishnaghur. The Act for the cleansing of all private and public latrines is in operation in the first-class municipalities of the Suburbs of Calcutta, Howrah, Dacca, Rampore Beauleah, Gya, Hooghly, Comillah, Bhagulpore, Kishnaghur, and Jessore. The gross receipts of all the municipalities amounted to Rs. 21,98,180,

and the expenditure to Rs. 22,47,048. The excess expenditure was met from the balances of the previous year.

Marine.

The administration of the local marine and the conduct of the Pilot Service were generally satisfactory during the year. Some changes of importance were introduced in the rules affecting the distribution of work among the pilots, and they have been amply justified by the results. The object aimed at was to prevent the absorption of an undue share of the pilotage of the port by a few favoured members of the service, and to ensure a fairer distribution of the work among the several grades; and the measures adopted were a re-allotment of tonnage among the grades and the imposition of certain restrictions on the system of allowing applications for pilots, and the employment of special pilots on steam lines. The number of pilots on the establishment at the close of the year was 67, and there were also 22 leadsmen, making a total of 89 officers. During the year 896 vessels entered and 895 left the port, and the total tonnage of the shipping, both inwards and outwards, amounted to 2,836,420 tons. If the two years 1876-77 and 1877-78, during which there was an abnormal increase of shipping on account of the large exports of grain to the famine-stricken districts of Southern India, be left out of consideration, the number of arrivals and departures in the past year was the lowest of any year since 1869-70, while the aggregate tonnage was the highest, save that for the year 1878-79. The average tonnage of vessels visiting the port has in fact been steadily increasing since 1869-70, reaching its maximum (1,584 tons) in the past year. Of the arrivals last year, 442 were steamers and 454 sailing vessels, and of the departures, 434 were steamers and 441 sailing vessels. These figures do not include steamers plying to Chandbally and native craft. The percentage of accidents on the shipping during the year was 2·45, and the only total loss which occurred within the limits of the port was that of an inland steamer, which struck the bank and foundered in Diamond Harbour Reach. The small number of casualties bears testimony to the efficiency of the pilots, the accuracy of the surveys of the river, and the good management of the port. But, although no serious casualty occurred within the limits of the port, the year was marked by three lamentable disasters on the coast. The first of these was a collision between the ship *Brenhilda* and the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Ava*, which took place

on the night of the 31st May 1879, about 70 miles from the Sandheads, resulting in the foundering of the *Ava* with the loss of 76 lives. The second occurrence was the stranding and subsequent loss of the ship *Lady Belhaven* on the Argo Flat, at the mouth of the Haringhatta river in the Sunderbuns, on the 3rd July 1879. The crew succeeded in reaching the Hooghly in their boats, and were rescued. The third casualty was the total loss of the ship *Philosopher*, with twelve lives and the entire cargo, on the 26th September 1879, at the mouth of the Davy river, on the coast of Orissa. Marine Courts of Enquiry were held in all three cases. A notification was issued during the year making pilotage compulsory in the Hooghly for all vessels of a burthen exceeding 200 tons, with effect from 1st January 1880. The Committee on Marine Expenditure, which was mentioned in the last report, submitted their report during the year; but their recommendations were not of such a character as to enable the Government to effect immediately any material reduction of expenditure.

The Government of India prescribed during the year two sets of rules for the medical inspection and the quarantine of vessels respectively—the first to be introduced at once, and the second as occasion arises, and with their previous sanction in each case. The medical inspection rules apply to vessels arriving at the Sandheads with cholera, small-pox, or any other common Indian epidemic on board, while the quarantine rules are intended for the more serious cases in which vessels come to the port with plague, yellow fever, typhus or other fatal epidemics not ordinarily prevalent in India. The Port Health Officer inspected in the past year 509 incoming and 416 out-going vessels, carrying a total of 29,457 men, of whom 25,485 were Europeans and 3,972 natives. The arrangements for the proper supply of water, lime-juice, and provisions to the crews were generally good, and no complaint was made. The Health Officer made special enquiries into the effect of a seafaring life and of exposure to extremes of climate on native seamen, and was led to the conclusion, from the facts gathered by him, that the mortality among lascars at sea is not greater than among European sailors, and that the sojourn of the lascars on board tends to improve their health, which is too often impaired by habits of dissipation on shore. The sanitary condition of the Hooghly foreshore has been greatly improved of late years, and the only nuisances of any importance

which still survive are to be found in some parts of the Howrah bank. The health of the port showed some improvement during the year. There were 2,126 cases admitted into the hospitals against 3,292 in 1878, and the number of deaths was 61 against 80. A very satisfactory feature in the returns of sickness and mortality was a great decrease in cases of sunstroke or heat apoplexy, only three such cases, resulting in two deaths, having been reported, against 52 cases and 20 deaths in the previous year. There were 13 cases of scurvy against 12 in 1878. The prevailing diseases in the port are malarious fevers and bowel-complaints. These complaints are generally caused by exposure to the night air, due to the practice of sleeping on deck, which is common among the seamen.

Continued depression of trade caused a further decrease in the receipts of the Shipping Office during the year, the total amount realized having been Rs. 23,835 against Rs. 25,757 in 1878-79. The number of seamen shipped was 13,638, and the number discharged 13,086, against 14,909 and 13,572 respectively in the previous year, British seamen and lascars largely exceeding other nationalities as usual. Of British seamen, 2,154 and 2,257, and of lascars, 9,152 and 8,937, were respectively shipped and discharged. The number of distressed seamen sent home (only 62 against 144 in 1878-79) showed a considerable decrease, and this is attributed by the Shipping Master mainly to the sanitary arrangements introduced by the Health Officer. The practice of fraudulently giving substitutes after engagement is still much resorted to by lascars, but it is hoped that the system of licensing boarding-houses frequented by them, which has now been revived, will have some effect in checking this.

The Calcutta Port Trust had at the close of the year a consolidated debt of Rs. 53,40,349, and a permanent book-debt (which is not repayable) of Rs. 17,65,000. Interest is paid on these amounts at 4½ per cent. in half-yearly instalments, and the consolidated debt is being further liquidated in like instalments, so as to be entirely cleared off in 30 years. The assets of the Trust, estimated according to the expenditure incurred on new works, on the purchase of a portion of the land occupied, and on the formation of the reserve funds held, amount to Rs. 1,21,10,811. The reserve funds consist of a Jetty Fund, an Insurance Fund, a Depreciation Fund on account of the

Port Block, and a Port Fund to meet extraordinary expenditure such as might be rendered necessary by a cyclone or similar disaster. The total amount held in these funds is Rs. 6,67,833. The income of the Trust during the past year was Rs. 18,64,293, as compared with Rs. 18,57,990 in 1878-79. The ordinary revenue expenditure, including the half-yearly payment on account of debt, was Rs 13,67,948. The amount appropriated for new works and improvements was Rs. 5,85,612, Rs. 32,634 were held on suspense account, and Rs. 2,57,140 remained as a cash balance at the end of the year. The expenditure on works was incurred in improving the accommodation for sea-going vessels at the Jetties and boat traffic at the Inland Vessels' Wharves, on the Tramway, and on works of general improvement. The steady progress in the construction of new works and improvements, which has marked the administration of the Commissioners from year to year, was fully maintained during 1879-80; but much nevertheless remains to be done to complete the arrangements required for the large and growing traffic of the port, and a heavy annual outlay will be indispensable for some years to come.

The development of the trade of Chittagong, which began in 1877-78, progresses steadily. The number of vessels which visited the port last year was 1,989, with a gross tonnage of 162,901 tons, against 2,140, with a gross tonnage of 135,672 tons, in the previous year. The reduction in the number occurred entirely in ballam boats, the place of which has been taken by native brigs. There was a large increase in foreign shipping, native coasting vessels, and native brigs engaged in running to and from Naraingunge. The principal exports consist of grain, jute, and tea. Shipments of grain declined last year, but those of jute increased largely, and of tea slightly. The principal imports are salt and earth-oil. The importation of salt showed a marked advance during the year, while there was a considerable fall in imports of earth-oil.

The trade of the Orissa ports continues to advance, and the returns for the past year indicate that the foreign trade of the province in rice is establishing itself on a permanent footing and undergoing rapid development. The number of vessels frequenting the ports, inwards and outwards, was 1,091 against 1,229 in 1878-79; but the gross tonnage increased from 404,240 tons to 477,060 tons. The most important work of improvement carried out during the year

was the putting up of a first-class dioptric light in the False Point Light-house. The light is visible from a distance of 20 miles, and is of great use to vessels sailing to or from the Hooghly.

Meteorology.

Meteorological observations were taken regularly during the year at one first-class, seven second-class, and twelve third-class observatories in Bengal and Assam. A daily publication of the weather reports, started some years ago for the protection of the port of Calcutta, is now arranged for. The observations are explained in a style intelligible to the general public, and a chart illustrative of the meteorology of the Bay of Bengal for the day accompanies each report. The publication has already acquired much popularity in Calcutta. The mean temperature of the year was slightly in excess at all stations, except Calcutta and False Point, and at these places the decrease was probably due to a change in the site of the observatories. The rainfall was very considerably below the average (about twenty inches) in the whole of the Burdwan Division, and was also deficient over the greater part of the Presidency and Dacca Divisions, the deficiency over these divisions varying very largely, and averaging about ten inches. The rainfall was, on the other hand, largely in excess over the whole of Behar and Northern Bengal, the excess in this area averaging 8·25 inches. There were several small storms at the head of the Bay during the months of September, October, and November, the majority of which reached the Orissa coast, but disappeared almost immediately afterwards. One, which lasted from 10 P.M. of the 15th September to 10 A.M. of the 16th, gave stormy weather and very heavy rainfall to the coast region of Orissa from Balasore to Pooree.

After the termination of the rains, there was a small cyclone stretching from Orissa to Akyab. It appears to have travelled nearly due east and struck the Chittagong coast near Cox's Bazar. It was accompanied by a slight storm-wave, which did some damage, especially on the island of Moiskhal.

Economic condition of the people.

The general outturn of the crops was satisfactory, except in parts of the Burdwan, Dacca, and Orissa Divisions, where the crops were more or less damaged by floods. In the Cox's Bazar sub-division the crops suffered from the cyclone of the 26th October 1879.

The material condition of the people was generally very prosperous. In parts of the Dacca Division, however, which were affected by the floods, there was some distress during the early part of the year. In the Orissa Division the non-agricultural classes suffered from the high prices of food-grains. In Behar, where the material condition of the people has attracted much attention of late years, there are symptoms of some amelioration; and though it may be long ere the condition of the province becomes thoroughly satisfactory, forces are undoubtedly at work which must in time bring about a decided change. Education, trade, railways, and canals, are all producing their natural effects; and it is hoped that, as regards the cultivating classes, the labours of the Rent Commission will result in giving them what they most need—security of tenure and protection against undue enhancement. The great success of the Tirhoot and Gya lines shows that what the country above all things wants is a complete system of railways. These lines are already paying a considerable net profit to Government, over and above the charges for interest on the capital outlay. The manufacture of sugar is making rapid strides in Shahabad and Gya, and the cultivation of the cane is much facilitated by the provision of canal water. In other parts of Behar the prices obtainable for agricultural produce of various kind have so much increased that Government has found it necessary to offer an enhanced price for crude opium throughout the province. The increase in the excise receipts is another sure proof of the augmented spending power of the people. In Bengal generally the prosperity of the peasantry is rapidly increasing. The increased consumption of piece-goods and the rise in the revenue from excise leave no doubt of this. The traffic on the Northern Bengal State Railway is expanding month by month, and at times during the year it was reported that the rolling-stock was unequal to the extraordinary demands made upon it for the jute traffic.

There was no marked change in the prices of food and labour, except in the Chota Nagpore Division, where the cost of the principal food-grains fell considerably in all the districts.

Agriculture and horticulture.

With the view of securing competent persons to carry on in Bengal the study of scientific agriculture, two special scholarships of £200 a year each have been created, to be held for two

and a half years by science graduates of the Calcutta University at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. A Bengali gentleman of high scientific attainments and a Mahomedan graduate of Behar have been selected as the first scholars.

In horticulture many experiments are carried on in the Royal Botanical Garden at Howrah. The work of remodelling the garden has made considerable progress. Additions have been made to the ornamental water, avenues have been opened out, and swampy ground reclaimed and prepared for plants. Considerable additions have been made to the herbarium. The *Ceara* rubber and the quick-growing Guango or Rain-tree have been found to thrive extremely well with hardly any trouble, and it is hoped that these useful trees will be largely cultivated in Bengal. Some coarse grasses from Orissa were sent to Europe by Dr. King for trial, and it has been reported that some of them are little inferior to *Esparto* grass, which is so largely used in paper-making. In the Lloyd Botanical Garden at Darjeeling several thousands of seedlings have been raised, and considerable quantities of plants and seeds were received and distributed.

Forests.

The total area of the reserved forests at the end of the year was 2,945 square miles, showing a decrease of 22 square miles, which was due to the exclusion of the Shahabad forests, covering an area of 41½ square miles, while only 19½ square miles were added during the year, it having been found impossible to complete arrangements for notifying further reserves contemplated in Singbhoom, Chittagong, and other Divisions. The expected accessions to the reserved forests in the various Divisions amount to 1,798 square miles, so that the total reserved area will eventually cover 4,743 square miles. The only demarcation work now left is in tracts regarding the boundaries of which some question has still to be decided, or the limits of which are liable to modifications by the proceedings of the Forest Settlement Officers. There has been a further decrease in prosecutions for breach of forest rules. The number of cases tried last year was 67, involving 158 persons, against 74 with 247 defendants in 1878-79, and convictions were obtained in 56 cases against 38 in that year. The plantations were extended by 139½ acres, and now cover 953½ acres. The forests enjoyed comparative immunity from fires during the year, and protective measures

were successful over 423,105 acres out of 147,836 acres to which they were applied. The great fires of 1879 in Sikkim and Darjeeling are said to have resulted in immense destruction of canes and bamboos, rendering those articles extremely scarce in the hills, besides damaging seriously the forests of rhododendron and oak. The number of trees felled in the past year was 3,295 as compared with 6,481 in 1878-79, but the quantity of timber brought to the depôt increased from 78,082 to 100,017 cubic feet, and, in addition to this, 152,101 maunds of firewood charcoal were supplied by the depôt in Darjeeling and Julpigoree. The gross sales of timber from the depôts decreased from Rs. 1,66,649 to Rs. 1,36,464, owing to slack demand for Public Works purposes. The average cost to the department of the timber brought to the depôt during the last six years has been Rs. 86 per 100 cubic feet, and the average rate of sales Rs. 143 per 100 cubic feet. The total forest receipts in the past year were Rs. 4,49,524, the charges Rs. 2,75,748, and the surplus Rs. 1,73,776, as compared with Rs. 4,16,027, Rs. 3,38,675, and Rs. 77,352 respectively in 1878-79; but the surplus in the latter year was reduced by an exceptional payment of Rs. 63,492 for lands in Kurseong. The favourable results of the past year were mainly due to the successful working of the Sunderbuns and Chittagong forests.

Manufactures

The cultivation and manufacture of sugar in Shahabad have received a great impetus from the facilities afforded by the extension of the canals, and by the invention by Messrs. Thomson and Mylne of improved iron-mills for pressing the cane. The tobacco farm of Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co. on the lands at Poosa, made over to them by this Government, turned out about 130,000lb. of manufactured leaf during the year, and they have now begun the manufacture of cigars. The success of the experiment has, however, still to be established. The total area under tea cultivation during 1879 was 38,668 acres against 35,708 acres in the preceding year; but the outturn was comparatively short, being 6,223,651lb. against 8,619,028lb. The decrease in the yield is attributed to unfavourable weather. Coffee-planting does not seem to have made any progress during the year. The silk industry, which had been steadily declining for some years, appears to be reviving in Moorshedabad and Beerbhoom. The consumption of the paper made at the Bally Mills is rapidly increasing.

Government Cinchona Plantations.

The season was very favourable for planting operations, and 644,222 young *Succirubra* trees were planted out against 353,415 in the previous year. Of the valuable *Calisaya*, 12,782 trees were planted out. Dr. King, who visited Java during the year to ascertain the conditions under which the Dutch have successfully grown this variety, has reported that, though in respect of soil and climate the Java plantations have advantages over those of Sikkim, labour is much cheaper in Sikkim. Various suggestions have been made by Dr. King, based on the valuable information obtained by him in Java. Meanwhile Mr. Gammie, the resident manager of the Mongpoo factory, has succeeded in preparing sulphate which has been pronounced pure by the Chemical Examiner, and is undistinguishable in appearance from that manufactured by the best European makers.

The manufacture of the febrifuge is progressing favourably, and the public demand for it is increasing. Mr. Gammie has succeeded in preparing a crystalline febrifuge, which is said to be free from the amorphous alkaloid. This preparation is now under trial in the hospitals.

Sea-borne trade.

The total import and export trade of the year in both merchandise and treasure was Rs. 64,13,40,351 against Rs. 58,58,66,345 in 1878-79, showing an increase of over 5½ crores of rupees; but it still fell short of the trade of 1877-78 by nearly 11 crores. Details of the trade are furnished in the report. The chief features of the Calcutta trade may be noted here.

In foreign *imports* there was a large increase of both merchandise and treasure. The improvement in merchandise was confined to duty-free goods, and followed closely upon the stimulus given to the importation of cotton piece-goods of the inferior kinds by the exemption of such goods from duty since March 1879. The imports of cotton manufactures (dutiable and free) increased by no less than one crore 78¾ lakh of rupees. In treasure there was an increase of nearly 21 lakhs in imports of gold, which affords evidence of the increased ability of the people to invest part of their earnings in jewellery and ornaments; and an increase of 107 lakhs in silver, due to a larger importation from China for the payment of shipments of cotton and opium. In foreign *exports*, Indian merchandise showed an increase, which occurred in raw cotton, hides and skins, wheat, jute and and jute-bags, poppy-seed, opium, saltpetre, and tilseed.

In linseed, rapeseed, tea, raw silk, rice, and indigo exportation declined considerably. The development of the export trade in hides and skins, particularly with the United States, has been most marked within the last year or two, the cause being, doubtless, the opening up of communications with new districts in the interior by the extension of the railway system in Behar and Northern Bengal. Jute exports also showed a large increase (61 lakhs) in the past year. The United States took 50 per cent. more of raw jute than in 1878-79, and (inclusive of the shipments to Hong-Kong, the bulk of which are transmitted thence to San Francisco) 30 per cent. more of gunny-bags, the number of these being 23,760,218 against 18,485,255 in 1878-79. There was, however, a general fall in the value of gunny-bags during the year, amounting to Rs. 3 on every hundred. In the import trade the increase in piece-goods is the most noteworthy feature. Grey goods increased by 85 millions of yards, white by nearly 21 millions, and coloured by 21 millions. The expansion of this trade is, no doubt, entirely to be accounted for by the present prosperity of the people, combined with the recent development of railways and other facilities of communication. With regard to the exemption of certain classes of these goods from duty under the notification of March 1879, it may be remarked that, while entailing a considerable loss of revenue on the Government, the change has neither depressed the local manufactures nor proved an unmixed boon to either the home manufacturer, the importer, or the consumer. The Government has, through it, lost in Bengal 13½ lakhs of rupees revenue during the past year, and will lose more in future years, as the trade adjusts itself to its new conditions. Importers and manufacturers have had to undergo much inconvenience and some loss in adapting their arrangements to meet the altered requirements of the market. Consumers get a cheaper, coarser, and possibly even a more durable article, but not precisely the article they prefer. The local manufactures have not been ousted from the market; but Lancashire has been driven to manufacture a new class of goods, which merely ousts another class of Lancashire goods falling under the dutiable standard. The sacrifices made by the Government of India have been, in fact, attended by no corresponding advantages, while, on the other hand, they have had in many ways a distinctly mischievous effect upon trade, and have caused precisely the confusion which was anticipated

and foretold by many who were opposed to the surrender of this valuable source of revenue. It can hardly now be maintained by any one that India, at all events, has derived any benefit from the remission of these duties. The somewhat too strict enforcement of the orders contained in the notification have led to complaints from importers, for the remedy of which special orders have been given by this Government and the Government of India. It would seem however that the only satisfactory and final solution of the difficulty is to bring all classes of cotton goods on to the customs tariff again at an equal, but reduced, rate of duty. The present system is one which it is practically impossible to work with fairness, and it has certainly not fulfilled the declared expectation of its authors.

Internal trade.

The work of traffic registration in respect of the internal trade at present carried on in Bengal comprises a record of the trade of the ports of Calcutta, Chittagong, and Orissa; of that carried along the Nuddea rivers, the Midnapore, Hidgellee, Orissa, and Calcutta Canals; and of the trade between British India and Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan, registered on the northern frontier of Bengal. Full details of the results of the past year's registration are given in the body of the report. It is impossible to speak confidently of the accuracy of the returns. Those relating to the frontier trade are quite worthless, as it is not possible to devise a system under which such scattered overland traffic can be registered.

Public works.

The total outlay on public works amounted to Rs. 1,26,34,850, as shown below—

		Rs.
Imperial ...	Guaranteed Railways	1,98,284
	Military and other services	4,80,033
	Irrigation	20,77,631
Provincial ...	Buildings and roads	33,27,231
	Irrigation	18,61,208
District road works		40,69,590
Local ...	Buildings and roads	3,52,965
	Irrigation	2,908
Total direct expenditure on works from Public Works Funds		1,23,69,880
Contributions		1,50,783
Tuccavee outlay		1,14,187
	Total ...	2,64,970
	Grand Total ...	1,26,34,850

This expenditure was incurred under the heads "Roads and Buildings," "Irrigation," and "Railways."

Roads and buildings.

The expenditure under the head "Roads and Buildings" was as follows:—

	Rs.
Imperial	4,80,033
Provincial	33,27,231
District roads	40,69,590
Local	3,52,965
Contributions	1,28,458
Total ...	83,58,277

Of the sum of Rs. 4,80,033 expended on imperial works, Rs. 33,338 were spent on military works, and Rs. 4,46,695 on civil buildings and on works of public improvement.

The outlay on provincial works amounted to Rs. 33,27,231, and was thus distributed—

	Rs.
On civil buildings	19,59,125
,, communications	12,94,883
,, miscellaneous public improvements	73,223

The expenditure on district roads, which amounted to Rs. 40,69,590, was thus made up—

	Rs.
Refunds	1,520
General management	2,20,770
Toll collection charges	4,625
Staging-bungalows and serais	13,818
Miscellaneous	392
Public works	33,63,463
Suspense	4,65,002

A brief account of the principal works completed and in progress during the year will be found in the body of this report.

The arrangements for concentrating the whole of the Bengal Secretariat Offices and the offices of the heads of all departments subordinate to this Government in Writers' Buildings were considerably advanced. Three large wings, commenced last year, were completed, and the design and estimate for adding a new façade to the old range of buildings was prepared.

Irrigation.

The capital outlay on irrigation works amounted to Rs. 16,15,601, distributed as follows:—

				Rs.
Orissa	...		...	4,67,756
Midnapore	...	...	...	1,60,532
Sone	...	...	...	9,87,313
		Total	...	16,15,601

The expenditure in the preceding year exceeded this amount by more than nine lakhs. The principal works in hand were:—In Orissa the extension of the Kendrapara canal to Jumbu, and construction of the outfall lock at that place. In Midnapore the widening of the first reach of the canal in order to increase the supply of water available for irrigation, and the construction of a dock for boats at its head. In the Calcutta canals, excavation of the new canal and well rinking for the foundation of the lock at Dhappa. In the Sone the heavy construction works of the Buxar canal were pushed on, 8⅔ miles of the canal opened for traffic, and 32½ miles of distributaries completed. In Midnapore the irrigated area increased to 100,178 acres against 58,731 acres in 1878-79, and 19,301 acres in 1877-78. This great increase must chiefly be attributed to the very deficient rainfall of the year. It may be noticed, however, that most of the leases entered into are for 5 years, so that no sudden reaction need be anticipated. In Orissa there was a falling off of upwards of 2,000 acres, chiefly in rubbee, owing to the closure of the canals for salt clearance in May. In the Sone there was a large falling off both in rubbee and rice, owing to the abundant rainfall obtained in those parts. The cultivation of sugarcane, however, to which irrigation has given such a stimulus in this district, continues to increase.

The receipts from navigation fell off during the year, except in the Sone and Midnapore. This was chiefly due to the dulness of the grain trade and the exhaustion of the stocks of grain in some districts created by the abnormal demand during the Madras famine.

The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 10,94,112 against Rs. 8,51,133 in 1878-79. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 9,20,498, thus leaving a profit of Rs. 1,73,614 against Rs. 45,523 in 1878-79, which was the first year in which Bengal irrigation has paid its working expenses with a margin.

Railways.

The railways under provincial administration in the past year consisted of the following lines:- The Northern Bengal, the Tirhoot, the Patna-Gya, the Calcutta and South-Eastern, and the Nulhatti State Railways. A Central Bengal Line is also contemplated. The surveys have been completed, and the several projects submitted to the Government of India. The Darjeeling Tramway, which is under provincial guarantee, was commenced in April 1879, and the work of construction has been proceeding since. The first portion of the line, between Siligoree and Kurseong, was opened for traffic after the close of the year. The total length of the provincial railways is 424¼ miles, of which 71 were completed in 1879. The number of passengers carried during the calendar year 1879 was 2,148,142, and the coaching receipts were Rs. 8,96,416; the goods traffic amounted to 205,531 tons, and the receipts to Rs. 9,33,228; and the income from the steam ferries, telegraphs, and miscellaneous sources was Rs. 4,69,729. The total revenue was thus Rs. 22,99,373. The working expenses having amounted to Rs. 18,89,874, the net profits were Rs. 4,09,499. The corresponding figures for 1878 were: Passengers 1,595,669, and coaching receipts Rs. 5,75,085; goods traffic 164,294 tons, and receipts Rs. 6,59,254; income from other sources Rs. 4,02,456; total revenue Rs. 16,36,795; working expenses Rs. 12,36,272; and net profits Rs. 4,00,523. There was an increase under every head in 1879, which was shared by all the lines. The figures for the financial year 1879-80 show still better results, owing to a considerable increase of traffic during the first quarter of 1880. The net revenue earnings of 1879-80, after deduction of working expenses, amounted to Rs 5,90,867. The Northern Bengal State Railway has been opened to Kaunea, and has now a total length of 243 miles, which completes the line as at present contemplated. The total capital expenditure on the line up to the 31st March 1880 has been Rs. 2,07,35,362. The total receipts in 1879 were Rs. 13,84,261, giving an increase of Rs. 4,04,730 over 1878; the working expenses were Rs. 12,59,140 against Rs. 7,37,724 in 1878, and the net profits Rs. 1,25,121 against Rs. 2,41,807. The passenger traffic increased from 437,030 to 642,236 persons, and the goods traffic from 55,735 to 87,838 tons. The net revenue earnings for the financial year 1879-80 were Rs. 2,39,159, or 1·15 per cent. on the outlay. The working expenses were 83 per cent. of the

gross earnings, owing to a large number of abnormal charges having fallen within the year. The Tirhoot State Railway has a length of 82 miles. The passenger traffic increased in 1879 from 422,534 to 468,501 persons, but the goods traffic declined from 57,169 to 52,204 tons, owing to a temporary stoppage of work resulting from floods. The total revenue, however, showed an increase of Rs. 17,427, and gave a surplus of Rs. 1,07,821 over the working expenses. The net revenue earnings for the past financial year were Rs. 1,53,648, or 2·45 per cent. on the outlay. The working expenses were as high as 71·97 per cent. of the gross earnings, in consequence of heavy repairs. The length of the Patna-Gya State Railway is 57 miles. The line was fully opened to Gya in June 1879, and its working for the financial year was most satisfactory, the net revenue earnings having amounted to Rs. 1,52,582 or 4·67 per cent. on the outlay. The working expenses were 55·07 per cent. of the gross earnings—a favourable result for the first year of the line. The Nulhatti State Railway yielded a net revenue of Rs. 31,181, or 8·97 per cent. on the amount of Rs. 3,47,450, which was at debit of capital at the close of the year. The working expenses were 66·8 per cent. of the gross earnings. The net earnings of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway amounted to Rs. 34,297, or ·51 per cent. on the capital, and the working expenses were 73 per cent. of the gross earnings.

Telegraph and Post-office.

The Telegraph Department being a branch of the Imperial administration, the local Government has only to examine and recommend local projects, and to assist in making the necessary financial arrangements. There are at present three projects under consideration, the first being an extension to Hookeytollah or False Point of the line now terminating at Jumboo; the second, the construction of branch lines to connect the stations of Rampore Beauleah and Serajgunge with the Northern Bengal State Railway; and the third, the construction of a line to extend communication to Chupra, Sewan, and Hutwa. The further extension of the postal system was checked during the past year by the necessity for stringent economy imposed by the military operations in Afghanistan. The principal event of the year in the administration of the department was the transfer of the money-order system from the treasuries to the post-offices, which took effect on the 1st January last, and has already

caused a large increase in transactions. The department now consists of the three circles of Bengal, Behar, and Eastern Bengal. The number of Imperial post-offices in these circles in the past year was 1,147, the length of the Imperial lines 9,060 miles, and the number of letter-boxes and village postmen 1,352. The zemindary post-offices were 288 in number, with a length of 11,740 miles. The half-yearly enumeration of articles sent through the post-offices showed that over sixty-four millions of letters, post-cards, parcels, packets, and papers were dealt with last year, against nearly sixty millions in the previous year, the increase being 7 per cent. The introduction of post-cards contributed to some extent to the increase; but, apart from this, the figures bear testimony to the great development of correspondence which has resulted from the introduction and extension of postal facilities. It is much to the credit of the department that, notwithstanding the immense mass of articles passing through its hands, the proportion of complaints received from the public was only one for every 26,813 articles received and disposed of.

Finance.

The year 1879-80 was one of remarkable prosperity for the provincial finances. The actual gross receipts, exclusive of the Imperial allotment, were Rs. 3,41,42,591 against Rs. 3,20,77,647 in 1878-79. If the opening balances and the Imperial allotment are taken into account, the amount available for expenditure was Rs. 4,30,90,798 in 1879-80 against Rs. 3,95,24,877 in 1878-79. The gross expenditure, including the increased charges for interest on capital expended on productive public works, an increase of nearly 3½ lakhs in the expenditure from Provincial Funds on irrigation and navigation, a special contribution of ten lakhs to the Imperial Exchequer, and contributions of over two lakhs to District Road Funds and the like, only rose from Rs. 3,52,45,852 to Rs. 3,77,39,515. The opening balance on 1st April 1878 was Rs. 26,89,706; on 1st April 1879 it was Rs. 42,79,025; and on 1st April 1880 it had risen to Rs. 53,51,283. There was an improvement during the year in nearly every branch of the revenues. The excise receipts rose from Rs. 70,28,000 to Rs. 72,07,000; stamps from Rs. 1,07,85,000 to Rs. 1,14,99,000; registration from Rs. 9,89,000 to Rs. 10,29,000; law and justice from Rs. 16,46,000 to Rs. 17,76,000; railways from Rs. 17,53,000 to Rs. 25,14,000; irrigation and navigation from Rs. 15,27,000 to Rs. 16,69,000.

The amount payable for interest on the capital spent on productive public works was Rs. 34,92,000, and the net proceeds of the public works cess, which are available to meet this charge, amounted to Rs. 35,25,000. These receipts, however, included arrear payments, and the effect of the remission of the house-cess will be seen in the reduced income during the current year. To estimate properly the position of this Government with reference to its productive public works, it is necessary to compare the receipts from the cess and the net earnings of the works with the charges for interest. The former aggregated Rs. 42,59,000 during the past year, while the latter, as has been seen, was only Rs. 34,92,000. There was therefore available from this source alone—the actual earnings of the works and the fixed cess, apart from the large provincial surplus under other heads—a sum which would have provided interest on a further capital expenditure of Rs. 1,70,44,000. The amount of capital expenditure actually incurred was Rs. 38,28,000. In the current year, though the provincial finances are so extremely prosperous, and though the works are showing a larger and larger profit every month, the amount assigned to Bengal, out of the £2,500,000, to which the expenditure of the Government of India on productive works is held to have been restricted by the orders of the Secretary of State, is only £260,000. It seems doubtful whether that limit was ever intended to be applied to a province in the financial condition of Bengal. Indeed, the Committee of the House of Commons laid down the principle that the amount to be expended on productive public works should mainly depend upon the financial condition of the country, and contemplated an increased expenditure as the financial position improved. It is hoped that it may be found possible to allot to Bengal for the future a share of the gross amount to be expended more nearly proportioned to the extent and importance of the province. There are many works which are much required in the interests of the country, such as a system of railways for Central Bengal, bringing Bhugwangola, Jessore, and Khoolna into direct railway communication with Calcutta; a railway to Dacca, Naraingunge, and Mymensingh; further extensions of the Behar system; and a coast canal to connect Orissa with Bengal, and thus to bring that part of the country into easy direct communication with the rest of Bengal. It was the want of such a work as this which led to the mortality in the famine of 1866. This

was admitted on all sides, and yet in 1880 nothing has been done to remedy this evil. Practically, expenditure on public works in Bengal has been suspended for the last three years, owing to the financial anxieties caused, first, by the Madras famine, and then by the Afghan war. It is hoped that these schemes will be taken up before long. The financial success of carefully projected railways in Bengal has now been proved beyond a doubt. The net earnings of the Northern Bengal, Tirhoot, and Gya lines in the first six months of 1880 were at the rate of 2½, 5, and 6 per cent. per annum respectively, and the traffic is rapidly increasing. The gross railway revenue receipts for the first six months of the current financial year exceeded those of the same period of 1879-80 by Rs. 2,89,000.

It has been said that the opening balance of the current year was over 53½ lakhs. There is no reason why this Government should retain a working provincial balance of more than 15 lakhs. The cause of the large accumulation has been, not the inability of this Government to expend its revenues usefully, but the necessity under which it has been placed, by the orders of the Government of India, of rigidly restricting expenditure in every department in view of the heavy charges of the Madras famine and the Afghan war, and the special calls for assistance made on the Provincial Governments. Expenditure on ordinary public works has, by these orders, been kept down to the lowest figure possible, and charges which must inevitably be incurred for court houses, jails, and the like, have been postponed. At the same time a scheme for the improvement of the judicial system of the province, admitted on all hands to be necessary, has been indefinitely postponed under the mistaken impression that Bengal could not afford to pay for this great boon. This pressure had its effect in limiting the estimates for the current year. But for the ensuing year it will be necessary to make provision for suitable expenditure on ordinary public works and other provincial charges. Amongst other things, the grant for primary education, which was largely reduced four years ago under financial pressure, must now be placed upon a proper footing.

Land Revenue.

The number of estates on the revenue-roll in the past year was 149,332, of which 139,049 are permanently settled, 7,643 temporarily settled, 2,618 Government estates, and 22 ryotwari tracts. The current demand of revenue on all classes of estates

was Rs. 3,72,18,953, giving a net increase of Rs. 2,24,670 over the previous year's revenue, which was accounted for by resettlements of Government estates in Bogra and the Sonthal Pergunnahs; settlements of waste lands in Julpigoree and Chittagong; alluvial accretions in Furreedpore, and the acquisition, by escheat, of large estates in Gya. The arrear demand was Rs. 19,72,268, thus raising the total demand to Rs. 3,91,91,221. The collections amounted to Rs. 3,69,95,220, or 94·39 per cent. of the gross demand against 94·97 per cent. in 1878-79. The percentage of collections fell short of 90 in Calcutta and the eight districts of Midnapore, Moorshedabad, Darjeeling, Furreedpore, Backergunge, Chittagong, Noakholly, and Lohardugga, which came off as badly in the previous year. In view of the excellent harvest of the year and the general prosperity of the agricultural population, it must be admitted that the realization of the land revenue was less successful than might have been expected, and that, even after full allowance is made for cases of exceptional difficulty, this result must in a great measure be attributed to laxity of administration on the part of the revenue officers. Their attention has been drawn to the necessity for insisting on punctual payment of the revenue. The remissions granted during the year were Rs. 1,66,696, the percentage on the total demand being ·42. The miscellaneous revenue of the year amounted to Rs 1,67,492. The receipts of the Estates Improvement Fund were Rs. 1,95,183, and they were appropriated in accordance with the rules—first, to the payment of the road and public works cesses; and next, as contributions for the construction and repair of roads and communications, for other miscellaneous improvements, and for the development of primary education. The subordinate executive establishments of Sub-Deputy Collectors and Canoongoes were favourably reported on, but a scheme is under consideration for reorganizing them on a better footing. The registration of proprietary interests under Act VII (B.C.) of 1878 has been brought to a close in the majority of districts, Chittagong and Cuttack being the only districts in which the operations are likely to be extended beyond the current year. In Chittagong, where the number of estates may amount to 200,000, special establishments have been appointed with the view of completing the work in three years. In Cuttack, two years more will probably be required. The Sale Laws were

enforced in 2,947 cases in the past year, out of 14,281 cases in which default occurred. More than half the defaults were, as usual, among the petty tenures of Chittagong. The estates sold realized nearly seven times the Government revenue. There were 71 cases of redemption of land revenue in Calcutta and the Suburbs, the revenue redeemed being Rs. 216 and the sum paid Rs. 5,451. It is a singular fact that in Chittagong, where redemption is most desirable in respect of the petty estates, the talookdars cannot be induced to redeem. The only explanation of their unwillingness appears to be that the entry of their estates on the revenue-roll is regarded as giving some security either of tenure or status. The number of leases of waste lands given out up to the end of 1879-80 was 1,530, and these cover an area of 160,566 acres, with a present revenue of Rs. 42,830, and an estimated eventual revenue of Rs. 1,20,413. There are besides 135 leases in force in the Sunderbuns under rules passed in 1853, covering an area of 535,406 acres, the present revenue of which is Rs. 65,143, and the eventual maximum revenue Rs. 1,54,734. New lease rules were issued for the Sunderbuns and Chittagong, and the rates for tea and cultivation leases in Darjeeling were also settled during the year.

Customs.

The customs revenue from duty amounted to Rs. 3,18,63,824, being Rs. -66,000 below that of the previous year, and more than 51 lakhs below that of 1877-78, which was, however, a year of unusual inflation of trade. The loss of revenue occurred chiefly in the import duty on cotton twist and yarn and grey piece-goods, and in the export duty on rice and indigo. The reduction of the receipts from the import duty on cotton twist and yarn was due to reduced importation, while, in the case of grey piece-goods, it was caused by the exemption of the inferior varieties of such goods granted under the notification of the Government of India issued in March 1879. The export duty on rice and indigo was affected by a decline in the exports. Salt yielded more than nine lakhs in excess of the previous year, but this was insufficient to compensate for the loss on other articles. By the addition of receipts from other sources than duty, the total customs revenue in Calcutta was raised to Rs. 3,10,72,664 against Rs. 3,13,25,173 in 1878-79, at Chittagong to Rs. 8,92,036 against Rs. 7,41,118, at Balasore to Rs. 36,319 against Rs. 18,273, and at Cuttack to Rs. 1,05,856 against Rs. 55,416; and, after deduction

of the charges, the net customs revenue for the whole province stood at Rs. 3,13,67,895 against Rs. 3,13,38,388 in 1878-79, showing an increase of Rs. 29,507, or ·09 per cent. In Calcutta there was a decrease of ·6 per cent., but an increase of 20 per cent. occurred at Chittagong, of 199 per cent. at Balasore, of 105 per cent. at Cuttack, and of 447 per cent. at Pooree.

Opium

Dry weather during the month of October and heat in the early part of November 1878, not only retarded the sowings of the season of 1878-79, but also prevented the seeds of the earlier sowings from germinating freely. Better results were obtained later in the year; but the want of rain, usual at Christmas, had an unfavourable effect, and eventually the crop proved a failure over a large part of the unirrigated area. On the whole, however, the season was a moderately good one, there having been an increase in the area sown, the average produce per beegah, and the total outturn. The total quantity of land under cultivation, exclusive of failures, was 4,15,289 beegahs in the Behar Agency and 3,95,820 beegahs in the Benares Agency, showing an increase of 9,667 beegahs in the former, and 53,167 beegahs in the latter. The produce at 70° consistence amounted to 41,268 maunds in the Behar Agency against 34,002 maunds in the previous season, and to 56,637 maunds against 45,381 maunds in the Benares Agency. The outturn of the season resulted in the manufacture of 49,961 chests of provision, and 3,498 chests of excise opium. The sales of opium in the financial year 1879-80 amounted to 59,100 chests as against 55,500 in the previous year, and the prices realized Rs. 6,91,42,245 against Rs. 6,79,86,395. The excise and miscellaneous receipts, amounting to Rs. 12,77,289 as compared with Rs. 20,54,899 in 1878-79, brought up the total revenue to Rs. 7,04,19,534 against Rs. 7,00,41,294. As the total charges of the past year were Rs. 2,05,87,209, while those of 1878-79 amounted to only Rs. 1,69,57,276, the net revenue actually fell below that of 1878-79, being Rs. 4,98,32,325 against Rs. 5,30,84,018.

Excise.

The outstill system for the vend of country spirits was extended during the year, and various minor measures were adopted for the increase of duty and fees. The amount of gross revenue for which the Local Government was responsible to the Government of India was 66 lakhs, and the grant for managing this

branch of revenue is fixed at Rs. 2,92,000. Owing to the improved condition of the people from good harvests the continued extension of the outstill system, increase of duty, and the careful administration of the Department, the receipts continue to show a very satisfactory increase; while there is a steady falling off in the expenditure. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 72,07,000 against Rs. 70,28,000 in the preceding year, and the charges to Rs. 2,57,915 against Rs. 2,80,449.

The average incidence of the excise revenue on every 100 of the population was the same (Rs. 11) for the province as in the previous year. There was an increase in Burdwan, Rajshahye, Chittagong, Bhagulpore, and Orissa Divisions. In Calcutta there was a decrease; and in the Presidency, Dacca, Patna, and Chota Nagpore Divisions there was no change.

The general opinion of the local officers is that the extension of the outstill system, though it has supplied the people with more wholesome liquor, has caused no general increase in drunkenness, while it has certainly checked illicit distillation and in some degree tended to discourage the use of deleterious drugs. It has probably been accompanied by an increase in actual consumption, as it is observed that there has been an increase in the quantity of spirits removed on payment of duty from the sudder distilleries where such exist: but this must be attributed to the increased prosperity and spending power of the people. From the statistics furnished by the sudder distilleries of Patna and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the fact that higher rates have been offered for licenses not only for country-spirit shops, but also for tari shops, it is clear that there was a great increase in the demand for liquor apart altogether from the source of supply. An expansion of the excise revenue in all countries follows on favourable harvests and general agricultural prosperity, and Bengal has been shown to be no exception. The duty of Government under such circumstances is to see that undue facilities for drinking are not offered, and that the price of liquor is not unduly reduced by letting the shops at inadequate terms; and a special enquiry has been instituted into the administration of the excise in some districts. But it would obviously be most unwise, because the people will have liquor, to revert to a system which has been found in practice to lead to fraud, to loss of revenue, and to the demoralization of the subordinate

officers, without affording any check on consumption. It is a matter for satisfaction that this enhanced demand should have been met by a supply of weak and wholesome liquor, and not of strong or adulterated spirits from the old distilleries or from illicit sources.

Salt.

There was a partial recovery in the salt revenue during the year. The duty on imported and excise salt yielded an increase of Rs. 9,12,138 and Rs. 91,471 respectively; and allowance being made for a decline of Rs. 21,632 in the golah rents, and a reduction of the miscellaneous receipts by Rs. 5,059, the total improvement of the revenue was Rs. 9,76,918. In consequence, however, of a heavy payment of Rs. 6,59,000 on account of compensation under conventions with the French Government, the charges of the year were more than doubled, and the net revenue was only Rs. 2,37,34,744, giving a net gain of Rs. 4,58,708 on the previous year. The imports amounted to Rs. 86,50,784 maunds, Calcutta receiving 83,38,402 and Chittagong 3,12,382 maunds, as compared with 69,25,674 and 1,67,696 maunds respectively in 1878-79. The quantity of excise salt manufactured in the 24-Pergunnahs and the districts of Orissa, on the other hand, declined from Rs 5,84,394 to Rs. 5,01,583 maunds, owing, doubtless, to excessive manufacture in the previous year. The total clearances of salt, both imported and excise, amounted to 90,19,653 against 84,57,247 maunds in 1878-79. The restriction of the rowannah limits, introduced three years ago, has been found to work well, and there has been a general increase in the quantity of salt sold for consumption in the saliferous tracts. Enquiries were made during the year with the view of ascertaining the effect of the reduction of duty carried out in 1878 on the price of salt to the people. The returns of the prices prevailing at some of the principal centres of distribution before and after the reduction established the fact that this measure has as yet had no effect on prices, and that, for the present at least, the duty surrendered is purely a gift to the importer and the wholesale purchaser, in which the consumer is allowed no share whatever.

Stamps.

The revenue from the sale of stamps, which had been steadily increasing for some years past, and which showed a depression in 1878-79, has again resumed its elasticity. The total gross receipts amounted to Rs. 1,14,99,000 against Rs. 1,07,85,000 in the

previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 2,69,379, while the grant from the Imperial revenue for the management of this branch of revenue is only Rs. 2,38,000. The increase in the charges represents increased payments on account of commission to vendors of stamps.

The general incidence of the stamp revenue on the population is only 2 annas and 11 pies per head, or Rs. 18 to every 100 inhabitants. In Calcutta the incidence is Rs. 438 on every 100 of population. In the interior the rate ranges from Rs. 2 in Singbhoom, Rs. 4 in Chumparun, and Rs. 6 in Durbhunga, to Rs. 29 in Chittagong, Rs. 30 in Noakholly, and Rs. 40 in Howrah.

Road Cess and Public Works Cess.

The Road Cess and Public Works Cess Acts were in operation during the year in all the districts, except Singbhoom, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The collection of both cesses was made by the same agency. The public works cess was levied at the maximum rate in all the districts, while the road cess was levied at half that rate in two districts, at three-fourths the rate in three districts, and at full rates in the remaining 35 districts. The year opened with a total arrear balance of Rs. 10,33,837, namely, Rs. 4,86,492 on account of road cess, and Rs. 5,47,345 on account of public works cess. The demand for the year itself amounted to Rs. 67,41,372, namely, Rs. 32,37,683 under road cess, and Rs. 35,03,689 under public works cess. The aggregate demand, therefore, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 77,55,209. Out of this, Rs. 67,41,763 were collected, and Rs. 11,442 remitted. The outstanding balance was Rs. 10,22,004, viz. Rs. 4,87,297 on account of road cess, and Rs. 5,34,707 on account of public works cess. Since the expiry of the year, the Consolidated Cess Act has been passed. It embodies many improvements in the procedure for assessing and collecting the cesses, and in their subsequent administration and application.

License tax.

The tax was levied during the year under Act I (B. C.) of 1878. An important modification, however, was introduced in the middle of the year by the orders of the Government of India exempting all incomes below Rs. 250 per annum from the tax. The result of this was to remit nearly one-third of the gross demand, and to exempt 579,674 persons out of 740,432 assessed. The demand of the year under the first five classes was Rs. 20,52,990. The remissions amounted to

Rs. 5,17,323, and out of a net demand of Rs. 15,35,667, the collections were Rs. 15,15,591. The net remissions, however, did not exceed 3½ lakhs; the gross amount is produced by the system of double entry under which transfers from one grade to another are effected by exhibiting the full amount in one grade as assessed and remitted, and in the other as assessed. There is reason to think that in some districts, such as Shahabad, Patna, Jessore, Nuddea, Balasore, Cuttack, Chittagong, and Noakholly, the assessment is still unduly low. There was a complete re-assessment of Bogra and of parts of Monghyr during the year. The former district had been grossly under-assessed: the latter much over-assessed. The exemption of the lowest class during the year was very favourably received, and, now that the minimum taxable income has been raised by the new Act, it is believed that little discontent survives beyond the natural objection which all men have to being taxed at all. This conduct on the part of subordinates will always cause irritation to individuals; but instances of this were comparatively rare during the year. What is now required to make the Act work smoothly and well is discretion on the part of the district officers and avoidance of extremes of policy. If a moderate and just assessment is maintained, and constant changes in the incidence of the Act are avoided, there is reason to think that the principle of the tax will be quietly accepted. The chowkidari and municipal taxes, which fall upon a much larger section of the public, are said to be really much more disliked than the license-tax, though they have been less the subject of popular agitation, because they are not new.

Registration of births and deaths.

During the year 1879 births were registered in 93 towns against 89 in 1878. The number of births registered was only 39,568 against 45,288 in the previous year, thus giving a ratio of 16·93 against 19·56. In a few towns the registered birth-rate is apparently not unduly low; in others, however, it is evidently a pure waste of labour to record the figures offered. The attempt to register births will be continued in first-class municipalities, and in such towns as registered 25 per mille or more in 1879, and the local officers have been urged to pay special attention to the subject.

Deaths were registered in 1,793 circles, and among a population of 59,965,483 against 59,998,435 in 1878. The number of deaths registered was 950,881 against 1,064,116

in 1878, thus showing a decrease of 113,235. The proportion per mille was 15·85 against 17·73. The ratio is so very far short of the true death-rate that the falling off cannot be justly attributed to the improvement in the public health. Orders have been issued, which, it is hoped, may have the effect of inducing greater regularity and accuracy on the part of the village watchmen in reporting the deaths occurring in their villages.

In Calcutta, with a population of 429,535, the number of births registered was 6,409, and the number of deaths was 13,044, thus giving a ratio of 14·92 and 30·36 per mille respectively. The circumstances of the Calcutta population in regard both to births and deaths are quite special. The number of married women is comparatively small, and a large population of the male inhabitants have their homes elsewhere, and leave Calcutta when they are attacked by sickness.

Emigration to the colonies.

The colonies, British and foreign, for which Emigration Agencies were at work during the year, were Mauritius, Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Surinam, and Guadeloupe. Recruiting operations were not carried on for Natal and Fiji, as in the previous year. The number of coolies despatched was 11,236 as compared with 15,865 in 1878-79, more than the full demand of the colonies having been supplied in both years. The number of recruiters licensed increased from 286 to 443, but there was a marked decrease in the percentage of licenses cancelled for misconduct, showing a general improvement in the conduct of the men. Of the emigrants embarked, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh supplied 7,947 and Behar 1,740, while the rest came from Central India (339), Bengal (303), the Punjab (139), and other provinces. The number of returned emigrants re-emigrating has grown year by year from 172 in 1875-76, to 628 in the past year. Of these last, 283 went to Demerara, 195 to Trinidad, 64 to Mauritius, 44 to Surinam, 35 to the French colonies, and 7 to Jamaica. The emigrants were conveyed to the colonies in 23 sailing vessels, the average number in each being 449 as against 444 in 1878-79. The number of emigrants who returned to Calcutta was 4,398, or 1,134 more than in 1878-79 and 1,854 more than in 1877-78. They brought savings aggregating Rs. 7,59,794 Various amendments of the rules and scales were proposed, and received the approval of the

Government of India during the year, but their publication was postponed pending the amendment of the Act itself, which is now under consideration.

Emigration to the tea districts.

Various important administrative questions in connection with the working of the Inland Emigration Department came before Government during the year, such as the action to be taken to encourage free emigration to the tea districts; arrangements for an improved water-supply on board the river steamers, and for securing more careful inspection of the emigrants *en route;* the strengthening of the medical staff on board; and enquiries into the causes of cholera among labourers in transit. A Commission, representing the principal interests concerned in inland emigration, has now been appointed to sit in Calcutta during the present cold season, and all points in connection with this subject will be sifted by them and reported upon for the necessary amendment of the law, which will be proceeded with as soon as possible. The main object to be secured is the making of recruiting more easy, and the supply of labour to the tea districts generally less expensive. The number of contractors holding licenses during the year was sixteen, but only ten actually carried on business throughout the year. Recruiters' licenses were granted to 618 men, and 2,207 certificates granted to garden-sirdars by employers in Assam were reported to the Superintendent of Emigration in Calcutta. The total number of emigrants registered (exclusive of those registered for Dhubri) was 13,550 against 28,151 in 1878-79, the reduction being most marked in the class of sirdari-coolies passed through depôts. The Chota Nagpore Division contributed 6,026, or nearly one-half of the emigrants, but there is no doubt that this Division has already supplied the tea districts with as much labour as it can itself spare, and that the gardens must in future chiefly look to Behar for their labour. Inclusive of the emigrants registered for Dhubri, 18,119 emigrants proceeded by the various routes to Assam, Sylhet, and Cachar in the past year against 32,992 in 1878-79. The casualties from sickness at the depôts and on the journeys to the labour districts showed a considerable improvement over the previous year, which may be accounted for by the more favourable character of the year itself as regards cholera, as well as by the improved sanitary arrangements introduced at the depôts and on the steamers.

Medical relief.

The total number of patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries in Calcutta was 265,018 against 286,482 in 1878. The decrease was undoubtedly the result of the greater salubrity of 1879. There was a decrease of about 12,000 out-door patients at the Mayo Hospital and 6,000 at the Howrah Hospital, both institutions under independent management. At the Government hospital attached to the Medical College there was an increase of 2,000 out-patients. The reduction in the cost of dieting European and native in-door patients, introduced in the previous year, was maintained without unfavourable results of any kind during 1879-80. The average cost of each diet for the former class was 7 annas 7 pies, and that for natives 2 annas 6 pies. In the charitable dispensaries and hospitals in the interior of Bengal and in the Suburbs of Calcutta, the number returned as relieved was 890,842 against 956,256. The improvement in the public health was the cause of a part of this reduction, but there is also reason to believe that the increased attention paid to the duty of inspection has discouraged the submission of fabricated returns by the medical officers in charge of dispensaries.

The total number of lunatics in the several asylums at the close of the year was 888 against 991 in 1878. The gross cost of the asylums was Rs. 96,648 against Rs. 1,21,936 in the preceding year. A saving of Rs. 18,521 was effected by the closing of the Hazaribagh Asylum.

Sanitation.

During the year 1879 the Sanitary Commissioner inspected 37 towns and municipalities. These visits have in many instances resulted in much practical benefit to the towns. In accordance with his recommendations, the drainage in several towns has been placed on a more satisfactory footing; public latrines have been more largely supplied and private latrines have been better controlled; night-soil has been trenched; and the burial and burning arrangements have been better regulated.

Much progress was made during the year in the schemes for draining the towns of Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Moorshedabad. There has been a very marked improvement in the health of the people of parts of the Hooghly district since the Kana Nuddee was connected with the Damoodah. Villages which were decimated by fever some years ago are now quite healthy, the schools are full of healthy children, and fields which in previous years were left fallow, because the

villagers had not the energy to till them, have been brought under cultivation. A more extensive work is now being carried out by which the Banka Nuddee in Burdwan, and the Saraswati and Kana Nuddee in Hooghly, will all be filled from the Damoodah, and the benefits of good water and unobstructed drainage will be extended to the people of a large tract of country.

On the general subject of village sanitation, the policy of Government is to endeavour gradually to bring the people to a sense of the evils induced by the neglect of cleanliness and sanitary rules. The Sanitary Commissioner has now a large staff of officers at his disposal for this purpose, and the assistance of all classes of Government officers will be enlisted with the object of pointing out to the villagers obvious and remediable dangers to the public health, and inducing them to adopt simple measures of drainage and the like, which may often be all that is required to check an outbreak of disease. But the time is yet far distant when sanitary reform can be enforced in Bengal villages by legislative enactment.

Vaccination.

The total number of operations performed during the year, including re-vaccinations, was 1,742,995 against 1,315,884 in 1878-79, and 1,285,301 in 1877-78. There was an increase of work in all the circles except in the Calcutta and Behar circles. Of the total number of operations, 1,021,452 were performed by licensed vaccinators and 654,898 by the paid vaccine staff, exclusive of dispensary vaccinators, against 625,439 and 567,623 respectively in 1878-79. It will thus be seen that the system of self-supporting vaccination is being gradually extended throughout Bengal. The number of successful operations was 1,689,590 against 1,251,936 in the previous year. The percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination, excluding dispensary vaccination, was 98·05 against 98·49 in the preceding year. In secondary vaccination the ratio of success was 20·91 per cent. against 46·89 in the preceding year. The ratio of success in dispensary vaccinations was 83·57 in primary and 55·81 in secondary operations, against 94·97 of the former and 77·57 of the latter in the preceding year. The development of vaccination in Calcutta has been so great, owing to the energy with which the work has been for many years prosecuted by Dr. Charles, the Superintendent-General of Vaccination, that it has been found possible to enact a compulsory law

with the approval of the native community. Since the close of the year the office of Superintendent-General has been abolished, and the control of the department has been entrusted to the Sanitary Commissioner.

Education.

Inclusive of the cost of medical education, the total expenditure in all Government and Aided institutions during the year was Rs. 47,68,000, out of which Rs. 21,97,000 were met by the Government. In the previous year the total cost of education in connection with schools and colleges receiving aid from the State was Rs. 45,45,000, and the share borne by Government was Rs. 21,72,000. The Government expenditure therefore increased by only Rs. 25,000 in the past year, while the expenditure from private sources increased by Rs. 1,98,000.

Omitting unaided patshalas, tôls, and maktabs, which read for no departmental standards and lie outside the Government system, organized instruction showed an increase in round numbers of 6,000 schools and 100,000 pupils, the schools being 39,376 in number against 33,278 in 1878-79, and the pupils 819,030 against 727,707. The rapid extension of primary education in recent years, due to the general adoption of the system of payment-by-results, having made such large demands upon the time of the inspecting officers, as to leave them little opportunity for the supervision of secondary schools, it was found necessary, two years ago, to appoint Joint or Assistant Inspectors of Schools in the divisions of Burdwan, Bhagulpore, Chota Nagpore, Chittagong, and Orissa, with the special object of aiding the Inspectors in their control of secondary instruction. These officers have done excellent work and are proving of great use to the department.

The number of colleges in Bengal is twenty, of which eleven are Government institutions, six are aided by the State, and three unaided. Of the Government colleges, those at the Presidency, Hooghly, Dacca, Patna, Rajshahye, Krishnaghur, and Cuttack teach the full B. A. course, while the Sanskrit, Midnapore, Berhampore, and Chittagong colleges read up only to the First Arts course. The largest of all the Bengal colleges is the General Assembly's Institution in Calcutta, which has actually a larger number of students than any college has shown for the last five years. The total number of students receiving a collegiate education rose during the year from 1,963 to 2,080, and there is

abundant evidence that the demand for such education is steadily rising. The annual cost of each student to the State in the Government institutions varied from Rs. 60 in the Rajshahye College and Rs. 78 in the Midnapore College, both of which are supported by ample endowments, to Rs. 538 in the Sanskrit College and Rs. 756 at Berhampore. In aided colleges each student cost the State Rs. 42. Some improvement was shown in the number of successful candidates at the various examinations of the University. For the First Arts examination 864 candidates appeared and 261 passed, or 30 per cent. against 27 per cent. in the previous year. For the B. A. examination 248 candidates appeared, and 90, or 34 per cent., passed against 26 per cent. in the previous year. For the M. A. examination there were 48 candidates, of whom 29 passed.

The institutions engaged in secondary instruction during the year were 200 High English schools (48 Government, 88 aided, and 64 unaided), with 38,618 pupils; 554 Middle English schools (8 Government, 432 aided, and 114 unaided), with 32,812 pupils; 1,085 Middle Vernacular schools (175 Government, 820 aided, and 90 unaided), with 54,562 pupils; and 1,498 Lower Vernacular schools (of which 1,232 are aided from the primary grant), with 54,296 pupils. Among the Government High English schools no less than twelve had more than 400 pupils, five of them being in Behar. The last two or three years have, in fact, witnessed a surprising development of the demand for English education in Behar, quite unprecedented in that province and almost unparalleled in any other part of Bengal. The movement is as yet conspicuous in the head-quarters stations, but it is already beginning to extend into the interior of the districts among the Rajpoots and Babhans. At present the effect is chiefly visible in the rapid addition of English classes to Government Vernacular schools. The recent adoption of Hindi in the courts, offering, as it does, greater chances of employment to the natives of the province, will unquestionably give a further stimulus to the desire for a more advanced education, which the people are already manifesting. The policy of placing Middle English schools on a vernacular basis has now been practically accepted, and the change is working with success. The Entrance examination of the University resulted in the passing of 767, or 38 per cent., out of 1,996 candidates; at the Middle English Scholarship examination 341 schools

sent up candidates, of whom 592 belonging to 271 schools passed; at the Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination 614 schools passed candidates out of 850 schools which entered; and at the Lower Vernacular Scholarship examination, out of 1,139 schools which sent candidates, 817 were successful, passing 1,652 of their pupils.

Primary education was represented by 35,258 schools with 613,452 pupils, against 29,270 schools with 531,064 pupils in the previous year. Of the schools, 6,266 with 76,145 pupils were indigenous patshalas, tôls, and maktabs, receiving no aid in any shape from Government. The system of payment-by-results has now been introduced in one form or another into all but eleven districts of Bengal and into the whole of Orissa, and it appears to answer well generally. In Behar a system known as the "chief guru system" is in force. Particulars of the working of both systems are furnished in the report itself.

There was an addition of one to the number of schools for the education of Europeans and Eurasians, caused by the opening of a Government Railway School at Kurseong. This school was established primarily for the education, at a cheap rate, of the children of persons employed on State Railways, but its benefits have lately been extended to *employés* in the Public Works and Telegraph Departments, and it has also been thrown open to the general public at higher rates of fees. The whole question of European and Eurasian education has lately been under the consideration of this Government, whose views have been laid before the Government of India.

In female education there was an increase of schools from 543 to 657, and of pupils from 12,497 to 14,870, while, in addition to these, 13,643 girls were reading in boys' schools against 11,235 in the previous year. The standard of education in girls' schools throughout the country is gradually rising. Three girls in Moorshedabad, one at Serajgunge, three in Mymensing, and four in Chittagong passed the Primary Scholarship examination, and in Tipperah two passed the Lower Vernacular and six the Primary examination. Of pupils reading in zenanas or schools connected with zenana agencies, 2,119 were examined by the Inspectress of Girls' Schools. The progress made by these pupils is slow, the great obstacle against which the teachers have to contend being the absence of anything like steady attendance. It would appear also that too many

new schools are opened, and that schools are too frequently removed to new sites, where they come into injurious competition with established schools. Fuller co-operation among the different Societies would probably effect a change for the better.

In special instruction the creation of a new Civil Engineering College and an important modification of the rules for the management of Vernacular Medical Schools call for notice. The establishment of a practical training institution for civil and mechanical engineers in Calcutta had for some time been under the consideration of Government. The success attending an experimental employment of passed students of the civil engineering classes of the Presidency College at the workshop and brick manufactory of the Public Works Department, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, having shown that native youths of the middle class and of high caste were not unwilling to devote themselves to practical engineering and mechanical work, a Committee was appointed to consider and report on the whole question of the establishment of the proposed institution, and to submit rules for its management. Their proposals were generally accepted, premises were purchased at Seebpore, near Howrah, and workshops constructed, and the college was finally opened at the close of the past year. The institution will, it is hoped, prove of great benefit to the native population, and to youths of the European and Eurasian community. The system observed at the vernacular medical schools was revised in conformity with a report of the Committee appointed to enquire into medical expenditure, who were desired to report on this matter also. The standard of education for admission was raised, the courses of instruction for the various classes were altered, with the special object of making the training more practical, and it was decided to limit the number of pupils in future to 200 at the Sealdah or Campbell Medical School, and to 160 at the provincial schools of Patna, Dacca, and Cuttack.

The progress of education in law, medicine, engineering, and art, and at the Normal schools and Madrassas, during the year, is noticed in the report. The statistics of Mahomedan education showed the number of pupils under instruction to be 159,191 against 131,998 in the previous year, and 111,645 in 1877-78. On a comparison of these figures with the total number of pupils at all schools in Bengal, it appears that the school-going population is only 18½ per cent.

Mahomedan, although the Mahomedans form 31½ per cent. of the entire population. The creation of two scholarships to be held by native graduates of the Calcutta University, who are willing to proceed to England to study scientific agriculture, has been already alluded to in connection with the subject of agriculture and horticulture.

Literature and the Press.

The number of native newspapers supplied to the Bengal Library during the year was 38, being an increase of seven as compared with the number in 1878-79. Eleven new papers were started, and three previously in existence were withdrawn from circulation. Some improvement is observed in the style and language of the Vernacular Press, but its general tone is undoubtedly one of opposition to Government and Government measures. A new feature in its columns has been the amount of attention and space devoted to matters connected with English politics. The virulence of party controversy at home, as reproduced in many organs of the English Press, has afforded much congenial matter to the native papers in Bengal. An account of the progress of vernacular literature in the past year, with brief critical remarks on the characteristics of some of its chief branches, will be found in the body of the report.

Economic Museum.

The most interesting and important work done at the Museum during the year was the preparation of a large and valuable collection of Indian specimens for the Melbourne International Exhibition. But for the aid of the Museum staff and the agency of the Local Branch Committees, it would have been impossible to get together so large and complete a collection within the time available. A considerable number of specimens were added to the Museum during the year.

Zoological Gardens.

Many valuable additions were made to the collection of the Gardens, while some serious losses were also sustained; but, on the whole, the health of the collection was remarkably good during the year. The number of visitors amounted to 9,108 on Sundays and 121,718 on week days, against 6,709 Sunday and 104,528 week day visitors in 1878-79. The Gardens are gaining in popularity, and proving a source of rational and healthy enjoyment to all classes of the community.

Ecclesiastical.

No change of any importance has occurred in the ecclesiastical arrangements of the province. At the end of the year the establishment

entirely or partly paid by Government consisted of 16 Chaplains of the Church of England, besides the Bishop of Calcutta, his Domestic Chaplain, the Archdeacon, and the Registrar of the Diocese; one Chaplain of the Church of Scotland; ten Ministers of the Additional Clergy Society, and ten Priests of the Roman Catholic Church. Six marriages were celebrated under the Brahmo Marriage Act—one at Dacca, four in Calcutta, and one at Julpigoree.

Printing.

The printing work of the Government was performed satisfactorily during the year. The profits of the Jail Press amounted to Rs. 1,42,351-10-8 against Rs. 1,37,355 in the previous year. The profits of the Secretariat Press amounted to Rs. 14,525-2-3 against Rs. 6,923, exclusive of the receipts in the Publishing Department.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1879-80.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1879-80.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1879-80.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

Changes of Administration.

THE changes of administration carried out during the year are, as usual, noticed in this section.

Extended employment of natives in the higher ranks of the public service.

One of the most noteworthy features in the administration of the year was the practical enforcement, to a far greater extent than previously, of the principle laid down by the Government of India in 1872, that, so far as may be possible and consistent with the requirements of the public service, all offices other than those reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service, and those for which technical qualifications are desirable, should be held by natives of India. In order to enforce this principle, rules were laid down by the Supreme Government at the beginning of the year, defining the classes of appointments and offices to which alone persons other than natives of India may be appointed by local Governments. The Subordinate Executive and Judicial Services are not included in the departments now open to Europeans, and unless the sanction of the Supreme Government is previously obtained, only natives of India can be appointed to those services.

Owing to the steady decrease in the number of covenanted civilians allotted to Lower Bengal, and the increase of work in almost every department of executive administration, it was found necessary to apply for an addition to the strength of the Subordinate Executive Service. The necessity for additional officers was fully recognized by the Government of India, and the appointment of 25 more officers was sanctioned in January 1880. It was at the same time suggested by the Supreme Government that a considerable saving might be effected by establishing a new grade of Deputy Collectors on a salary of Rs. 150 instead of Rs. 200 per month,

the amount previously drawn by members of the lowest grade of the service. This proposal has, with a slight modification, been adopted, the salaries allotted to the permanent grades of the service remaining unchanged, while the pay of all newly appointed officiating officers has been fixed at Rs. 150 instead of Rs. 200. Since the close of the year the Supreme Government have sanctioned a further increase of six officers to the Subordinate Executive Service. The total strength of the Subordinate Executive Service is now 229 permanent officers, of whom ordinarily about 50 are on leave or deputation to other departments, their places being filled by temporary or officiating officers in the new grade on Rs. 150 per month.

Admission of natives to the Covenanted Civil Service under Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3.

With a view to provide for the regular and periodical appointment in India of natives of the country to offices ordinarily held by members of the Covenanted Civil Service, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council was pleased, in August 1879, to issue rules under section 6 of the Statute 33 Victoria, Chapter 3. Under these rules each local Government may nominate persons who are natives of India within the meaning of the Act for employment in the Covenanted Civil Service. One such appointment had been previously made at the instance of this Government in 1878, but the first appointments under the new statutory rules were made last year. Two appointments were allotted to Lower Bengal, and both the gentlemen appointed hold the position of probationers under the rules, their confirmation by the Governor-General in Council being dependent on their passing the departmental examination and being favourably reported upon.

Re-appointment of a Judge to Chittagong, and transfer of Tipperah to that Commissionership.

Under an arrangement made in 1876, in order to effect a saving for contribution towards the cost of the new administration of Assam, the office of Judge of Chittagong was abolished and amalgamated with that of the Commissioner, the latter officer being relieved of the bulk of his judicial work by an Assistant Judge, who was subsequently appointed to be also an Additional Judge. This arrangement was, however, found, after an experience of a few years, not to work satisfactorily, and at the close of the past year, the Government of India sanctioned the separation of the offices of Judge and Commissioner of Chittagong, the appointment of a Judge to that district, and the abolition of the office of Additional Judge. The Commissioner having been thus relieved of judicial work, it was deemed advisable to increase his executive charge. With this view, the district of Tipperah, which was removed from the Chittagong Commissionership and attached to Dacca in 1876, has been restored to Chittagong with effect from the 1st November 1880. This change has also proved of advantage to the Commissioner of Dacca by reducing the immense area of his division, and the amount of work which its administration entailed on him.

Appointment of a Native Additional Judge.

Sanction was also given to the amalgamation of the two districts of Bankoora (West Burdwan) and East Burdwan, and the appointment for the amalgamated district of a District Judge and a Native Additional Judge on Rs. 1,200 per month. Baboo Brojendra Coomar Seal, Subordinate

Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, was selected for the additional judgeship. Criminal cases committed for trial by Magistrates in the district of Bankoora are tried at Bankoora by the Sessions Judge of Burdwan.

Amalgamation of the offices of Assistant Collector and Head Appraiser in the Calcutta Custom-house.

Opportunity was taken of the transfer of the Assistant Collector of Customs to another appointment towards the close of the year to amalgamate his office with that of the Head Appraiser of the Custom-house. The Head Appraiser has been appointed Assistant Collector, retaining charge at the same time of his duties in the Appraising Department. A re-distribution of the Assistant Collector's duties, with the effect of transferring a portion of them to the Deputy Collector, has been carried out, so as to enable the new incumbent to cope without difficulty with the work of the combined appointments. A saving of about Rs. 700 a month has been effected by this change.

Amalgamation of the office of Superintendent of the Sulkea Salt Golahs with that of Superintendent of the Preventive Service.

For some time past the work of the Salt Golahs had fallen off largely, and there were reasons for believing that the demand for bonding accommodation would not again rise to its former level. It appeared to the Government, therefore, that the time had arrived for abolishing the separate appointment of Superintendent of the Golahs, and that the duties attaching to it might well be discharged by the Superintendent of the Customs Preventive Service in addition to his own. The Board having reported in favour of the proposal, it was carried into effect at the end of the year. The financial result of the measure has been a saving of at least Rs. 800 a month, while there has, it is believed, been no loss of efficiency in the supervision of the bonding operations. A small increase to the pay of the Superintendent of the Customs Preventive Service still awaits the sanction of the Secretary of State.

Abolition of the Boundary Commissioner's office.

The Boundary Commissioner's office had hitherto been attached to the Surveyor-General's office, and was supervised by one of the survey officers. It was originally sanctioned for 20 years, ending with 1874-75, but was afterwards retained provisionally, from year to year, with a view to its early abolition and the transfer of the work to the Secretariat, such matters being dealt with in that office in other provinces. The amount of pending work was sufficiently reduced to admit of the transfer shortly after the close of the past year, and it was then carried out. The saving obtained by the change is about Rs. 1,000 per annum.

Changes of jurisdiction in the Burdwan Division.

An important revision of jurisdictions in the several districts of the Burdwan Division was carried out during the year, the main object of the changes being the reduction of the limits of the Burdwan district, which were too extensive for efficient administration by a single officer, and the increase of the small districts of Bankoora and Beerbhoom. Burdwan was deprived of five thanas, three of which went to Bankoora and two to Hooghly; Bankoora also received two thanas from Manbhoom; three thanas were transferred from Moorshedabad to Beerbhoom; and one thana from Beerbhoom to Moorshedabad. In consequence of these transfers, a sub-division was created at Bishenpore in Bankoora; the

Rampore Hât sub-division became attached to Beerbhoom instead of Moorshedabad; the Jehanabad sub-division to Hooghly instead of Burdwan; and the Kandi sub-division was revived in Moorshedabad These changes have proved conducive to more vigorous administration, and advantageous to the people at large.

License-tax.

An account of the License-tax Act (I of 1878) was furnished in the present section of last year's report. In September 1879 orders were issued by the Government of India exempting incomes below Rs. 250 per annum from the tax. This measure resulted in the remission of Rs. 9,55,820, or nearly one-third of the gross demand, and in the exemption of 579,674 out of the 740,432 persons assessed. The rules under the Act were also revised during the year, the principal change being a large reduction of circles, which was facilitated by placing sub-divisional officers in charge of the work within their own jurisdictions. A new Act was subsequently passed (II of 1880), which amended the former Act, chiefly by raising the minimum assessable profits to Rs. 500, and by transferring the administration of the tax in Calcutta from the Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners to the Collector.

Withdrawal of troops from out-stations.

This Government last year recommended to the Government of India and the Army Commission the withdrawal of troops from most of the small out-stations in Bengal, but final orders on the subject have not yet been passed, as the report of the Army Commission is still under consideration by the Home Government. The Government of India have, however, already acted on the suggestions of this Government, so far as to withdraw last year the Native Infantry from Bhagulpore, Nya Doomka, Dacca, and Berhampore; and since the close of the year the wing of the 18th Native Infantry has also been removed from Julpigoree. No addition to the police force at Nya Doomka and Julpigoree was considered necessary; but in accordance with the scheme of this Government for the replacement of the troops at out-stations by police, an additional special reserve force of one inspector, one sub-inspector, eight head-constables, and a hundred constables has been organized at each of the stations of Bhagulpore and Dacca, and a smaller force of one sub-inspector, four head-constables, and fifty constables at Berhampore.

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

COOCH BEHAR.

Land revenue.

THE current demand for the year on account of land revenue was Rs. 9,83,392 against Rs. 9,83,818 in the previous year, and an average of Rs. 8,53,008 for the five years immediately preceding. The total of the current and arrear demand was Rs. 14,49,446 against Rs. 14,36,566 in 1878-79. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 10,42,758, or Rs. 59,366 more than the current demand and Rs. 1,96,431 above the average collections of the five preceding years. In no previous year did the collections on account of land revenue approach the sum realized last year, and in no year since the operation of the new settlement has the outstanding balance fallen so low as it was at the close of the year under review. On that date the outstandings were Rs. 3,48,259, of which Rs. 2,32,012 was on account of arrears and Rs. 1,16,247 on account of the year's demand. The proportion borne by the outstanding balance to the total demand was reduced during the past year in each of the four sub-divisions of the State, the greatest reductions being in the Sudder and Matabhanga sub-divisions, where the percentages of the balance on the demand were reduced from 40 and 30 respectively to 31 and 19. In the Meekligunge and Dinhata sub-divisions the percentages were 13 and 21 respectively at the close of the past year. The collections throughout the State would probably have been greater than they actually were, but for the change in the Law of Limitation necessitating a general adjustment of old accounts by all classes of the people. The larger portion of the arrear demand is due from non-cultivating jotedars, and the question of introducing into Cooch Behar a change in procedure, so as to enable the jotedars to realize arrears of rent from their under-tenants more readily than hitherto, is now under consideration. Though the number of processes issued for the realization of arrears of revenue was 10,542, the number of jotes sold in default was only 817, sale being resorted to only in extreme cases, when all other expedients and all hope of future realization had failed. Seven recusant defaulters were imprisoned in the civil jail, and the leases of 52 jotedars were cancelled. Forty-six new settlements and 173 resettlements of jotes were concluded during the year.

Rainfall.—Crops.

The rainfall during the past year was abundant and well distributed, and the extraordinary floods of 1878-79 contributed to the success of the harvest by leaving a rich alluvial deposit in many parts of the country. The

early rice crop was not above a fair average, but the winter crop was a full one. The outturn from the jute crop was below the average, but the tobacco crop was an average one, notwithstanding that the late rains, which were so beneficial to the rice, retarded the cultivation of other crops. Altogether the harvest is said to have been the best that the State has known for twelve years, and to this cause is mainly due the success already noticed in realizing the land revenue of the year. As soon as the new winter paddy crop was harvested, the price of rice fell rapidly, and averaged Re. 1-12 per maund from December to the close of the year, the price at one time falling as low as Re. 1-2 in the country and Re. 1-8 in the town. Tobacco sold at Rs. 3 to Rs. 6-8 per maund, and some of specially good quality is said to have realized Rs. 10 per maund.

Excise.

The entire excise revenue of the past year was Rs. 57,751 against Rs. 52,650 in the previous year, and Rs. 48,820 in 1877-78. The excess over the average collections of the past five years was Rs. 11,460. It was at first thought that the outstill system, which was introduced from the beginning of the year under review, would have the effect of increasing consumption and reducing the revenue; but the actual result was an increase in the revenue from country spirit of Rs. 4,512, accompanied by a decrease in consumption. The amount of spirituous liquor imported into the State was also less than in the year 1878-79, and the increased rates of duty fixed for ganja and opium resulted, as regards each drug, in an increase of revenue and a decrease of consumption.

Stamps.—Registration.

The stamp revenue during the past year was abnormally high, owing to the operation of the new Law of Limitation, which came into force on the 1st February last. Not only in the sales of court-fee and other judicial stamps was there a large increase, but also in the number of documentary stamps sold, many persons desiring to avoid litigation by the execution of fresh deeds in acknowledgment of obligations that would otherwise have been soon rendered void by limitation. The total stamp revenue was Rs. 2,05,138 against Rs. 1,40,252 in 1878-79, and Rs. 1,16,781 in 1877-78. During the present year the stamp revenue will probably also be very large, but it is not unlikely that there will afterwards be a falling off. The total number of deeds registered during the year was 8,375 as compared with 6,282 in the previous year and 4,926 in 1877-78. Of the 8,375 deeds registered, the registration of 5,239 was compulsory. The total expenditure of the Registration Department was Rs. 3,047, and the total receipts Rs. 5,725. The present Indian Registration Act (III of 1877) has recently been adopted in the Cooch Behar State.

Finance.

The year 1879-80 was financially the most prosperous in the history of Cooch Behar. The sanctioned budget estimate showed a deficit of Rs. 72,959, but instead of this deficit resulting, there was an actual surplus of more than three lakhs of rupees. The income of the State amounted to Rs. 14,72,000, as compared with Rs. 13,54,921 in 1878-79, while the expenditure, including that of public works, was Rs. 11,15,757 against Rs. 11,73,212. The revenue exceeded the regular estimate under every

head except three—"Law and Justice," "Jails," and "Education," in which there was a total falling off of Rs. 1,600 as compared with the estimates. The total receipts under all other heads exceeded the estimates by Rs. 75,607. Owing no doubt to the great increase in litigation, the expenditure on printing and stamps was somewhat in excess of the regular estimate. There was also a slight excess expenditure under the head of "Education," but under every other head of account the expenditure was less than that estimated, the total expenditure falling short of the regular estimate by Rs. 98,810. The liabilities of the State at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,74,453 against Rs. 90,170 at the close of 1878-79, and the assets to Rs. 30,80,309 against Rs. 26,39,779.

Rent-suits.—Civil Justice.

Owing to the reduction of the period of limitation fixed for rent-suits from twelve years to three years, the number of plaints filed during the past year far exceeded the number in any previous year. The total number of institutions was 5,630, as compared with 2,817 in the preceding year, and adding the number of cases pending at the beginning of the year, the total number for disposal was 6,142,—more than twice the number in 1878-79, and almost the same number as in the three years 1875–78. The number of rent-suits disposed of was 4,772 against 2,582 in the previous year. Two additional naib ahilkars were employed towards the close of the year in consequence of the great increase in the number of suits. The introduction of the new Law of Limitation had the same effect upon the work of the civil courts as on that of the revenue courts. The total number of civil suits instituted was 7,639, as compared with 3,810 in the previous year and 3,143 in 1877-78. The value of the suits was Rs. 5,43,161 against Rs. 3,31,999 in the previous year. The number of suits disposed of was 6,549 against 3,477, and the number pending at the close of the year 1,666 against 576. Of the total number of suits, 7,067 were of the Small Cause Court type.

Criminal justice.

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year was 2,399 against 2,993 in the preceding year, and 2,892 in 1877-78. Part of the apparent decrease is explained by the fact that cases struck off as only affording ground for civil actions are now excluded from the returns of reported crime, and the actual decrease was no doubt due to the favourable harvest and the fall in prices. Cases cognizable by the police fell from 1,577 to 1,255, and non-cognizable cases from 1,416 to 1,144. The number of serious offences against the person was 60, and against person and property 41. Out of the total amount of cognizable crime 1,077 cases were minor offences against property. Of 1,879 persons brought to trial, 1,173 were convicted, 663 acquitted or discharged, 12 otherwise disposed of, and 31 remained under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of persons convicted to the total number brought to trial was 63·88 against 65·78 in 1878-79. There were 24 criminal appeals during the year, and in ten cases the orders of the lower courts were confirmed, in six cases modified, and in seven cases reversed; one case remained pending at the close of the year. There were two cases of murder, in one of which the murderer, who cut off a child's head

with a *dao*, was found to be insane, and placed in the Dacca Asylum. In the other case the accused was discharged, as the only evidence against him was his own confession, which he withdrew immediately after it was made. One case of attempt at murder and two cases of culpable homicide were reported during the year. No dacoity occurred during the year; but a case which was reported in the preceding year, and to which no clue had been obtained at the time, was brought to light by the confession of one of the dacoits. The total amount of the fines imposed by the criminal courts during the year was Rs. 6,929 as compared with Rs. 9,125 in 1878-79.

Police.

The strength of the regular police force has been the same for the past two years—41 officers and 259 constables, maintained at a total cost of Rs. 42,150. The chowkidari force has now reached a total strength of 1,554 men, but the payment of their salaries by the villagers has not yet been made compulsory. Although the conduct of the police is reported to have been generally good during the year under review, the administration of the force is not so vigorous as is to be desired, and it is now under consideration whether the State thanas should not be inspected by one of the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, or a selected District Superintendent thoroughly acquainted with the police system in the Regulation districts. The number of judicial punishments inflicted on members of the force was considerably below the number in the previous year. The total number of accidental deaths in the State was 153, of which 83 were caused by drowning, 37 by snake-bite, and 11 by wild beasts.

Jails.

The average number of prisoners in confinement in the sudder jail of Cooch Behar was 192 against 224 in 1878-79, and 231 in each of the preceding two years. The total number of deaths was 21 against seven in the previous year, the increase being due to an outbreak of cholera in the jail in April 1879. Of the 21 deaths, 13 were from cholera. There were nine escapes from jail against three in 1878-79. The prisoners in the Cooch Behar jail were employed during the past year in clearing jungle in the town, under the Public Works Department, in the Artizan School, in the Printing Press, and in a number of minor manufactures. Owing to the reduction in the number of prisoners, a smaller number were employed in manufactures than in the previous year. The gross earnings were Rs. 7,888 against Rs. 9,208 in 1878-79, and the net earnings Rs. 5,769 against Rs. 7,345. The gross cost of the jail was Rs. 16,682 against Rs. 18,426, and the net cost Rs. 10,913 against Rs. 11,081. The masonry wall round the jail enclosure was completed during the year.

Medical.

The number of persons who received medical treatment at the jail hospital and charitable dispensaries was 12,218 against 12,363 in the preceding year, and 15,515 in 1877-78; 812 of those treated were in-patients. Fever, skin diseases, goitre, and rheumatism were the most prevalent maladies; and the death-rate was 8·87 per cent. of the total number treated. As already stated, there was an outbreak of cholera in the jail at the beginning of the hot weather, and between the 8th and 27th April there were 13 deaths. Fortunately, however, the epidemic was energetically and

skilfully met by the State Civil Surgeon, and no further deaths occurred. The total number of persons vaccinated in the State during the year was 22,743 against 16,892 in the previous year, and 19,559 in 1877-78; 57·22 per cent. of those vaccinated were males and 42·78 per cent. females; 78·02 per cent. were Hindus, 20·40 per cent. Mussulmans, and 1·58 per cent. of other castes.

Education.

There was during the past year a still further increase in the number of schools, from 381 to 390; in the number of pupils, from 10,765 to 11,630; and in the average daily attendance, from 8,388 to 8,901. The results of examinations in which pupils of the Cooch Behar schools competed were satisfactory, as showing that the standard of the State schools is good; but none of those who successfully competed in the higher examinations were natives of Cooch Behar, and very few of them had even received their entire education there. At the last Calcutta University entrance examination Cooch Behar passed 9 candidates as compared with 5 in the previous year; at the minor scholarship examination, in competition with Assam, the State schools passed six candidates against 4 in the preceding year; at the vernacular scholarship examination, 51 candidates against 28; at the normal school examination, 8 against 7; and at the primary scholarship examination, 312 against 266 in 1878-79. The total expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 93,899, of which Rs. 60,686 was contributed by the State, as compared with an expenditure of Rs. 85,666, of which Rs. 57,197 was paid by the State in 1878-79. Most of the increased expenditure by the State was owing to the appointment of four circle pundits to teach and supervise the lower class vernacular schools and the night and girls' schools, and on account of scholarships awarded because of the greater success of the pupils in public examinations. On the 31st March 1879 there were 49 girls' schools with a roll-call of 651 pupils; at the end of the year under review there were 50 girls' schools, but the total number of pupils remained the same as in the previous year. Of the 50 girls' schools, 36 were aided and 14 unaided.

Public works.

The budget grant for ordinary public works was Rs. 1,90,000, including Rs. 20,000 provided for the Central Emigration road in Julpigoree. The total outlay was Rs. 1,64,550. Excluding annual and special repairs to civil buildings and communications, the principal ordinary works undertaken during the year were the completion of the jail wall at a cost of Rs 5,263, the commencement of an iron bridge over the Torsah river at the junction of the Rungpore and Dhubri roads, and certain improvements in the town of Cooch Behar. The Jenkins School was completed during the year under review.

Experiments in cattle breeding and tobacco cultivation.

Sanction was given in February 1879 to the expenditure of Rs. 3,000 for the purchase of up-country cattle and the opening of breeding farms in Cooch Behar with the view of improving the small local breed. Six bulls had been imported up to the date of the submission of the report for the past year, and although the people do not yet very readily send their cows to the farms, the

experiment has, on the whole, shown some slight promise of future success. The experiments in foreign methods of cultivating and curing tobacco, carried on in the State during the past few years, have hitherto completely failed, and the question whether any further experiments should be made during the Maharajah's minority is under consideration.

Title of the Chief.

The title of Maharajah Bahadoor was conferred as a personal distinction on the minor Chief of Cooch Behar by a *sanad* dated the 25th February 1880, and the *sanad* and *khillut* of the title were presented to the Maharajah by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 30th March last.

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

Rumours of raids.

There was no raid on the frontier of the Chittagong Hill Tracts during the year under review. On two occasions, however, rumours of raiding parties of Shendus marching towards the frontier reached the local officers, but on enquiry the reports proved to be entirely unfounded. One of the reports reached the Deputy Commissioner on the second day of the Durbar at Demagiri, and was probably originated by the Howlongs, who were not invited, and would no doubt have been glad to render the meeting a failure by keeping the friendly Chiefs on guard in their own villages.

Durbar at Demagiri.

The annual Durbar at Demagiri was held on the 27th January 1880 and the two following days, and passed off successfully. All the Lushai Chiefs of the Syloo and Thanglowa clans, and the principal headmen of the Bunjogee and Panko tribes, attended with their Karbaris and followers. The Howlong Chiefs were not invited to the meeting, as they have for some time maintained a hostile attitude towards the British authorities, and did not accept the invitation to the Durbar held in 1879.

Relations with the Lushais.

During the past year the conduct of the friendly Lushai Chiefs living both within and beyond the frontier was, with one exception, satisfactory. The exception was Pakuma, one of the Thanglowa Chiefs, living on the Sirthay range, who destroyed the jooms of Soya, another Thanglowa Chief, and fifty of his ryots, on the ground that the latter had cut jooms within the country hitherto occupied and joomed by himself. As, however, no particular tracts have been allotted to the several Lushai Chiefs living within British territory, and all of them are equally entitled to select ground for jooming purposes within the boundaries of the khas mehal, Pakuma was ordered to pay Rs. 400 as compensation to Soya and his ryots. Soya, who had on various occasions rendered valuable services to the district officers, died during the year, leaving no male issue. The succession is disputed between his nephew and cousin; and during the investigation of the question at issue, the management of his village has, according to Lushai custom, and with the consent of all the parties concerned, been placed in the hands of the principal Karbari. During the past year some families of Lushais under Lalseva, a Chief of the Thanglowa clan, left the district of the Chittagong Hill Tracts and settled beyond the frontier, but Lalseva himself has not removed from British territory. The Chief has been warned that, if those of his

people who have gone across the frontier experience difficulties from other tribes, he himself will not be able to assist them from within British territory. The widow and daughter of a deceased Thanglowa Chief, Lengura, represented to the Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts at Demagiri that Thangdopa, the adopted son of the deceased, had assumed the Chieftainship of the village in supersession of the claims of the Chief's minor son. With the assistance of a punchayet, consisting of four Lushai Chiefs, the Deputy Commissioner decided that in the presence of a legitimate son the adopted son had no right to succeed; and the principal Karbari of the village has accordingly been appointed to manage the affairs of the village during the minority of Lengura's son. Lalugura, a Chief of the Syloo clan, living beyond our frontier, being in apprehension of a raid on his village by the Howlong Chief Lalbura, applied to the Deputy Commissioner for a guard to be posted at his village during the raiding season, but the request was refused. The policy of Government of not interfering in affairs beyond the frontier was fully explained to Lalugura and the other Chiefs at the Durbar held at Demagiri. Benkuia, the principal Chief of the Howlong clan, died about the close of the year under review.

Frontier police.

The new frontier post of Bagman, which was selected to replace the old Sirthay outpost, has been garrisoned, but police communication has not been established between the frontier posts of Hill Tipperah and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, as the Maharajah of Hill Tipperah has not yet opened the post at the Sardeng hill. The total strength of the guards at the seven frontier posts occupied during the year was 373 rank and file. The discipline of the frontier force was, on the whole, good. Out of a total strength of 540 men, there were 51 punished during the year.

HILL TIPPERAH.

No event of any importance occurred during the year in connection with the State of Hill Tipperah. Owing to a rumour of a Lushai raid, about 300 Hallams and Tipperahs left their homes in December 1879, and took shelter in the thick forest to the west of the Kamalpore police-station. The report, however, turned out to be false, and after considerable difficulty the people were induced to return to their villages. Notwithstanding the opposition of the Thakurs, the Maharajah adhered to, and strictly enforced, his orders prohibiting domestic slavery, and no instance of any person being bought or sold was brought to notice during the year. The only considerable change effected during the year in the internal administration of the State was the experiment of bringing one of the most important items of the State revenue, the cotton-tax, under khas management. The change was, however, not financially successful, the return to the State being 18 per cent. below that in the preceding year, when the revenue was farmed out. Several influential members of the Maharajah's family are interested in the maintenance of the farming system, and it may be some time before the system of khas management is found to be financially advantageous. Whether the change is a relief to the people or not will depend entirely on the supervision exercised by the Maharajah and his chief officers over the subordinate officials employed in collecting the tax.

An insufficiently supervised system of khas management is liable to as great abuses as the farming system hitherto in force.

Rainfall.—Crops.—Public health.

The rainfall during the year was more favourable and abundant than in any of the preceding three years, the total fall being 88·35 inches, as compared with 71·84 inches in 1878-79. The rice crop, the principal produce of the State, was an excellent one, and on the hills the outturn was so large that the people left a great portion of it on the jooms after they had carried home all that they required for consumption. As there are no roads on the hills, the surplus cannot be taken to the plains for sale. The yield of the cotton crop, the staple second in importance to the State, was slightly below the average; and the til crop, the only one besides cotton exported from the hills, was about an average one. The average price of rice during the year was 17 seers and 6 chittacks per rupee, as compared with 13 seers 6 chittacks and 19 seers per rupee in 1878-79 and 1877-78 respectively. The health of the people was very good throughout the year, and there was no outbreak either of cholera or small-pox anywhere in the State.

Trade.

The principal articles exported from the Tipperah Hills are cotton, til, and forest produce, such as bamboos, timber, and thatching-grass; and the principal imports are salt, chillies, onions, tobacco, molasses, and earthen vessels. All the bazars and markets are situated in the plains, and the hill people must either deal with the Bengali trader when he visits him in his home, or go down to the bazars. The shop-keepers are all British subjects. A few of the low-caste inhabitants of the plains carry on a trade in charcoal; they enter the hills in the winter, collect wood and bamboos, burn them, and then take down the charcoal for sale in British territory. Almost all the washermen, smiths, and other artizans of the Tipperah and Noakholly districts are said to get their supply of charcoal from this source. The only animals exported from the hills in any number are elephants, which are caught in the State kheddas and sold at Koilashar, generally in February and March, to traders from Sylhet and elsewhere. The value of the elephants exported is about a lakh of rupees per annum.

Criminal and civil justice.

There was as usual very little crime and litigation among the hill people, and not much even in the plains. Altogether there were instituted during the year 12 serious offences and 201 minor offences against property, and 22 serious offences and 187 minor offences against the person. In addition to these, there were 92 miscellaneous cases and 22 cases pending from the preceding year. Of the total of 536 cases, 257 were rejected, compromised, or dismissed without enquiry, 249 were tried, and 30 remained pending at the close of the year. Of the persons brought to trial during the year, 329 were convicted and 158 acquitted or discharged. There was not a single case of murder or culpable homicide, and only one case of dacoity. During the year a new police-station was established in the head-quarters sub-division near Alisaheb, to the north of Agartola. The total number of police-stations in the plains bordering on British territory is now 18, of which two are in the Koilashar sub-division, three in the head-quarters

sub-division, and thirteen in the Oodeypore sub-division. There are no police-stations in any part of Hill Tipperah except the plains. The number of civil suits instituted was 249 against 281 in 1878-79 and 239 in 1877-78. Of the 241 cases disposed of, 61 were dismissed on default of the plaintiffs, 30 were withdrawn or compromised, 81 were decreed *ex-parte* or on the admission of the defendants, and only 69 were contested, with results in favour of the plaintiffs in 43, and of the defendants in 26 cases. Of the suits instituted during the year, 119 were for the recovery of money on contracts, 21 rent suits, 31 suits for possession, 14 for goods sold, 12 for damages, and 47 for other miscellaneous claims. The total value of the suits was Rs. 13,292, and the amount decreed Rs 6,573; only three of the suits were above Rs. 500 in value. The only changes in the judicial administration during the year were the abolition of the special Hill Court for the trial of cases between hillmen, and the appointment of an assistant to the Sub-divisional Officer of Oodeypore. The Hill Court was abolished as unnecessary, the amount of work brought before it being held to be too little to justify the maintenance of a special court. The Magistrate and Moonsif of Agartola, both of whom are Thakurs, are also considered quite competent to determine disputes between the hill people. There were 75 criminal and 79 civil cases in which British subjects were concerned, as compared with 127 criminal and 46 civil cases in the previous year. In the 65 criminal cases disposed of, in which British subjects were defendants, 68 persons were convicted and 23 acquitted or discharged. Of the 79 civil suits, the plaintiffs in 55 cases, the defendants in 9 cases, and both plaintiffs and defendants in 15 cases were British subjects. The courts of first instance are said to enjoy the confidence of the people, but the superior courts are not so favourably reported upon. Both criminal and civil cases frequently remain pending for very excessive periods in these courts.

Finance.

The total revenue of the year was Rs. 2,01,106 against Rs. 1,95,134 in the previous year, and Rs. 1,99,549 in 1877-78; but in comparing the figures for these years, a deduction of Rs. 16,000 should be made from the revenue for the past year on account of the additional charge for establishment in consequence of the Cotton Mehal being taken under direct management. Under each of the heads "Registration," "Family-tax in the hills," and "Land revenue from the plains" there was a considerable increase; while there was an appreciable decrease of Rs. 7,209 in the revenue from the tax on cotton and oil-seeds, of Rs. 5,227 in the receipts from royalties on elephants caught in the State, of Rs. 3,667 in the proceeds of the tax on forest produce, and of Rs. 2,994 in *nazars*. The total collections on account of land revenue amounted to Rs. 35,153 against Rs. 33,963 in the previous year, the increase being due both to extension of cultivation and the enhancement of rent in a few pergunnahs. The present rate of rent varies from 14 annas to Re. 1-4 a kani, the produce of a kani being sufficient for the support of one person. The receipts from the family-tax were Rs. 22,827, as compared with Rs. 19,705 in 1878-79, and Rs. 23,460, the average of the three preceding years. The realizations of 1878-79 were very small, owing to

the extension of the *jotye* system, described in the Administration Report for that year, and the increase in the past year is attributed mainly to the system having been abolished. There was, as stated above, a decrease of Rs. 3,667 in the revenue from forest produce, the collections being Rs. 35,905 against Rs. 39,572 in the preceding year. The falling off is ascribed chiefly to the excellence of the rice crop rendering it unnecessary for many of the hill people to add to their means by selling wood and bamboos. As already remarked, there was a heavy falling off in the proceeds of the cotton-tax, which was taken under direct management during the past year. This decrease is especially noticeable, as, with the view of providing against any possible loss, the State raised the tax very largely as soon as it undertook the collections. Three out of the six elephant kheddas were worked during the year, the total royalty paid to the Maharajah being Rs. 19,556, as compared with Rs. 24,783 in the previous year. The number of elephants caught was 121, of which 20 died and 101 were sold. The other items of revenue that show an appreciable increase are "Stamps and process fees" (Rs. 8,795 against Rs. 7,853 in the previous year), "Thatching-grass Mehal" (Rs. 2,973 against Rs. 2,206), and "Registration." The last-named head of revenue is mentioned this year for the first time in the statement furnished by the Maharajah, although registration was introduced in the State some years ago. The receipts from this source were Rs. 3,534 during the past year. The total expenditure on account of the State and the Maharajah's household is roughly estimated at three lakhs of rupees, so that the Maharajah has to supplement the State revenue by about a lakh of rupees annually, the required amount being derived from his zemindaries in British territory.

Military.

The military force in the State was raised during the year from 239 rank and file to 259, and the force is reported to be now better clothed, better armed, and better paid than formerly. The Assistant Political Agent visited all the military posts, and found them in good order and garrisoned according to their requirements. Arrangements for holding communication between the Hill Tipperah posts and those in the Chittagong Hill Tracts have not yet been completed, although the frontier post at Bagman in the Chittagong Hill Tracts has been for some time garrisoned. It only rests now with the Maharajah to complete the arrangement, and it is hoped that regular communication will be opened during the present year.

Schools.—Dispensaries.

The number of schools on the 31st March 1880 was 28 against 25 on the same date in 1879 and 18 in 1878; the number of pupils attending school was 668 against 700 in 1878-79 and 430 in 1877-78. Of the total number of pupils, 24 are the sons of Thakurs, 21 Tipperahs, 244 Munipooris, 163 Bengali Hindus, 208 Mussulmans, and 8 Hindustanis. Four of the 28 schools are for girls only, and all the 64 pupils attending them are Munipooris. There were 6,739 patients treated during the year in the three dispensaries in the State, and of these 6,373 are reported to have been cured or relieved.

TRIBUTARY MEHALS OF ORISSA.

The financial results of the administration of the two Government estates of Angul and Banki during the past year were very satisfactory. The demand for the year on account of land revenue alone was Rs. 53,797; and, with the exception of Rs. 56, which was remitted, the entire amount was collected before the close of the year. The total revenue derived from the Angul estate was Rs. 39,378, and the expenditure Rs. 15,303; of the Banki estate the total revenue was Rs. 24,300, and the expenditure Rs. 9,322. The last settlements of Angul and Banki were finished in 1857 and 1854 respectively, and their terms will not expire until 1894. Since the settlements were made, much waste land has been brought under cultivation, and the next measurement and settlement will probably result in a greatly increased revenue. The revenue of the Dhenkanal estate, which is under Government management during the minority of the Rajah, was Rs. 75,200, and the expenditure Rs. 68,937, including the Government tribute and all other charges, whether personal to the Rajah and his family, or on account of the administration of the State. The balance in hand at the close of the year was Rs. 21,543 against Rs. 15,280 at the beginning of the year. The tributes of all the States were punctually paid in full, and Rs. 3,272 was paid in advance towards the tributes for 1880-81.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

There were 3,337 civil, revenue, and miscellaneous cases instituted in Angul, Banki, and Dhenkanal, against 4,839 in 1878-79 and 2,952 in 1877-78. As regards the other States, the returns show those cases in which complaints are made direct to the Superintendent owing to the parties being dissatisfied with the Rajah's decisions; and the figures only afford a rough means of judging whether the Chiefs administer justice fairly. It is noticeable that complaints were most numerous from the Duspulla and Nursingpore States, in each of which there was much mismanagement on the part of the Chief. From Nayagurh, the Rajah of which State is reported to be apathetic, and to leave much of the work of administration in the hands of petty and dishonest officials, there were 51 complaints; while there were only five and three complaints respectively from Autmullick and Tigiria, the Chiefs of which States administer justice promptly and satisfactorily. In the 53 appeals decided during the year, the orders of the lower court were confirmed in 39, reversed in five, and modified in six; two cases were returned for re-investigation, and one case was compromised.

The success of the rice crop and the lower prices that prevailed during the past year had their natural effect in a diminution of petty crime, the total number of cases shown in the returns being only 1,112, as compared with 1,545 for the previous year. The most serious crimes of the year were seven murders, 13 cases of culpable homicide, and one of dacoity. The dacoity and four of the murders took place in the Moharbhunj State, and of the remaining murders one occurred in each of the mehals of Angul, Boad, and Dhenkanal. Five of the cases of murder were disposed of during the year. In three of the cases the murderers were sentenced to transportation for life, and in another case the accused were discharged. In the fifth case the

prisoner, a woman, who was charged with, and pleaded guilty to, the murder of another woman, whom she believed to have caused the death of her husband, her two sons, and two grandsons by witchcraft, was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. The sentence was, however, subsequently commuted to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Education.

The total number of aided schools in the Tributary Mehals at the close of the year was 294 against 287 in the previous year, and the number of pupils on the rolls 5,044 against 4,689 in 1878-79. The schools are classified as follows:—2 middle English schools, 5 middle vernacular schools, 41 lower vernacular schools, 240 primary schools, and 6 Sanskrit *tols*. Besides these, it is estimated that there are about two thousand unaided indigenous primary schools scattered through the Gurjats, which have not yet been brought under Government supervision. Owing to the interest taken by the late Maharajah of Dhenkanal in the cause of education, that State stands foremost as regards the number of schools and students. Taking the number of pupils as the standard of comparison, Mohurbhunj comes next to Dhenkanal; the Khondmals, in which the schools are maintained from a tax voluntarily imposed by the people on spirit-shops, ranks third on the list; and then come Keonjhur, Angul, and Banki. The Maharajahs of Mohurbhunj and Keonjhur, and the Rajah of Autmullick, continue to take great interest in the progress of education; but none of the other Chiefs give any material assistance or encouragement to the schools in their killahs. Of the total number of pupils in the schools under regular supervision, 3,464 are Hindus, 31 Mahomedans, and 1,549 of aboriginal and other races. The total cost of the schools during the year was Rs. 21,627, of which Rs. 3,823 was paid by Government, and the rest by the Chiefs and people. During the past year students from the schools in the Tributary Mehals competed with those of the Regulation districts in the middle and lower vernacular scholarship examinations, while a separate local examination was held for primary scholarships. Of nine students who competed in the middle vernacular scholarship examination seven passed; of the 36 candidates for the lower vernacular scholarship examination 17 passed; for the primary scholarship examination 88 schools sent in 217 candidates, of whom 81 passed and 28 obtained scholarships. Of the 28 scholarships awarded on the result of the primary scholarship examination, 10 were given by Government, 13 by the Maharajah of Mohurbhunj, and five by the Maharajah of Keonjhur.

Postal communication.

The Superintendent has drawn up a scheme for the institution of regular postal communication between the several States under his supervision and the Government post-offices in the Regulation districts. At present there is regular postal communication with Mohurbhunj, Keonjhur, Angul, Banki, and Dhenkanal, and there are also two lines between Angul and Talchere and between Angul and Autmullick, though they are not well managed. The other States have only irregular and desultory communication with Government post-offices. The scheme devised by the Superintendent provides for regular communication with each of

the States at a total additional cost of Rs. 5,724 per annum, to be borne by the Chiefs, at least until the lines become self-supporting, when they may perhaps be incorporated with the Government postal system. There can be no possible doubt as to the advantage of bringing the States into postal communication with the rest of India, and it is satisfactory to find that the Chiefs are heartily co-operating with the Superintendent in carrying out his proposals.

Dhenkanal.

The Dhenkanal State continues to advance under the management of the officer appointed by Government to administer the State during the Rajah's minority. A revision of the settlement, which was made some 34 years ago, is now in progress. In six pergunnahs the settlement has been completed and kabuliyats taken from the ryots; in three pergunnahs, and parts of two others, the work of assessment has been finished, but kabuliyats have not been yet taken; in seven pergunnahs, and in part of another, measurements are being made; and in five pergunnahs, and part of another, operations have not yet been begun. The result, so far as the settlement has been completed, is that 31,900 acres are now found to be under cultivation, as compared with 21,349 at the time of the last measurement, and the assessment has been raised from Rs. 20,297 to Rs. 31,739, the increase being almost entirely accounted for by extension of cultivation. The fact that not a single objection to the assessment has been made to the Superintendent shows that the settlement has been conducted so as not to press upon the people, and the average jumma is still only As. 15-11 per acre. Rs. 12,721 was spent on public works in the State during the year, and the new jail was nearly completed.

Khondmals.

The two funds voluntarily contributed by the Khonds for the maintenance of the roads and the support of the schools in the Khondmals were well expended during the past year, and the people have agreed to continue paying the plough-tax for another year before stopping it temporarily in order to establish the voluntary nature of the cess. The appreciation of the people of the mode in which the fund derived from the spirit-shop tax is expended on education is shown by their raising the tax in May 1879 from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7-8 per shop.

Conduct of the Chiefs.

Active interference on the part of Government was necessary during the past year in the case of three States—Nursingpore, Talchere, and Duspulla. The measures taken in August 1879 to protect the people of Nursingpore from the oppressions of the Rajah and his servants were described in the last Administration Report, and when the Superintendent visited the killah in January last, the people were found to be contented, and all differences between them and the Chief had ceased. The mismanagement of the Talchere State was brought to the notice of Government by the Superintendent after his inspection of the State in January 1880, when it was found that the Rajah had not dismissed the evil advisers whom he had been directed to discharge from his service, and had neglected to remedy the abuses in his administration that had previously been brought to his notice. The relations between the Chief and the people were also unsatisfactory

and, in order to prevent any further evil results, sanction was given to the appointment of a Dewan by the Superintendent in order to assist the Rajah in his management of the killah. The Duspulla State has never been satisfactorily administered since the accession of the present Chief in December 1872: and in the interests of the peace and happiness of the people, it was at one time contemplated to suspend the Rajah's authority and bring the killah under the direct management of Government. Instead of this, however, the authority of the Rajah was restricted, and he was directed to abstain from passing any orders on public business except with the assistance and concurrence of a Committee appointed to advise him. For a short time the Rajah and the Committee worked harmoniously together, but misunderstandings soon arose, and in September 1879 the Rajah filed a petition asking that his State might be brought under direct management. No action was taken on this application until in December the Assistant Superintendent visited the State in order to make a full enquiry into its management. It was then found that the whole administration was in a state of chaos, and it was necessary to authorize the appointment of a Dewan, to be paid by and to advise the Rajah, but to be nominated by the Superintendent, and not to be dismissed without his consent. Most of the other States were fairly managed during the year, and the people were quiet and contented. The administration of the Hindole State was much disorganized by the Rajah's marriage, and the administration of justice was practically suspended for four months. The impropriety of allowing the work to accumulate in this way has been pointed out to the Chief, and most of the arrears have now, it is believed, been disposed of. The relations between the Maharajahs of Mohurbhunj and Keonjhur and their subjects are of the most harmonious character, and the administration of each Maharajah was marked during the past year by the same spirit of liberality and desire to promote the welfare and happiness of the people that have on so many previous occasions been brought to the favourable notice of Government.

Death of the Chief of Boad.

Rajah Pitumber Deo, the Chief of Killah Boad, died on the 5th October 1879, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Jogendra Deo, aged 22 years. The new Chief took part in the administration of the State during the lifetime of his father, but the reports that have been received regarding his management since his accession have not been altogether favourable.

CHOTA NAGPORE TRIBUTARY MEHALS.

Rainfall—Crops.

The year was on the whole a prosperous one. The rainfall was abundant and well-distributed throughout all the political States; and although, owing to the heavy rains, the *bhadoi* crops and pulses were in a few of the States below the average, the rice crop was a full one everywhere. Cultivation is reported to be increasing in all the States. Cotton and sugarcane were in the past year grown for the first time in Oodeypore, and wheat and barley in Korea.

Public health.

The health of the people was good throughout the year in all the States except Seraikella and Khursowan, in which there was a severe epidemic of cholera,

lasting from June to September. In Khursowan there were 351 cases and 143 deaths; in Seraikella 1,260 cases and 587 deaths; and in the town of Seraikella alone 625 cases and 274 deaths. Vaccination operations, which had previously been carried on in only five of the States, were during the year extended to all the States except Chang Bhakar. The returns of persons vaccinated showed 35,869 operations as compared with 11,574 and 2,225 in 1878-79 and 1877-78 respectively; 32,836 of the operations were successful.

Education.

The number of schools and the average attendance of pupils in the different Tributary States is shown in the following statement:—

Tributary States.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.
1. Sirgoojah	5	60
2. Jushpore	5	50
3. Gangpore	7	150
4. Korea	2	22
5. Bonai	1	20
Total ...	20	302

There is no school in Oodeypore or Chang Bhakar, and the only school in Khursowan is reported as not being in a flourishing condition, though no details regarding it are given in the report. The postal arrangements initiated by Mr. Taylor, when Commissioner, have proved successful, and are fully appreciated by the Chiefs.

Criminal and civil justice.

There was a marked and satisfactory decrease in the number of criminal cases, there being in all the States only 631 cases, in which 1,468 persons were concerned, against 1,021 cases and 2,030 persons in 1878-79, and 895 cases and 1,860 persons in 1877-78. The decrease is chiefly noticeable in the Gangpore and Bonai States, in which there were 85 and 32 cases respectively, as compared with 394 and 80 cases in the previous year. In Oodeypore the number of cases rose from 45 in 1878-79 to 82 in 1879-80. There were two murders, five cases of culpable homicide, and 23 dacoities, against four murders, two cases of culpable homicide, and 56 dacoities in the previous year. In both the cases of murder the prisoners were convicted. Of the dacoities, six were in Sirgoojah, one in Gangpore, and 16 in Bonai. Most of the cases in the last-named State were committed by the Kols, headed by two men, named Dusrat and Tanti, who had for many years been harassing the country, and were after much difficulty arrested in February last. Of the total number of persons (1,091) brought before the criminal courts during the year, 721 were convicted, 347 acquitted, and 17 died or escaped; the cases of five persons remained pending at the close of the year. The number of admissions to the jails of the seven Tributary States during the year was 284, and the number of prisoners in the jails on the 31st March 1880 was 163 against 135 on the same date in the previous year.

There were 118 miscellaneous civil suits and ten suits for execution of decrees pending at the beginning of the year; 285 miscellaneous suits and 139 suits for execution of decrees were instituted during

the year, making a total of 408 miscellaneous suits and 149 suits for execution. Of these, 305 miscellaneous suits and 112 suits for execution were disposed of during the year. Of the total number of suits instituted in the year, 130 were for debt, 28 rent-suits, 19 to recover the possession of land, and 21 suits for the price of goods sold.

There were three miscellaneous civil cases arising in the Tributary States pending in the Commissioner's office at the beginning of the year, and 36 more were instituted during the year. Of the total number, 34 were disposed of and 5 cases remained pending. Seven appeals were preferred to the Commissioner in the year, and all were disposed of; in five cases the decisions of the Chiefs were confirmed, and in two cases they were reversed. From Seraikella and Khursowan there were 15 appeals preferred; but only six of the cases were disposed of during the year, the decisions of the Lower Court being upheld in all the cases. The remaining nine appeals have been disposed of since the close of the year. Out of 40 persons committed for trial from the Tributary States to the court of the Commissioner, 36 were convicted and four acquitted.

Conduct of the Chiefs.

The conduct of all the Chiefs was satisfactory during the past year. The Rajah of Oodeypore has now taken the entire administration of his State into his own hands, and not only have illegal exactions on the part of his subordinates been entirely put a stop to, but amounts found to have been extorted have been repaid. The Commissioner was in the State for nine days in January last, and not a single complaint was made to him regarding the Rajah's administration. The administration of justice in the Gangpore State was much improved during the year, and the relations between the Rajah and the subordinate zemindars became more cordial, although the ill-feeling arising from disputes about land, which have been carried on since the Rajah attained his majority, has not yet entirely died out. Gangpore is the best cultivated of all the Tributary States, and the Rajah takes great interest in the improvement of his property. During the past year he laid out a wide and well-selected road from his head-quarters to Tulputtia in Sambalpore, which will open out the country and be of permanent benefit to the people. The Bonai State has remained perfectly quiet under the arrangement sanctioned in March 1879, and described in the last Administration Report, and the criminal administration over a portion of the tract which was then removed from the Rajah's control has now been entrusted to his second son, Potait Bishumber Deo. Bonai, Seraikella, and Khursowan were all visited by Major Garbett, the Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom, during his cold-weather tour, and were found to be in a satisfactory condition. The Commissioner was on tour in the Tributary States for a month and ten days, during which time he visited the Sirgoojah, Oodeypore, and Gangpore States. The tributes of all the Chiefs for the year 1879-80 have been paid in full.

Raid by Bhooteas on Choonbatty, near Buxa.

On the 29th March 1880, at about midnight, a band of Bhooteas, numbering from 20 to 30 men, attacked a village in British territory, called Choonbatty, situated at a distance of a mile and a half from the Buxa

cantonment. The raiders forced their way into some houses in the village, inflicted severe wounds on some of the occupants, plundered some property, and carried off one man, two women, and three children as captives to Bhootan. As soon as news of the attack reached Buxa, a European officer with a detachment of sepoys was despatched to Choonbatty, but by the time he arrived at the village the raiders had decamped. For some time after the occurrence a party of sepoys was stationed at Choonbatty to protect and reassure the villagers. From enquiries made, it appeared that the raid had been committed by certain private individuals resident in Bhootan, with the object of recovering some slaves and servants who had left them and settled in British territory. About 16 of the raiders were recognized by the inhabitants of Choonbatty, and against ten of these the evidence was considered sufficient to warrant a demand for their extradition under the provisions of the treaty concluded with the Bhootan Government in 1865. Since the close of the year the Deb Rajah has been asked to have the ten men arrested and forwarded to the Sub-divisional Officer of Buxa for trial, and also to restore the six persons taken away by the raiders.

Accession of a new Deb Rajah in Bhootan.

The Deb Rajah, Shujeh Jain, who assumed office only in March 1879, died on the 17th June 1880, and has been succeeded by Jigme Namgay, who formerly held the post, but retired on the ground of advanced age.

Nizamut State lands.

Towards the end of the year under review, the survey of the Nizamut State lands situated in the district of Moorshedabad was completed, with the exception of the preparation of the record of rights of the parties in possession of the lands, and the detailed interior survey of the lands let out on permanent leases. The total area of the State lands in the district of Moorshedabad, as shown in the registers appended to the declaration of the Nizamut Commission, is 102,281 beegahs 7 cottahs 2 gundas and 2 cowries, equivalent to 33,811 acres 3 roods and 37 poles. The area found by the survey is, however, 148,013 beegahs 6 cottahs 7 gundas and 2 cowries, which is equivalent to 48,929 acres 3 roods and 39 poles. The difference is attributable chiefly to errors and omissions in the registers compiled by the Nizamut Commission, who had no means of accurately ascertaining the area. About 776 beegahs, which are occupied by public roads, &c., are held by Government, and more than 91,114 beegahs have been let out on permanent leases. One hundred and ninety-nine stone pillars were erected, and 355 maps prepared during the survey to define the boundaries of the lands; and registers have been prepared, giving details of each estate, tenure, mehal, &c. The total cost of the survey in the district was Rs. 38,102-13-10

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys.

Surveys.

STATEMENT E—1, Fiscal, appended to this report, shows approximately the quantity of work likely to be completed by the Professional Survey Party employed in Khorda within the survey year ending 30th September 1880. Another party is employed in the Darjeeling district and will be retained there for a short time longer, but particulars of the work to be completed by it up to the 30th September 1880 have not been received.

Statement E—2, Fiscal, exhibits the work performed by the non-professional parties up to 30th September 1879. The detailed information furnished below does not extend beyond this date, the Board having been unable to obtain and furnish later particulars.

Midnapore survey.

In connection with the temporarily settled pergunnahs, the work consisted in the preparation and comparison of survey plans, copy maps and particulars of villages, and in examining and copying out field-books.

In the permanently settled pergunnahs, the testing of the mohalwar cuak measurements led to the discovery of errors in the work of the Thakbast Department; but as these were not of a serious character, a general revision of the work was not considered necessary, it being decided that only the portions which were found peculiarly faulty should be re-done.

The measurements of 596 Government estates, scattered over 1,489 villages, were completed; those of 568 estates in 1,951 villages were compared and pronounced correct; and the records of 1,164 estates in 3,440 villages were completely prepared.

Fifteen boundary dispute cases, sixty excess and missing land cases, and 2,344 miscellaneous cases were also decided. Besides this, a great deal of work was done in preparing lists of estates, ascertaining and noting names of villages, correcting errors and completing entries in maps, and making up records and registers.

The operations were carried on under the supervision of a Deputy Collector, styled Junior Superintendent of Survey. The total expen-

diture incurred during the year ending 31st March 1880 was Rs. 28,447 against Rs 19,127 in the preceding year, the increase being due to the additional establishment entertained for the revision of the mehalwar chak measurement work above referred to.

Khorda estate survey.

The outturn of work was as follows:—

I.—The first traces of the cadastral plans of 274 villages, with an area of 275 square miles, comprising 506,788 fields, were tested, corrected, and returned to the survey officer; and second and third traces of the plans of villages, comprising 1,987 sections, were prepared by the settlement draftsmen, in addition to a large amount of miscellaneous work.

II.—The record of rights in the above 274 villages was completed.

III.—The preparation of the settlement records was considerably expedited.

IV.—The demarcation of the outer boundary between Khorda and the Tributary Mehals and Madras, comprising 150 miles, was completed, and permanent boundary-marks were erected for 127 miles.

V.—The demarcation of the majority of the detached or unsettled tracts in the estate was completed.

VI.—The demarcation of 34 lakhiraj holdings, with an area of 827 acres in 4,316 blocks, necessitating the erection of 9,802 permanent marks, and that of 17,203 homesteads and 3,018 orchards, covering an area of 1,735 acres, were also completed.

VII.—Cadastral survey of 147 villages, embracing an area of 84 square miles, or about 53,760 acres, extending over 198,877 fields, was completed.

The non-professional survey work was conducted by the settlement party under the guidance of Mr. Taylor, Settlement Officer and Superintendent of Survey. The amount expended up to 31st March 1880 aggregated Rs. 1,02,062, or Rs. 9,946 less than the grant for both survey and settlement work for 1879-80.

Dearah surveys

The dearah survey in the Dacca Division, for identifying and relaying on the ground the boundaries of villages affected by river action, and assessing alluvial accretions, continued in charge of the Deputy Collector who has been employed on the work for years past. The total area in square miles surveyed up to the end of September 1879 was 591·39, as compared with 558 in the corresponding period in the previous year.

Since the close of the survey year, a further area of 156 miles has been surveyed. Altogether 160,205 beegahs were assessed as accretions during the survey year; but the assessment on much of this area being still under appeal, the financial result of the year's operations cannot be estimated with any approach to accuracy.

The cost per square mile was Rs. 43-14-6 against Rs. 39-1 in the previous year, the increase being due to re-arrangement of establishments. The total cost was, however, considerably below half of what

it was when the professional department was employed, while there was no falling off in the style of work performed.

Darjeeling survey.

The principal work done in Darjeeling was as follows:—

(a)—All recorded work connected with the survey of the Darjeeling station was completed and plotted, comprising ten trigonometrical stations built and fixed; 68 miles of traverses, and some boundaries permanently marked. Of the survey on the scales 60″ = 1 mile, and 40″ = 1 mile but little remained to be done at the close of the year. Of 205 cases representing grants made within municipal limits, 193, the majority of which were not disputed, were disposed of.

(b) All recorded work belonging to the survey and settlement of Hope Town was completed and plotted, comprising 12 trigonometrical stations built and fixed; 18½ miles of traverses, and 61 boundary lines cut, of an aggregate length of 25½ miles. Forty stone-posts and as many stone tablets were fixed in position, and some of the boundaries were finally settled.

(c)—Twenty out of 26 boundary disputes connected with the khas mehal plots were decided.

(d)—The boundary survey of the Government forest reserves in the Kurseong and Darjeeling Divisions was taken up and partially completed.

(e)—The survey of lands for native cultivation in the Rilli Valley was completed.

(f)—Mapping of grants of land applied for east of the Teesta river in the Daling Division for the cultivation of tea

(g)—Testing, re-adjustment and demarcation of boundaries laid down in a previous survey of the Terai.

(h)—Survey of the road from the Jelepla Pass between Sikhim and the Chumbi valleys.

(i)—Survey of the Sitong cinchona plantation, in continuation of the previous survey of continuous cinchona plantations at Rungbee, Mongpoo, &c.

The actual expenditure during the year ending 30th September 1879 was Rs. 5,331-4-3, which will be recovered from the parties concerned.

Chittagong survey.

As noticed in last year's report, the experimental survey of thana Chuckeriah, in the district of Chittagong, was completed by the end of April 1879. The chief object of this survey was to ascertain to what extent the old noabad settlement operations fell short of covering the whole area of the thana, and to what extent cultivation had spread into lands not covered by settlements. It was expected that the light that would be thrown on these points by the experimental survey of the thana would suffice to show whether a complete cadastral survey of the whole district was necessary from an administrative point of view, and also whether, financially, it would be a profitable undertaking. The thana of Chuckeriah was selected, because from the variety of its conditions it was

more fully representative than any other, and also because, being the smallest thana in the district, and at the same time containing a proportionally greater area of excess cultivation, it was more likely than any other to recoup the expense of an experimental survey.

The area surveyed comprised 117,120 acres in 57 villages. The holdings being as a rule small, the maps have been mostly drawn on the scale of 32-inches to the mile; some, however, are on a 16-inch and some on an 8-inch scale. Regarding the quantity of excess lands discovered by the survey, the results are as follow :—

	Cultivation.	Waste.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Old measurement	16,406	27,219	43,625
Area now found	28,874	88,186	117,120
Excess ...	12,468	60,967	73,433

That is to say, 58 per cent. of the land of the thana was unaccounted for in the revenue records until brought to book by the present survey.

The total expenditure incurred on the survey was Rs. 45,999, and the actual increase of revenue from excess lands is put at Rs. 9,415, or about 20 per cent. on the outlay.

Settlements.

DURING the year 237 original settlements with a revenue of Rs 24,479, 587 re-settlements with a revenue of Rs 2,36,588, and 203 summary settlements with a revenue of Rs 1,42,331, were effected. The net increase of revenue secured from all classes of settlements was Rs. 1,07,129. At the close of the year 8,928 estates, bearing an estimated revenue of Rs. 11,16,207, were awaiting settlement. The amount of work done contrasts favourably with the results of 1878-79. The file of pending cases has, however, received a large accession from the inclusion of the Western Dooars' jotes and Chittagong noabad talooks, which were omitted from the statement for 1878-79. The Board have been requested to continue to devote close attention to the state of the settlement file in all districts. The expenditure on settlement operations under the Board's management was Rs. 2,79,657.

Chittagong.

The total area measured and settled during the year in the Chittagong district was 112,750 acres in 146,749 plots, distributed through 434 villages. The cost of measurement amounted to Rs. 58,003, or 8 annas 3 pies per acre. Altogether 440 settlements were effected, the talookdars having affixed their signatures to the settlement papers in token of their acceptance of the conditions of the lease. The increase of revenue obtained in the year aggregated Rs. 18,959, and is almost entirely attributable to assessment on land newly brought under cultivation, and only in an inconsiderable degree to the imposition of an enhanced rate on lands of which the term of the original settlement had expired. The total number of settlements concluded since the commencement of the operations is 875, with an aggregate increase of Rs. 34,307. As the original demand on the same lands was Rs 21,422, there has been an increase of over 100 per cent. A good portion of the settlement papers has been prepared, and with the aid of larger establishments, which have been sanctioned, it is expected that the remaining papers will be completely prepared in the current year.

Khorda.

The settlement of the Government estate of Khorda, in the Pooree district, is progressing satisfactorily. The first and most important point of difficulty in connection with the settlement was the question of rates. In regard to this and other questions bearing upon the details of settlement, instructions were issued by Government on receipt of a detailed report from the Settlement Officer through the Board. It is hoped that, under the orders given, the Settlement Officer will be able

to bring this important settlement to a satisfactory conclusion. The Government revenue will be considerably raised chiefly by assessing extensions of cultivation and lands not duly assessed at the last settlement. From the facts described in the report submitted by the Board, it would seem that the settlement is felt to be lenient and equitable by those most concerned. The period for which the settlement should be made has been fixed at 30 years, that is, up to 1910. These instructions have been approved by the Supreme Government. The fears that were entertained regarding the arrangements for combining the survey and settlement operations have proved groundless, and the anticipations of economy resulting from the combination of these operations under one supervising agency have been fully realized. There is no reason to doubt that the work done by the settlement party is sufficiently accurate for all revenue purposes.

Western Dooars.

Considerable progress has been made towards the settlement of the ten pergunnahs in the Western Dooars in Julpigoree. The rates of assessment having been finally approved by Government, the enhancement notices are being issued, and the jotedars called upon to exchange pottahs and kabuliyats. It is hoped that the settlements will be concluded shortly, and that the present revenue amounting to Rs. 88,652 will be raised to about Rs. 1,48,000. The settlement of the Terai jotes in Darjeeling, together with the preparation of the requisite papers, was very nearly completed. The principal work remaining to be done is the preparation and examination of the maps and the interchange of agreements. The native jotedars have generally accepted the proposed terms of settlement, but the Europeans have instituted civil suits in five cases to contest the enhanced rates.

Darjeeling hill lands.

The settlement of the Darjeeling hill lands was also undertaken during the year. The Rilli and Mayoung valleys were divided into mundleships; permanent marks were put up along the boundaries of selected blocks; boundaries of holdings were laid down; and 9,000 acres, out of an estimated area of 30,000, were surveyed up to 31st March 1880. The chief feature of this settlement is the substitution of a land assessment for the house-tax, poll-tax, and cattle-tax, which are at present levied.

Midnapore.

The temporarily settled estates of Majnamutha and Jellamutha were retained under the direct management of Government during the year, in consequence of the refusal of the proprietors to agree to the enhanced revenue demand assessed under the settlement. Owing to a combination among the tenantry, suits have been instituted in the civil court, contesting the rates fixed by the settlement officers, and are now under trial. The abandoned salt lands of Majnamutha, covering an area of 11,645 acres, were re-settled with the proprietor up to the year 1900 at a jumma of Rs. 9,897, or a little less than the jumma of the previous summary settlement.

Furreedpore.

In Furreedpore there has been a net increase of Rs. 32,338 of revenue, owing to the re-settlement of resumed alluvial accretions, and of 15 of the Kalkinee estates belonging to private individuals, of which 13 have been brought

under the Collector's management. The dearah survey and settlement operations were carried on in this district, as well as in the districts of Backergunge, Tipperah, and Dacca. The amount of revenue that will eventually be gained by the assessment of accretions cannot yet be estimated with any certainty until the cases under appeal are disposed of. From the commencement of the survey operations in Furreedpore up to the close of the year ending with 30th September 1879, the area of land on which assessment has been actually secured by settlement amounts to 64,479 beegahs, with a revenue of Rs. 18,908. This gives an annual return of above 8 per cent. on the amount which has hitherto been expended on the operations, notwithstanding the high cost of work done by the professional department up to 1876-77.

Noakholly.

Original settlements and resettlements in Noakholly resulted in a net increase of Rs. 10,233. The assessments were based upon principles of extreme moderation.

Lohardugga.

The settlement of the Government estates Burkagurh, Puttia, and Selim in Lohardugga, which was completed during the year, forms a new departure in the land administration of Chota Nagpore proper. Previously land measurement was unknown, and there was not even a standard measure of known area in the province. In this settlement a fixed standard was adopted and adhered to, and thus certainty and fixity have been substituted for the confusion which formerly prevailed. These results have been attained simultaneously with an increase of the revenue from Rs. 18,373 to Rs. 26,165, or 42·4 per cent. The undertaking will bring in a profit of 11·5 per cent. on the outlay incurred in the survey and settlement operations, which aggregated about Rs 67,658.

Singbhoom.

The resettlement of the sequestrated estate of Porahat in Singbhoom was completed during the year. The settlement is a ryotwari one for 20 years, but the village headmen have been made responsible for the Government revenue, which has now risen from Rs. 7,770 to Rs. 20,264.

The Gya escheated property, known as the Ticcari estates, comprising 27 estates in all, came into the possession of Government during the year. The property having been under the Collector's management for a period of nine months only, precise particulars regarding it cannot be furnished in this report.

Monghyr.

An important Government estate called Binda Dearah in Monghyr, covering an area of 28,478 acres, and under direct management, was settled with the ryots up to 31st March 1873, at an annual jumma of Rs. 25,341, or an increase of Rs. 6,279 a year over the jumma of the previous settlement.

Settlement of the Sonthal Pergunnahs and operations under the Chota Nagpore Tenures Act II (B.C.) of 1869.

Since the close of the year final reports of the settlement of the Sonthal Pergunnahs district, and of the operations conducted under Act II (B.C.) of 1869 for the settlement of the special tenures of Chota Nagpore, have been received from the local officers. An account of these measures should find a place in

this report, but it is impossible to enter at very great length here into the circumstances which led to their being undertaken, or into the details of the work done.

SETTLEMENT OF THE SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS.

In 1871 signs of unusual agitation were observed among the Sonthals of the Doomka and Godda divisions of the Sonthal Pergunnahs district. Large meetings were held, and the officials were interviewed by crowds loud in their complaints against the zemindars of certain pergunnahs. The general tenour of the complaints was that the zemindars were harassing the ryots by constant enhancements of rents, and that village headmen were deprived of their leases on refusal or incapacity to comply with the exorbitant demands of the zemindars, without regard to the prescriptive rights which they had acquired either as founders of their villages, or by possession through a long period of years. Enquiry showed that the Sonthals had substantial grounds for discontent, and that there existed an immediate need for special measures to place the relations between them and their landlords on a satisfactory basis. The growth of the evils which had brought about the disturbed state of the district was attributed by the local officers to the weakening of their discretionary powers, resulting from the indiscriminate introduction of laws current in the Regulation districts, but unsuited to the circumstances of the Sonthal population. The Rent Law (Act X of 1859), and the Code of Civil Procedure in particular, had, it was reported, completely tied the hands of the officers and deprived them of the power of interfering with effect for the protection of the Sonthals from exactions on the part of landlords and money-lenders. The Government came to the conclusion that a special law was required for the peace and good government of the district, and effect was given to this view by the passing of Regulation III of 1872. The Regulation provided that only certain specified laws, or such others as might from time to time be specially notified, should apply to the district, and that the Government might order a settlement for the purpose of ascertaining and recording all rights appertaining to the land, whether belonging to the zemindars and other proprietors, or the tenants, or the headmen. It barred the action of the civil courts during the settlement, except on special references; provided for the reinstatement of ryots unjustly dispossessed within a period of 12 years, counting back from the 1st January 1871, and for readjusting, at "fair and equitable" rates, the rents payable by headmen and ryots; confirmed to the ryots a right of occupancy after 12 years' possession, and fixed the rents for at least seven years until a fresh settlement or agreement was made. No time was lost in ordering a settlement and starting operations. The work was entrusted to Mr. Brown Wood, the Deputy Commissioner, who after a short period was relieved of all duties in connection with the ordinary administration of the district, and placed in exclusive charge of the settlement as Settlement Officer. He remained in charge of the work until its completion, being assisted for various periods by a staff of Assistant Settlement Officers.

The settlement commenced towards the end of 1872, and practically terminated in September 1879. A few villages which could not be disposed of by the Settlement Officer were then made over to the district officers, and in a few more, where the measurements have been found faulty, a revision of the assessment has since been going on.

In regard to the land, the district consists of two distinct parts—one made up of the Government estate of the Damin-i-koh, and the other of the rest of the district, in which the estates are held by zemindars under permanent settlement. The zemindari portion was obviously that in which a settlement of the rights of the classes interested in land was especially required; but it was also thought desirable, after completing this work, to resettle the Damin-i-koh, where the bulk of the Sonthal population is located.

Settlement of the zemindari estates.

The settlement of the zemindari estates was completed by November 1878. The rules and principles observed in the course of the operations were as follow:—(1) In community or Sonthal villages, no detailed measurement of the holdings was attempted, but the total area of the village was estimated by local inspection, the system being called *nazar paimaish*, or measurement by sight. In non-community villages, inhabited by Bengalis and others, a measurement of each man's holding was carried out, unless there had been previous measurements of recent date by which the parties were willing to abide. (2) The lands of each village were classified and assessed at varying rates according to the crops grown on them, the best low or rice lands being placed in the first class, and the least productive high lands in the last class. (3) The rental to be paid to the zemindar by the lessee or headman of the village was fixed at the aggregate of the total assessments on the different classes of land. (4) Existing rents were, as nearly as possible, maintained, provided they did not vary much from the rates prevailing in neighbouring villages. (5) In non-community villages the amount due from each cultivator was fixed by the Settlement Department; but in Sonthal villages only a lump assessment for the entire village was made, and the headman and ryots were required to ascertain, by means of a punchayet, the quantity of land of each class held by the villagers individually, and to distribute the village assessment accordingly. This system was found to work badly, and the officers had generally to interpose in order to have the distribution of the rent completed. (6) In addition to the rental fixed by the Settlement Officer, the headman or lessee was declared entitled to levy a commission on each ryot's assessment, as compensation for his trouble in collecting the rents for the zemindar. The commission never exceeded 12½ per cent., and was reduced proportionately according to the quantity of land held by the headman for his own cultivation. This land was assessed in common with the other lands of the village, but the headman was permitted to hold rent-free, during the continuance of his lease, all fresh lands brought under cultivation by himself, and to realize from the ryots half rents on similar lands reclaimed by them. (7) Mere farmers of villages

were held to have acquired no right of occupancy in lands cultivated by them during their leases, and no title to settlement, whatever might have been the length of their occupation. In Sonthal villages they had to make way for Sonthal headmen; but those whose leases had still a term to run were allowed to receive from the headmen, for such term, the rental fixed by the Settlement Officer, on the understanding that they paid to the zemindar the amount due under the terms of their agreement with him. (8) When no rival claimants appeared, the lease was granted to the headman or farmer in possession, unless he was disqualified on account of previous mismanagement; but when there were claimants, a careful enquiry was held to determine who had the best right. (9) The Settlement Officer was authorized to use his own discretion in the selection of the headman in Sonthal villages, provided only that due regard was to be paid to any local customs on the subject. (10) Before the lease was granted, its terms were fully explained to all parties. The zemindar and the ryots were specially called upon to submit their objections, if any, and the objections were investigated and settled. (11) Besides classifying and assessing the lands, the Settlement Department made enquiries as to the local customs and rights in respect of the land and the internal arrangement of the village, and these were recorded and notified for the information of the zemindar and the villagers. The record of rights has given fixity to the rights and customs of each village, no amendment of it being permitted, except under the hand of the Lieutenant-Governor himself, on proof of a material error. (12) Claims filed during the settlement for the recovery of land, village headships, or arrears of rent, were at first tried by the Settlement Officer and his assistants, but they were afterwards made over to the regular revenue courts.

For some time after the commencement of the settlement, the agitation against the landlords was kept up by a few Sonthal leaders, who aspired to effect a social and religious reform among their people. At a later time considerable difficulty was experienced in inducing the lessees of the villages of certain talooks of the Deoghur sub-division to accept the terms of the settlement. The matter was finally settled under the orders of Government, after full consideration of the representations made by the lessees. With these exceptions, the progress of the settlement was smooth and marked by no incident calling for special notice. Parties who thought themselves aggrieved were afforded ample opportunities of appealing to higher authority. The orders of the Assistant Settlement Officers were appealable to the Settlement Officer; those of the Settlement Officer to the Deputy Commissioner, and those of the Commissioner to the Lieutenant-Governor.

The results of the settlement in the zemindari estates may be thus summed up. The total number of villages settled was 9,222, of which 4,558 were in the Doomka sub-division, including Jamtara and Pakour, 1,465 in Godda, 564 in Rajmehal, and 2,640 in Deoghur. The total rental realized by the zemindars at the time of settlement (exclusive of cesses, which amounted to a very considerable amount) was Rs. 9,96,613, while the total rental fixed by the Settlement

Officer was Rs. 10,98,835, giving a clear increase of Rs. 1,02,222 in favour of the zemindars. In the Godda sub-division, where the complaints of rack-renting had been the most numerous, the increase was only Rs. 433. Irregular demands in the shape of cesses having been generally prohibited under the settlement, considerable relief must have been afforded to the ryots in this sub-division. In the Rajmehal sub-division there was a small increase of only Rs. 2,948, which was due to the fact that in the majority of the villages the Settlement Officer merely accepted and confirmed the rents as they stood. In Doomka the increase amounted to Rs. 70,721, of which Rs. 24,380 accrued on the rental of pergunnah Sultanabad alone.

It might be inferred from the fact of the settlement resulting in an increase of the total rental of the district that it has not fulfilled its original object of relieving the cultivators from the excessive demands of the zemindars, against which they complained so loudly in 1871; but that it has, on the contrary, enhanced those demands. It cannot, however, be doubted that the ryots have received very substantial benefits from the settlement. Except in a few estates the rates of rent were found fairly moderate by the Settlement Officer, but they represented a portion only of the charges with which the ryots were burthened. In addition to them there was a multiplicity of cesses, which increased very considerably the amounts taken from them by the zemindars. It was by disallowing these, and prohibiting their realization in future, that the settlement chiefly benefited the tenants. The total charge of which they were thus relieved cannot be estimated, but it was undoubtedly very large. The settlement has, moreover, protected both headmen and ryots from enhancement at the zemindar's will, and has secured them for ever in the enjoyment of the rights attaching to their office and lands respectively, and notified in the record of rights.

The remission of court-fees in all suits instituted in connection with the settlement placed it within the power of every class of ryots to bring before the Settlement and Revenue Courts all claims which they desired to press for the recovery of land, or rights arising therefrom, and thus the numerous disputes in regard to land which existed in almost every village at the commencement of the settlement were investigated and finally disposed of before its termination. The absence of any check in the way of fees had, indeed, the effect of encouraging the institution of a large number of groundless suits. The suits disposed of by the Settlement Officers were 15,977 in number, and 55,941 came before the Revenue Courts, thus making the total number instituted no less than 71,918. Of the suits before the Revenue Courts, 25,274 were decided in favour of the plaintiff, and 10,374 in favour of the defendant; 14,060 were dismissed in default, and 5,276 were settled by compromise. Many of the cases dismissed in default were doubtless amicably settled out of court. Classed according to the nature of the claims, 4,491 suits were for possession of immovable property, 13,531 for possession of jote lands (distinguished from other immovable property), 35,400 for arrears of rent, 775 for the recovery of rights as village headman or lessee, and the rest for ejectment, delivery of kabuliyats, &c.

Settlement of the Damin-i-koh.

The settlement of the Damin-i-koh was commenced immediately after the completion of the zemindari portion of the district, and was brought to a close in September 1879. The estate, which comprises the Rajmehal hills and the adjoining slopes, forms the central tract of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and includes an area of 1,366 square miles. It had been previously settled in 1868, and the Government revenue was then raised from Rs. 56,060 to Rs. 1,00,165, the total number of villages ascertained being 1,481. In last year's settlement 1,775 agricultural villages and 33 bazars were found and assessed, the total assessment being Rs. 1,77,495. In land revenue alone there was an increase of 80 per cent. So far as can be ascertained, this large increase of revenue is due entirely to the extension of cultivation, and not to any undue enhancement of the rates of assessment. The rental of 1868 was estimated to give a general average of five annas one and a half pie per beegah, whereas the average at last year's settlement was a little less than three and a half annas. The increase of cultivation which has occurred since 1868 appears from the following figures:—

	1868.	1879.
Number of villages	1,481	1,775
" cultivators	23,468	40,039
" ploughs	35,323	50,443

As in the case of Sonthal villages in the zemindari estates, no detailed measurement of every ryot's holding was carried out in last year's settlement; but the lands of each village were measured and assessed as a whole, the distribution of the total rental being left to a punchayet of the villagers. The rates fixed for the different classes of land were less than those in the adjoining zemindari estates, but the benefit of these rates was not extended to non-Sonthal cultivators. The leases granted to the headmen prohibit them from ejecting any ryot without a decree of court, or from permitting the settlement of any foreigner without the District Officer's sanction. They are entitled to a commission of 8 per cent. on the assessment, provided the Government revenue is punctually paid. The total cultivated area upon which revenue was assessed is 9,02,873 beegahs, and the land revenue upon this amounts to Rs. 1,69,456. The balance of the receipts (Rs. 8,039) is derived from what are termed the "Sundry Mehals," consisting of the bussori-tax and the bazar and fishery rents. The bussori-tax is a kind of ground rent, levied from non-agricultural tenants, such as weavers and potters, and from a few shop-keepers and mahajuns. It was first introduced in 1868 with the object of checking the influx of foreigners into the Damin. The demand assessed last year was Rs. 1,854. The bazar rents amount to Rs. 5,823. They are realized by headmen or chowdries, who are remunerated by a commission of 10 per cent. The fishery rents amount to Rs. 362.

About one-sixth of the Damin-i-koh, or an area of from 200 to 250 square miles, is occupied by Paharias, a Kolarian tribe of aborigines, whose numbers at the census of 1872 amounted to 68,336. These people cultivate the hill slopes, but as the Sonthals have already extended their cultivation up to the foot of the hills, and are beginning

to occupy the slopes, the time has arrived for laying down some definite rules for preventing the two races from coming into collision, and for maintaining the proprietary title of Government. A local enquiry into the matter has accordingly been directed, and orders will be passed on receipt of the Commissioner's report.

The total amount charged to the settlement of the Sonthal Pergunnahs from the beginning to the end was Rs. 2,60,926, but this sum would be increased by nearly a lakh, if a portion of the salary of the Settlement Officer and his staff, which was charged to the general revenues, were added.

CHOTA NAGPORE TENURES ACT.

The operations under the Chota Nagpore Tenures Act were undertaken for the purpose of demarcating and registering the peculiar tenures of the Chota Nagpore estate, regarding which there have been disputes for generations between the cultivators and the jaghirdars and farmers holding under the Maharajah. An account of these tenures and of the causes which led to the passing of Act II (B.C.) of 1869 will be found in the Statistical Account of the district of Lohardugga. The Act provided that the tenures should be defined and recorded, and a register made of all rights, privileges, immunities, and liabilities affecting the holders. The tenures specially mentioned were (1) the bhuinhárí, which are held either rent-free with certain services attached, or at a quit-rent with or without such services, by individual cultivators, by office-holders, and by the village community, and (2) the mánjhihas, which consist of the headman's special holding or share of the village. The rájhas portion of the village, which comprises the regular rent-paying lands, and all lands available for settlement, was excluded from the scope of the operations. The Lieutenant-Governor was empowered to appoint one or more persons to be Special Commissioners to carry out the provisions of the Act. Each Special Commissioner was to investigate claims to the tenures and demarcate the lands, and then make for each village an accurate register of all the tenures, specifying the conditions to be fulfilled, the rent and services to be rendered, and the rights and privileges to be enjoyed. He was authorized to restore to possession all persons (or their heirs) who had been wrongfully dispossessed within 20 years of the passing of the Act, and to enter their names as occupants of the lands on the village register. Tenures which had come into existence within 20 years were not to be registered, unless they were created in revival of previous occupation. Tenants who were bound to fulfil certain conditions, or to give certain services in respect of their tenures, and the persons having the right to exact such conditions and services, were authorized to apply to the Special Commissioners for the commutation of the conditions and services for a payment in rent. Provision was made in the Act for the hearing and decision of such applications by the Special Commissioners, with the help of two assessors appointed by each party respectively. The procedure for the filing and hearing of appeals against the decisions of the Special Commissioners, and for the disposal of applications for review of judgment, was also laid down in the Act. The decisions of

the Special Commissioners were made appealable to the Commissioner of the Division, whose judgment was declared final. Petitions presented in relation to any matter cognizable under the Act were exempted from stamp duty.

The procedure to be observed by the Special Commissioners in working the Act was laid down in rules passed by the Lieutenant-Governor under authority vested in him. They were to issue a notice showing the dates on which they would be at the different centres, and calling on all parties interested to appear and prefer their claims, addressing the notice specially to the Maharajah of Chota Nagpore and the principal proprietors under him, and generally to all petty proprietors, jaghirdars, thikadars, and ryots. On reaching each centre, they were to issue a second notice. A list of claims having been prepared, notices were to be served on the persons immediately in receipt of the rents, or who might, on any other account, have interests adverse to the claimants, inviting them to inspect the list and prefer their counter-claims or objections, if any. Claims decided by the civil court before the passing of the Act were to be accepted without further enquiry. When claims were contested, the parties were to be confronted, and their contentions heard and decided. In the case of uncontested claims no enquiry was required. After disposal of the claims, the Special Commissioners were to demarcate and survey the lands and then prepare the village register. The following particulars were to be entered in the register:—the number of the holding; the name of the tenant; the character of the tenure; a specification of the several plots; the area of each plot and of the entire holding; the total rent payable according to the decision of the Special Commissioner, including any sum adjudged in commutation of services; a specification of the services, if any, which the tenant might be still liable to render, and any other conditions which the Special Commissioner might find or decide to be attached to the tenure. A copy of each entry was to be furnished to the tenant, and a copy of each register to the proprietor or farmer of the village. The register, when finally revised and corrected, was to be submitted to the Commissioner of the Division for confirmation; and it was directed that one copy should in future be kept in the Deputy Commissioner's office, and another in the office of the Board of Revenue.

The First Special Commissioner appointed under the Act was Baboo Rakhal Das Haldar, an officer who was specially qualified for the new duties by his knowledge of the Mundari language and long experience in the province. He commenced work on the 1st April 1869 in pergunnah Lodhma, and the immediate effect of his presence in the pergunnah was an influx of doubtful and extravagant claims, those who had been previously agitating being active in instigating others to prefer such claims. As the work increased, it was found essential to appoint additional officers, until there were eventually five Special Commissioners engaged, for various periods, in the operations. The office of First Special Commissioner was held by Baboo Rakhal Das Haldar throughout the operations, with the exception of about twenty months, which he spent on leave. The Second Special Commissioner was appointed in 1870-71, and the third in 1875-76. The

work still continuing to make slow progress, a Fourth and Fifth Special Commissioner were appointed in 1876-77, in the hope that it would be completed by the 30th June 1879. This hope was not, however, realized, and the Government had to sanction the retention of a reduced establishment up to the 30th March 1880, when the operations were finally closed.

From first to last the Special Commissioners held enquiries in 2,482 villages situated in 35 pergunnahs of the Chota Nagpore Estate, demarcating, settling, and registering the tenures subject to the Act. They disposed of 13,473 claims, of which 7,423 were disputed, besides 1,161 applications for commutation of services, and 3,544 miscellaneous cases. They granted review of their own judgments in 294 cases, and 844 appeals from their decisions were preferred to the Commissioner, out of which 636 resulted in the confirmation, 28 in the modification, and 14 only in the reversal of their orders. Sixty-eight appeals were rejected without hearing, and in 98 the cases were remanded for further enquiry. The results of the appeals testify to the careful manner in which the Special Commissioners investigated the claims which came before them. The total cost of the operations is stated to have amounted to Rs. 2,69,887, but to this must be added some charges for tents, stationery, surveying and mathematical instruments, which have not been precisely ascertained.

The advantage taken of the provision of the Act permitting the commutation of services for a money payment was singularly small. It appears that, as a fact, the zemindars had not been so oppressive in exacting labour as was at first believed, and that neither they nor the cultivators were anxious to have the services commuted. As these were authoritatively defined and generally reduced by the Special Commissioners, the bhuinhars had no further cause for dissatisfaction; while the zemindars finding that the amount awarded on commutation was insufficient to compensate them for the use of paid labour, naturally preferred to retain their right to the personal services of their tenants.

As regards its general effects, the local officers are unanimous in holding that the working of the Act has been of great benefit to the class of tenants for whose protection it was specially devised. A great deal has undoubtedly been achieved in the way of settling the numerous disputes regarding tenures which existed in the different villages of the estate. Vast quantities of lands have been decreed to the bhuinhars, and if they are unable to retain these lands, the fault will be their own. The beneficial effects of the operations have not been confined to the bhuinhars alone. The Hindu zemindars have been equally benefited. The immediate effect of the operations on these may be somewhat unfavourable, but they will eventually find that the State has saved them from endless and ruinous litigation in the future by the registration of the special tenures.

Nevertheless it must be admitted that, in regard to its effect on the relations between landlord and tenant, the success of the Act has fallen short of the expectations generally entertained on its introduction. The operations have not removed every cause of disagreement, and disputes are still of frequent occurrence. This partial failure

appears to be due to two causes: first, to the fact that rájhas tenures were not dealt with under the Act; and secondly, to the extravagant claims and expectations of a section of the bhuinhars, which rendered it impossible to satisfy them by any settlement which aimed at preserving the just rights of both parties. The extension of the operations to the rájhas tenures would have involved a complete settlement of the whole estate. A scheme of such magnitude would have extended indefinitely the period required for the completion of the settlement of the other tenures alone, and added very considerably to the cost of working the Act. It was for this reason that it was decided to confine the application of the Act to the privileged tenures and the khas lands, in which the bhuinhars and the landlords respectively were more deeply interested and had clearer rights, and in respect of which the disputes were more bitter and frequent. During the operations the bhuinhars generally claimed their entire holdings, and often lands of which they were out of possession, as being all bhuinhárí. But as the Special Commissioners were not authorized to extend their enquiries to the rájhas portions of the holdings, the disputes regarding these could not be disposed of, and it is thus that they have survived the operations.

The section of the bhuinhárí tenants who still maintain that justice has not been fully done them have been throughout the most unreasonable in their demands. If all the lands claimed by these and other bhuinhars during the eleven years of the operations were added together, they would probably exceed the total quantity of cultivated and cultivable lands within the pergunnahs of the estate in which the Act was applied. To satisfy all claimants was obviously a hopeless task. The Act fixed a limit of 20 years within which it was essential that a bhuinhar should have been in possession of any land claimed by him. This provision, though fully understood, was not acquiesced in by the people. According to an ancient custom of bhuinhárí tenures, a bhuinhar who left his village and his lands expected to recover his holding on his return, however long might have been his absence, and this right his children regarded as theirs also. Although the observance of this custom had been frequently disregarded long before the passing of the Act, and it was impossible at that time to accord it legislative sanction, the bhuinhars refused to give up their belief in its continued validity. This accounts for the very large number of untenable claims which the Special Commissioners were asked to adjudicate in their favour, and for their disappointment at the results.

Sanction has lately been granted to the carrying out of a settlement of the khas villages of the estate, and this will be a further step in the settlement of the land disputes of the district. In the villages which are leased for a long term of years, or in perpetuity to jaghirdars, maintenance-holders, or farmers, it would appear that the provisions of the Chota Nagpore Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act of 1879 are sufficient for the protection of the ryots against undue and illegal enhancement, while securing to the zemindars their fair rental. The Board of Revenue have, however, been desired to report whether any further legislation is, in their opinion, necessary to meet the difficulties still existing.

Government Estates.

THE total number of Government estates on the revenue roll during the year was 2,640, including 22 ryotwari tracts and 192 talooks or groups in Chittagong, which actually comprise 43,109 petty estates. The total demand on account of these estates was Rs. 25,54,577 (Rs. 17,37,945 current and Rs. 8,16,632 arrear), of which Rs. 17,71,894, or 69·36 per cent. were collected, Rs. 1,19,395 were remitted, and Rs. 6,63,288 remained unrealized at the end of the year. In fourteen districts the collections exceeded the standard of 90 per cent. on the total demand, as compared with 10 in 1878-79. The actual total collections in the past year showed a decided improvement over the results in previous years.

As a rule, all Government estates are not now leased out in farm, and the established policy of Government in this respect is only broken through in very exceptional cases. The following table gives the results for each Division of the working of the system of direct management of estates, whether the estates belong to Government or to private individuals :—

	Number of estates.	Current demand.	Collections.	Percentage.
		Rs	Rs	
Burdwan	79	2,27 584	1,28,396	56 4
Presidency	178	2,02,261	1,97,822	97 9
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	106	2,87,879	2,89,442	100·7
Dacca	288	3,17,149	2,99,019	94·2
Chittagong	43,214	3,34,263	3,67,700	110
Patna	56	1,16,448	1,25,536	107 9
Bhagulpore	57	1,04,440	74,186	71
Orissa	34	2,81,735	2,79 101	99·
Chota Nagpore	29	78,905	77 644	98 2
Total	44,041	19,50 194	18,[illegible],346	94 3

IN the Burdwan Division the unfavourable results were due to a combination among the ryots of the temporarily settled estates of Majnamutha and Jellamutha in Midnapore, which are under the Collector's management, to resist the collection of rents at the enhanced rates fixed under a settlement recently concluded. Collections have been suspended until the proceedings of the Settlement Officers receive the confirmation of the civil court.

In the Presidency Division the 24-Pergunnahs did not come out well, having failed to realize even the current demand. In Panchannogram, in the suburbs, which is managed by a Deputy Collector, the collections were only 85·1 per cent. of the gross demand, and in Sahibanbagicha only 80 per cent. In the Sunderbuns there are five estates under khas management, and the collections were only 82·06 per cent. of demand. Nudden was the only district where the collections in estates managed direct were satisfactory, being over 100 per cent. on current and 90 per cent. on total demand. In Jessore they were, owing to the heavy arrears, only 59·8 per cent. of the total demand, although the full current demand was realized. In Moorshedabad they were only 42·63 per cent.

In the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, Pubna and Darjeeling were the districts that came out worst. In the former the collections were only 33·1 per cent. of the total demand, but it was explained that most of the balance was irrecoverable owing to diluvion. In Darjeeling the realizations were 77·6 per cent. only. In Bogra 85·5 per cent. only of the entire demand was realized, but arrears were very considerably reduced. In Julpigoree, Dinagepore, and Rajshahye the collections were fair.

In the Dacca Division the collections only represented 71·5 per cent. of the total demand. Tipperah was the only district that reduced its balances. In Dacca, Furreedpore, and Mymensingh the poorer ryots are said to have suffered from temporary distress owing to the floods; and there were other causes hindering collections in four districts; but it is to be feared that, on the whole, khas management is at present very imperfectly understood in this Division, although it is the Division with the heaviest demand after Chittagong.

Chittagong is the Division in which direct management has most difficulties to encounter. In Chittagong itself there are 43,109 petty estates scattered all over the district. The current demand of rent on these is Rs. 2,41,631, and the year opened with an arrear balance of Rs. 1,03,948. Rs. 2,60,374 were collected, or 107·7 per cent. of current and 75·3 per cent. of gross demand. This result was good, and still better results are expected in future from an improved system of management, which has been submitted to the Government of India for approval. In Noakholly the Government estates are mostly island blocks, separated from the main land by tempestuous rivers and cultivated by non-resident ryots, whom it is difficult at times to find. The current demand was Rs. 92,632, and there was a heavy arrear from the previous year of Rs. 1,69,700. The collections were Rs. 1,07,320, or 115·8 per cent. on current, though only 40·9 per cent. on gross demand. Here also the system is being reorganized. It seems, however, very doubtful whether the circumstances of the Government estates in this district are not such as almost to necessitate a system of farming.

In the Patna Division khas management was very successful. Of a gross demand of Rs. 1,50,862, Rs. 1,25,536 were collected, and most of the balance is said to be nominal, and will be written off. The Ticcari property, comprising 27 estates, came into the possession of Government by escheat in July 1879. A Deputy Collector has

been put in charge, and arrangements are under consideration for converting the rents in kind hitherto paid by the ryots into money rents. Till that is done, the value of the property cannot be properly estimated.

The Bhagulpore Division showed unsatisfactory results in every district Only 45·3 per cent. of the gross demand of Rs. 1,52,728 was collected. The Board of Revenue have since the close of the year revised the arrangements in force in this Division.

The Orissa Division did well in all districts. It was only in Cuttack that any large balance existed.

In the Chota Nagpore Division the system of khas management worked well in Hazaribagh and Singbhoom. In Palamow arrangements are being made for introducing farming tenures, to which the people give a decided preference.

Expenditure.

The actual expenditure upon the management of Government estates during the year (excluding the Sonthal Pergunnahs) was Rs. 1,53,138. The percentage of cost varied from district to district, being as low as 3·2 per cent. on the realizations in Backergunge, and as much as 59·8 per cent. in Gya (where a special establishment had to be entertained to ascertain the rental of the Ticcari estates). The Board of Revenue are considering what would be a fair average percentage to cover the cost of management throughout the province, and the Government of India will be asked to sanction this in lieu of the lump grant now made to Provincial Funds, which is quite insufficient to cover actual present cost.

On the general question of direct management, the Government entirely concurs with the Board of Revenue in the following remarks recorded in their annual report :—"The Board look upon khas management as one of the best preparations for more extended duties, and upon success in it as one of the most efficient tests of administrative ability. To succeed in khas management, a district officer must be at once firm and considerate. He must display judgment in the selection of his subordinates, and diligence in the supervision of them. He must be well acquainted with the material condition and the moral character of the people. With regard to the effect of the system on the ryots, it is understood that the policy of Government has been too distinctly declared to make it necessary for the Board to deprecate any return to the practice of selling or farming estates the property of Government. But it may be remarked that the system of direct management by Government officers affords a training which is perhaps as valuable to the ryot as to the official. The ryot learns that, while he will be protected in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labour, and will be secured against illegal exactions, the moderate rent demand made upon him must be punctually discharged; that he will not be permitted to evade the engagements into which he has entered; and that, while Government will not interfere with his rights, it will not, without reasonable cause, forego its own. Such a system appears calculated to foster habits of thrift, punctuality, and self-respect.

"Whether any uniform system of khas management should be generally adopted is a more difficult point to determine. The Board

are inclined to think that it is desirable that the employment of tehsildars and managers paid by a commission on collection should be discontinued, and that the management should be entrusted to the agency of the permanent officers of Government, who can look forward to promotion as the reward of successful work. But the point of real importance is that the officer in immediate charge of the collections, whether he be a tehsildar, a sub-deputy collector, or a canoongo, should be made to feel that the Collector thoroughly understands what work has to be done, and how it ought to be done; that his progress returns will be carefully and intelligently scrutinized; and that insufficient excuses will not escape detection and censure. Where these conditions exist, the Collector may be trusted to create an efficient agency, if he does not find one; where they are wanting, no system of khas management is likely to be permanently successful."

Wards' Estates.

Number of estates and financial statistics.

THE number of estates under the charge of the revenue authorities in 1879-80 was 216 against 324 in the previous year.

They were thus distributed :—

Divisions.	Wards' estates		Attached estates	
	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79
Burdwan	14	13	.....	1
Presidency	27	25	5	5
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar ...	22	22	.....	.....
Dacca	21	23	10	11
Chittagong	11	10	1	1
Patna	26	30	1	2
Bhagulpore	12	11	.....	.....
Orissa	10	10	2	2
Chota Nagpore	11	10	43	148
Total ...	154	154	62	170

The reduction in the total is accounted for by the release of a large number of hopelessly encumbered petty estates in Chota Nagpore.

Excluding seven estates for which no statistics have been received, the current demand of Government revenue on all the estates in charge of the revenue authorities was Rs. 18,34,780, and the arrear demand Rs. 2,72,269, making a total of Rs. 21,07,049. Of this, Rs. 18,41,990 were paid and Rs. 23 remitted, leaving an unpaid balance of Rs. 2,65,203, as against a balance of Rs. 2,72,269 at the close of 1878-79. The following table shows the figures for each Division :—

Divisions.	Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Payments.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	5,874	2,59,373	2,33,979	26,395
Presidency ...	1,64,242	6,80,216	6,84,052	1,60,233
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar ...	13,033	3,48,086	3,53,076	8,094
Dacca ...	14,148	1,02,002	97,560	18,614
Chittagong ...	50,168	1,25,762	1,52,595	23,312
Patna ...	22,784	85,393	84,909	23,310
Bhagulpore ...	425	1,59,593	1,54,786	5,245
Orissa ...	1,364	33,332	34,779	.....
Chota Nagpore ...	231	41,023	41,254	.....
Total ...	2,72,269	18,34,780	18,41,990	2,65,203

Of the very heavy arrear in the Presidency Division, Rs. 1,08,456 were due from the Nashipore *debutter* estate in Moorshedabad, and can

only be cleared off as funds accumulate. In the Burdwan Division nearly the whole balance was due from one estate, and has since been paid up. The reduction of the arrear balances in Rajshahye and Cooch Behar and in Chittagong was satisfactory. On the other hand, in Dacca, Patna, and Bhagulpore the arrears slightly increased in amount. The improvement, however, in all Divisions since 1876-77, when the balances amounted to Rs. 4,29,635, has been very considerable.

The total demand of rent due to superior landlords was Rs. 5,81,516, of which Rs. 4,00,936 were paid and Rs. 1,286 remitted, leaving a balance due of Rs. 1,78,033, of which nearly the whole (or Rs. 92,918 and Rs. 45,944 respectively) was due from estates in the Presidency and Dacca Divisions. The balance outstanding at the close of 1878-79 was Rs. 2,14,188.

The total demand of road and public works cesses payable by the estates was Rs. 5,00,182, of which Rs 4,26,578 were paid and Rs. 89 remitted. The balance left due was Rs. 73,805 against Rs. 78,989 at the close of the year preceding. More than half of the balance (Rs. 33,999) was due from estates in the Presidency Division.

Taking revenue, rent due to superior landlords, and cesses together, it appears that the liabilities of the estates aggregated Rs. 31,88,747. Of these, Rs. 26,69,504, or 83·7 per cent., were paid off, leaving a balance due (after remissions) of Rs. 5,17,044.

Excluding the Durbhunga estate, which was made over to its proprietor during the year, and the figures of which are not taken into account in the returns, the total demand of rent from tenants in the estates was Rs. 93,22,318, of which Rs. 41,52,839 were arrear and Rs. 51,69,479 current demand. The collections were Rs. 49,44,823 only, the remissions were Rs. 3,85,837, and the arrears at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 40,00,577, of which Rs. 17,78,994 were on account of current demand. Of the total balance, Rs. 4,74,985 are irrecoverable, Rs. 2,03,987 were not realizable before the close of the year, Rs 2,27,320 were doubtful and disputed, Rs. 2,24,549 doubtful but not disputed, and Rs. 28,69,736 were good and in course of recovery. The following statement shows the results in each division :—

Divisions.	Rent due to estates.			
	Arrear demand.	Current demand	Collections.	Percentage of collections on current demand.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan ...	4,81,713	7,92,025	7,93,457	100·1
Presidency ...	16,50,402	14,67,445	13,71,831	93·4
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar ...	5,69,109	8,14,367	8,40,214	99·5
Dacca ...	2,58,748	4,51,614	4,17,955	92·5
Chittagong ...	2,69,074	2,17,892	2,75,064	126·2
Patna ...	4,12,180	3,60,004	2,89,807	80·5
Bhagulpore ...	2,30,694	4,58,470	4,43,432	96·7
Orissa ...	34,694	1,28,300	1,00,574	78·3
Chota Nagpore ...	2,46,226	4,49,353	4,12,439	91·7
Total ..	41,52,839	51,69,479	49,44,823	95·6

It will be seen that out of a current demand of a little more than 51½ lakhs, the Burdwan, Presidency, and Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divisions were accountable for more than 30 lakhs, and that in Burdwan and Rajshahye and Cooch Behar the financial position was comparatively satisfactory, as the arrear was much less than the current demand, and the collections amounted to about cent. per cent. on the current demand. In the Presidency Division, which came out badly in the returns of previous years, there was far from any improvement during the year; large remissions were found necessary, and the enormous arrear demand of rent was dragged on to swell the returns of another year without any diminution. The general result for the Dacca Division was bad. Chittagong, on the other hand, showed a creditable improvement; but it will be observed that there was a large arrear balance unrealized—the result of previous lax administration in both the Noakholly and Chittagong districts. Patna now occupies a very low grade both in regard to the total rental and to the amount of revenue payable by its wards' estates. The result in this Division during the past year was exceedingly unsatisfactory, and, judged by the ordinary tests, the financial outcome of the Court of Wards' administration has been worse in Patna than in any other Division of these provinces. In Orissa the percentage of collections on current demand appears at first sight to have been very unsatisfactory; but it must be observed also that the proportion of arrear demand in this Division was exceedingly small. In Chota Nagpore the result was indifferent. The general result of the collections was 95·6 per cent. on the current demand. Financially speaking, this proportion cannot be considered satisfactory, though it is equal to, or even in excess of, the results attained in previous years.

The current demand of road and public works cesses due to the estates was Rs. 3,37,814, or 80·2 per cent. of the current amount due by the estates. The arrear demand was Rs. 3,50,713, raising the total demand to Rs. 6,88,527. The collections were only Rs. 2,99,128, or 88·5 per cent. on the current demand. Rs. 1,008 were remitted, and the year closed with an outstanding balance of Rs. 3,89,668, of which Rs. 29,527 were not realizable before its close, and Rs. 3,32,399 were reported to be recoverable.

The collections both of rent and cesses during 1879-80 were certainly far from creditable. Nor was there anything in the circumstances of the year to warrant such a bad result. The harvests were generally good, and the prices of all produce remained high. The fact would seem to be that Collectors do not now give that amount of personal supervision to the work of their managers which is essential to the successful administration of wards' estates. The attention of the Board of Revenue has been drawn to the necessity of improvement in this respect.

The cost of management in wards' estates was 11·9 per cent. of the current demand of rent, while in attached estates it was only 5·6 per cent. The low figure in the latter case was accounted for by the fact that the large trust estate of Syedpore is let out in putni, and costs comparatively little to manage. The general percentage (11·4 per cent.) was lower than in previous years—a result brought about by the Board's constantly insisting upon economy. The rate varied

from Division to Division, having been as high as 25 per cent. in Rajshahye and Cooch Behar (where a thorough reorganization of the system of management is urgently called for, and is now in progress), and as low as 5·1 per cent. in Orissa. The percentage in the Presidency Division was only 6·2. The charges were 8·6 per cent. in Chittagong, where the financial administration gave the best results; 7·5 in Burdwan, 7·8 in Dacca, 12 in Patna, 11·7 in Bhagulpore, and 14·8 per cent. in Chota Nagpore.

The rates levied upon wards' estates, to meet the cost of establishments in Government offices, brought in Rs. 44,544 during the year. This sum is credited to the provincial rates. Besides this a rate of four annas per cent. has recently been sanctioned to meet charges for extra treasury establishments necessitated by the accounts of wards' estates.

The gross indebtedness of the estates was largely increased during the year by the accumulated debts (Rs. 18,41,759) due from the encumbered estates in Chota Nagpore. It amounted to a total of Rs. 57,35,538. Of this, Rs. 11,04,420 were liquidated by payments, and Rs. 70,159 reduced by compromise, leaving a balance due of Rs. 45,60,959, of which Rs. 9,32,011 are disputed.

Education of the minors.

Due attention was given to the education of minors in all districts during the year. At the close of the year there were only ten minors left at the Calcutta institution and nine at Benares, all the other wards being either privately educated or brought up at schools near their homes. The question of retaining the Calcutta Institution after the retirement of the present director is under the consideration of Government.

New Court of Wards' Act.

The new Court of Wards' Act, under which the Board of Revenue became the Court of Wards for the whole province, has been in force since June 1879, and the Board believe that it has resulted in improved supervision and efficiency. The increased powers vested in the Court have, it is stated, "been exercised with moderation and in the interest alike of the Government, the wards, and the tenantry on the wards' estates."

In the following paragraphs the chief points of interest in the administration of the Court of Wards during the year are noticed for each Division.

Burdwan Division.

There are thirteen wards' estates in this Division. The Chuckdighi estate will be made over during the present year to its proprietor. The management during the past year was on the whole creditable, the collections being in excess of current demand. The Chowghoria estate was made over to the revenue authorities in April 1879 by order of the civil court. The accounts are in much confusion, and it will be some time before any decided opinion can be formed on its financial condition. In the Jhargram estate arrangements have been made for liquidating within a reasonable period the debts, amounting to Rs. 1,74,482, incurred by the former proprietor. The Mysadul estate, which is one of the largest now under the Court, having a current rent demand of Rs. 4,39,141, will, it is anticipated, when handed over to its proprietors about four

years hence, be one of the finest properties in Bengal. Rs. 3,34,000 of the surplus profits have been invested in Government securities. The current collections are fair, and, with a little more vigour in the management, the arrear accounts should soon be adjusted and cleared, and matters placed upon a satisfactory basis for the future.

Presidency Division.

In this Division there were 32 wards' and attached estates in charge of the revenue authorities. Of the great Paikpara estate, seven-eighths were, as reported last year, made over in June to the major proprietors. One minor is still in charge of the Court, and his share has been let to the other proprietors for a fixed annual sum. The Goberdanga estate was also released during the year, after being ten years in charge of the Court. During that period Rs. 15,96,963 were realized out of a total rent demand of Rs. 18,16,335; Rs. 1,21,831 were remitted; and Rs. 1,06,541, or less than a year's demand, left realizable. The expenses of management were only 6 per cent. on the rental. A lakh of rupees of debt was paid off. The wards were well educated. Rs. 66,606 were spent in improving the property, Rs. 40,000 on the dwelling-houses, and eventually the estate was made over free from all encumbrances with Rs. 52,834 surplus assets. Similarly, the Naldanga estate was released in December last, after being ten years in charge. During that period, of a total rent demand of Rs. 11,99,751, Rs. 10,50,701 were realized. Debt to the amount of Rs. 70,348 was paid off. The proprietor was educated at the Wards' Institution, and to him the property was made over with promissory notes to the value of Rs. 2,46,700, and a cash balance of Rs. 27,886. In both these last-named estates the Court of Wards' management left nothing to be desired. In the case of the Satkhira estate matters are not at present in a satisfactory condition. The manager has been changed during the year, and arrangements are being made for separating the minor's accounts in the joint properties from those of his co-sharers. There is still a heavy and apparently irrecoverable arrear demand of rent, which the Board expect to see adjusted during the present year. The collections were only 86·8 per cent. on the current demand, and the estate still owed Rs. 2,40,996 at the close of the year. The accounts of the Narail estate are still in a very unsatisfactory state, notwithstanding the deputation of an experienced officer to the charge of the estate. The matter continues to occupy the special attention of the Board. In the Moorshedabad district the management has been fairly efficient, though in some instances the collections were affected by the inundations. The balance of Government revenue outstanding was chiefly due from the Nashipore *debutter* property, which was recently made over to the Collector heavily encumbered, and without proper papers and accounts.

Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

The administration of wards' estates in this Division during the past year was not satisfactory, especially in the districts of Dinagepore and Rajshahye. In the latter district there are several separate managers, none of whom did well, and the appointment of a general manager has been suggested to the Board. In the Chuklajat estates of the Cooch Behar Raj things are in a very different condition. The rent

collections were 106 per cent. on the current demand. A complete resettlement at enhanced rates is being amicably carried out, the tenants of 771 out of 1,003 jotes having already agreed to the manager's terms.

Dacca Division.

In this Division also the results, as a whole, were very unsatisfactory. There were 31 estates in charge, most of them petty, and many of them involved in debt. The largest estate, that of Jagatkishore Acharjya in Mymensing, pays a revenue of only Rs. 45,161, and has a rent demand of only Rs. 1,78,083. It is burdened with debt to the amount of Rs. 4,40,884. Another estate in Mymensing pays Rs. 232 revenue, has a rental of only Rs 5,731, and debts amounting to Rs. 1,14,204. The attached estate of Katalipara in Furreedpore pays only Rs. 1,280 revenue, but belongs to over 500 proprietors, most of whom do all in their power to frustrate the management. The result of the management of the estates in Mymensing was fairly good, 98 per cent. of the current demand having been collected; but in Furreedpore and Backergunge, after making all allowances for difficulties, the returns were not creditable, collections being backward and accounts in some instances wanting.

Chittagong Division.

The financial results in this Division showed a great advance over those of previous years. The arrears in Government revenue were reduced from Rs. 50,168 to Rs. 23,312. The balance of cesses was also reduced, and the collections were 123 per cent. on the current demand.

Patna Division.

The release of the Durbhunga and Kanhauli estates, and of ten smaller properties during the year, has reduced the importance of the Court of Wards' work in this Division to comparative insignificance. There now remain only 15 estates in charge, most of them small, with an aggregate current demand of Rs. 3,08,317. Financially their management was not successful, the percentage of collections being only 82·1 on current demand. The largest is Narhan, with a rent-roll of Rs. 1,56,995, and debts aggregating Rs. 4,62,163. The Kanhauli estate was taken under charge in January 1869, and made over to the proprietors in May 1879. This property came under management burdened with a debt of Rs. 1,46,391. It was also involved from the outset in intricate litigation, which frustrated the efforts of the Court to clear off the debt. The gross collections under the Court were only about 89 per cent. of the realizable demand, having been seriously affected by the year of famine and by short crops. Most of the other released estates were in the Sarun district, and were relinquished under that section of the new Court of Wards' Act which enables the Court to get rid of hopelessly encumbered estates placed under it by the civil courts.

Bhagulpore Division.

The administration of the Court in this Division calls for no special remark. Collections were not quite up to standard, being only 97 per cent on current demand. In the Chanchal estate, settlement operations, designed rather to equalize and adjust than to enhance rents, are still going on.

Orissa Division.

With the exception of the Kanika estate, there is no considerable property under the management of the Court of Wards in this Division. The

current demand of rent and cesses from all estates during the year was only Rs. 1,34,615, but the collections did not exceed Rs. 1,03,480, or 76 per cent. on the current demand. The short collections were attributed partly to the failure of crops caused by inundations, and partly to the temporary abandonment of the charge of the Sukinda estate under orders of the civil court, which were afterwards reversed. In other respects, however, the management has not been unsuccessful, and the manner in which the Kanika estate, which, when it came under the charge of the Court, was nearly ten lakhs of rupees in debt, has now become free from all encumbrances, is a matter for congratulation. It may be added also that the arrear balance of rent is inconsiderable, and smaller in proportion than in other Divisions of these provinces. The estates (except Kanika) in Cuttack are under the charge of a general manager for the district.

Chota Nagpore Division.

The wards' estates in this Division are mostly large and solvent, paying at the same time but small sums as Government revenue. In Dhanwar and Chota Nagpore survey and settlement operations are going on. The collections of rent and cesses in Dhanwar were very good—111 per cent. on the current demand. In the Chota Nagpore estate they were only 91 per cent. of rent and 64 per cent. of cesses, which was not a satisfactory result. The total number of properties brought under the Chota Nagpore Encumbered Estates' Act is now 66, and schemes for paying off the debts are under consideration.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

Act No. I of 1880, the Calcutta Tramways' Act.

THE first measure passed by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor during the past official year was a Bill to authorize the making, and to regulate the working, of street tramways in Calcutta. The Corporation of Calcutta having entered into an agreement for the construction and maintenance of street tramways in the town, the object of the Bill, which followed the lines of the Bombay Tramways' Act, 1874, was to confer the necessary legal powers on the contracting parties, and to make proper provision for the working of the tramways. The Bill also contains a provision for extending it to such Suburban tramways as may hereafter be undertaken. The Bill received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 16th January 1880, and of the Governor-General on the 28th February 1880, and is Act I of 1880.

Act No. II of 1880, the Bengal License Act, 1880.

On the 25th February 1880 a Bill for amending the law for licensing trades, dealings, and industries was introduced into the Council. This measure repealed Bengal Act I of 1878, the previous Act on the subject, re-enacting, however, several of its provisions. The Bill exempts from tax all persons whose annual earnings are below five hundred rupees, and relieves all who may carry on business in more than one district, or of more than one description, from the necessity of taking out separate licenses in each such district and for each such business. The alternative procedure provided in the Act of 1878 for assessing and collecting the tax within municipalities and unions, and the special procedure for the town of Calcutta, not having worked satisfactorily, were repealed, and the tax is made assessable and leviable everywhere by the usual Government agencies. A power of revising the Collector's assessments is specifically given to the Commissioner of the Division, as in the Northern India License Act. The Bill received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 28th February 1880, and of the Governor-General on the 13th March 1880, and is Act II of 1880.

Act No III of 1880, the Howrah Bridge Amendment Act.

Act III of 1880, which received the Lieutenant-Governor's assent on the 7th of April 1880, and of the Governor-General on the 6th of May 1880, was passed to amend Bengal Act IX of 1871, the Howrah Bridge Act. It simply empowers the Commissioners for the bridge to acquire and employ vessels in the service of the bridge, and to carry passengers and goods between Calcutta and Howrah at such rates of charge as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe.

Act No. IV of 1880, the Calcutta Port Improvement Act Amendment Act.

On the 20th December 1879 a Bill to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, 1870, was introduced into the Council. This Bill was rendered necessary in consequence of the decision of the Government of India that the Port Commissioners should in future borrow only in the open market, and that to enable them to do so the Government should surrender its preferential lien on the Commissioners' property. Sections 41 and 42 of the Port Improvement Act having been impliedly repealed by Act XXIV of 1871, which last Act had been repealed by Act XI of 1879, it further became necessary for the local Legislature to grant fresh borrowing powers to the Port Commissioners. In consequence of a portion of the existing debt due from the Commissioners to Government having been incurred under Act XXIV of 1871, it was beyond the powers of the local Council to alter the mode of repayment of that portion; and as it was desirable that the mode of repayment of all the existing repayable Government loans should be the same, the measure provided that the Commissioners should take from Government, on the terms of payment proposed, a fresh loan equal to the aggregate sum due on the existing repayable loans, and should apply the amount in discharging those loans. In the rules under the Local Authorities' Loan Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council undertook to make the requisite provision for the loans under that Act being immediately paid off if necessary. Opportunity was also taken to make a slight amendment of section 82 of Bengal Act V of 1870, relating to the power of the Commissioners to make bye-laws, and to add a clause making clear the Commissioners' powers to work tramways for carrying goods. The Bill was assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 16th March 1880, and by the Governor-General on the 10th May 1880.

Act No. V of 1880, the Bengal Vaccination Act.

A Bill to make vaccination compulsory in Calcutta and other towns and in selected areas was introduced into the Council on the 20th March 1880, and having received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 12th April 1880, and of the Governor-General on the 17th May 1880, became Act V of 1880. The Act follows the lines of the Bombay Vaccination of Children Act of 1877, but contains sections applicable to adult persons and seamen.

Act No. VI of 1880, the Bengal Drainage Act.

The Bill for the drainage and improvement of lands, referred to in last year's Administration Report, was further proceeded with. It repeals Bengal Act V of 1871, which provided for certain works

for the drainage and reclamation of lands in the Hooghly and Burdwan districts, known as the Dhankooni scheme, but empowers the Lieutenant-Governor to carry out similar works throughout all the territories under his administration. The Act provides that each scheme under the Act shall be prepared with plans and estimates by the Government engineers and published for general information. If not less than one half of the proprietors who hold permanent interests in the land at fixed rates of revenue or rent agree to the scheme being carried out at their expense, the works will be executed by the Government engineers, the funds being advanced by the Government and eventually recovered, under certain rules, from the proprietors, and by them from their tenants, who directly benefit. The cost of the works is assessed on the lands reclaimed and improved in proportion to the benefit derived by Commissioners appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, of whom the majority are to be proprietors. The recovery of the sums apportioned on the several proprietors is left in the hands of the Collector. The works when completed will be kept up in the same manner as public embankments at the expense of those whose lands are benefited, and in their maintenance the Collector will be assisted by a committee of proprietors appointed for that purpose. A procedure for bringing forward and disposing of claims for compensation on the part of persons whose property has been damaged by any scheme carried out under the Act is laid down, and it is provided that the costs of compensation may be defrayed by advances from the public funds. A material alteration from the procedure under Act V of 1871 consists in allowing the Commissioners an opportunity of watching results for three years after the works are completed before they proceed to apportion the costs of the works. Thus the liability to repay any portion of the capital is deferred for three years. The Bill received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 22nd April 1880, and the assent of the Governor-General on the 28th May 1880.

Act No. VII of 1880, the Public Demands Recovery Act.

The last measure that became law during the past year was the Public Demands' Recovery Act. The object of this Bill was to repeal such portions of Bengal Act VII of 1868 as were concerned with the recovery of public demands, and to re-enact them in an amended form. The Act gives a complete enumeration of all those Public Demands created by the existing law which it has been thought advisable to make recoverable by this special procedure, and contains a clause enabling future Acts by a few words to refer to this special procedure, so that in the case of any new demand, tax, fine, or due, a few words introduced therein will make it recoverable under this procedure. The Bill was assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 22nd April 1880, and by the Governor-General on the 26th June 1880.

The Contagious Diseases' (Animals') Bill.

Two other measures were introduced into the Council during the past official year, but did not become law. The first of these was rendered necessary in consequence of the prevalence of glanders and farcy among horses, and the Bill conferred special powers upon police

officers for entering suspected premises and destroying, upon the certificate of a veterinary surgeon, infected animals. The local Government was also empowered to establish a hospital for the detention and examination of diseased horses. The Bill received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 28th February 1880, but the Governor-General subsequently refused his assent to the measure in consequence of one of its sections enacting that the proceeds of fines imposed and realized should be applied to the expenses incurred in carrying out the Act, a clause which militated against a resolution of the Financial Department forbidding the creation of special funds without the previous sanction of the Government of India.

The Cess Bill.

The other Bill referred to was one for amending and consolidating the law relating to rating for the construction, charges, and maintenance of district communications and other works of public utility, and of provincial public works. During the eight years during which the Road Cess Act of 1871 has been in force, several points of importance had come to light on which it required amendment. The opportunity was also taken of repealing the Provincial Public Works Act of 1877, and of consolidating into one Act the law relating to road cess and to the provincial public works cess, both of which are assessed on the same principle, and levied according to the same procedure and by the same machinery.

This measure, which contains 182 sections, contemplates many important alterations in the law. In the definitions given of immovable property, houses, shops, and other holdings are excluded, the levy of the cess upon houses having been attended with much irritation and vexation. In the part relating to the imposition and application of the cesses, it is provided that the Lieutenant-Governor shall not be required by law to pay from the public revenues any sum as road cess in excess of such sums as may have been paid as such cess to the Collector by persons liable to pay the same; and the publication of the accounts of the public works cess is no longer required to be made in the *Gazette*, it having been found impossible to keep such distinct accounts. In consideration of the public works cess being collected by establishments paid from the District Road Fund, the Lieutenant-Governor is empowered to make an assignment of such proportion of the cost of establishment as he may think right to the district committees.

Power is given to the Collector to make a summary valuation of petty lakhiraj estates, and also, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, to reduce the valuation during the currency of a five-years' valuation. The most important and intricate sections of the Bill relate to the valuation and assessment of lakhiraj lands. The landholder is bound to include in his return all rent-free lands contained in his estate or tenure, and, on his doing so, the Collector is to give public notice by beat of drum, in order that the lakhirajdar may have an opportunity of objecting to his land being too highly valued. As soon as the rate of cess for any year is settled, the zemindar is to take the same steps for making the exact amount payable known to the lakhirajdars as the Collector took to make the valuation known. The

lakhirajdar is liable to pay to the landholder at the full rate of cess upon his profits like any other owner of land, but the landholder has only to pay one-half of the amount to the Collector, the other half being compensation allowed him for any trouble, expense, and loss he might incur in recovering what he had paid. If the lakhirajdar does not pay in the amount of cess on the due date, the landholder may recover double the amount with interest, it being considered desirable to allow the latter large remuneration in consideration of his undertaking the unpalatable duty of paying cess on account of these lands and recovering it from the holders.

If the landholder has omitted to include any lakhiraj lands in his return, that is, if he should at the time of any future valuation, by oversight or otherwise, omit to include such lands, or if, as the vast majority have hitherto done, he omits to include any such lands which he ought to have included in returns under the Act of 1871, the landholder may now come forward with a supplementary return to make up for that omission, and may pay up the cess due on such lands for the last three years, this being the period of limitation for recovery of the cess from the lakhirajdars. Various notices and processes are to be issued and gone through for the purpose of making it certain, as far as possible, that the knowledge of his liability has been really brought home to the lakhirajdar. Then, and not till after all these precautions have been taken, if the lakhirajdar fail to pay any future amount which may become payable, the landholder may recover from him a sum equal to five times the amount which the landholder has paid in respect of the lakhiraj lands.

The landholder is authorized to recover the cess paid by him in the first instance from the lakhirajdar by summary process, and when he has obtained a decree against either the owner or occupier of the lakhiraj land, may execute it against whichever of these he finds upon the land.

A few special provisions are introduced applicable to Orissa and Midnapore; and whereas under the existing Act the Collector can proceed for the recovery of public works cess against movable property only, the cesses are now made leviable as public demands either against the personal property or against the land in respect of which arrears may be due. The Collector has no longer to get the permission of the district road committee to entertain such establishments as he may require, but may entertain such establishments as he thinks fit, their costs being a first charge on the committee.

The purposes to which the district road fund is applicable are set forth in detail, and the mode of appointment of district engineers is altered. This is no longer to be left in the hands of district committees, but after these have fixed the salary they are prepared to give, they are to select an engineer from a list of three names submitted to them by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Lieutenant-Governor is empowered to form branch in addition to the district committees, and the district committees are required to appoint standing sub-committees to audit accounts. The district committees are also empowered to make bye-laws for regulating traffic on roads and for preservation of roads, and to impose fines for breach of such bye-laws.

The Bill was introduced into Council on the 10th of January 1880, and received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 22nd of April 1880. The Governor-General, however, refused his assent to the Bill, on the ground that the two sections providing respectively for the summary recovery of cess from the lakhirajdar and for the execution of the decree against the person found in possession of the land, whether it had been obtained against him or not, contravened the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code. At the same time His Excellency agreed to assent to the Bill on the omission of the sections in question, and proposed to re-enact them in the Supreme Legislative Council if they were deemed essential.

The Rent Law Commission.

The Rent Law Commission, whose appointment and functions were narrated in last year's report, have now completed their labours. Mr. Mackenzie and Baboos Peary Mohun Mookerjee and Mohini Mohun Roy were added to the Commission, which held forty-four meetings, and submitted their report and a draft Bill to the Government in the month of June 1880. The Bill contains 225 sections, and the following is a brief summary of the most important changes in the law comprised therein :—

Provisions relating to distraint are omitted, as being liable to abuse; the law as to pottahs and kabuliyats and suits for obtaining them is also omitted, very little use having been made of the existing sections on the subject. A ryot who for a continuous period of twelve years has as a tenant held or occupied and cultivated land, and paid rent for the same, is defined to be a ryot with a right of occupancy in such land. The word "tenant" is introduced to show that a holding or occupation as a trespasser will not create the right. A right of occupancy is declared transferable by sale, gift, or will, and heritable according to the law of inheritance of the occupant-ryot, but not mortgagable; this, it is apprehended, will effectually prevent the ryot and his holding from falling into the hands of the *mahajan*. It is declared saleable in execution of a decree for its own rent only, and in consequence no occupancy ryot may be ejected from his land, whether for non-payment of rent or other cause not being a breach of a stipulation in respect of which such ryot and his landlord have contracted in writing that the ryot shall be liable to ejectment for a breach thereof. The rent payable in kind by an occupancy ryot is not to exceed half the gross produce in the case of staple crops; in the case of special crops, if the landlord and tenant have contracted in writing for any particular share of the gross produce, the landlord is not to be entitled to recover any other or greater rent than 25 per centum of the annual average value of the gross produce. In the case of tenures and undertenures, where the rent is liable to enhancement, it may be enhanced up to the limit of the customary rate payable by persons holding similar tenures or undertenures in the vicinity, or, where no such customary rate exists, up to such limit as shall appear fair and equitable to the court, but so that the profit of the tenure-holder or undertenure-holder shall not, in the absence of certain special circumstances, exceed 30 per centum of the balance which remains after deducting from the gross rents payable to him the expenses of collecting such rents.

Improvement is made in the ground for enhancing the rent of occupancy ryots, and it is provided that in the case of enhancement on the ground that the productive powers of the soil have increased, or that prices have risen, the enhanced rent shall in no case be more than double the former rent; in all cases in which the Court or Collector sees fit progressive enhancement is allowed. Ryots who have held land for three years or more, but less than twelve years, are protected from eviction, except in certain cases; and if evicted, may claim compensation for improvements made by them. Such ryots will not be liable to enhancement without due notice, unless they have agreed in writing to pay a higher rent. Ryots are permitted to erect suitable dwelling-houses for themselves on their land, but may not, without the permission of the landlord, use the land for any other purpose inconsistent with that for which it was previously used, or let to be used. Elaborate provisions are made for the registration of transfers of tenures, undertenures, and occupancy holdings in the *serishta* or rent office of the landlord to whom their rent is payable. Important alterations and amendments are made in the law relating to deposits of rent. The duty of receiving these is transferred from the civil courts to the revenue authorities, and the cases in which deposits may be made are enlarged. Provision is made for the due apportionment of rent, and every tenure, undertenure, and occupancy holding is declared to be hypothecated for its own rent, which rent is to be a first charge thereon. No ryot is to be ejected except through the court, and in the event of ejectment will be entitled to the way-going crop. Special provisions are inserted applicable to Behar, where rent is frequently paid in kind or in the commuted value of a fixed portion of the gross produce. As regards procedure, the Bill gives the landlord, in the majority of cases, his choice as to whether he will sue in the Civil Court or before the Collector for the enhancement of rent, the exception being in the case of the fourth ground of enhancement, namely, that the price of the produce of the land has risen. Here, as it is thought that the general rise of prices which should regulate the enhancement of rent over a considerable tract of country can best be ascertained by the revenue authorities, the landlord may not have recourse to the civil court, but must apply to the Collector alone. Some thirty sections of the Bill are devoted to procedure in enhancement cases before the Collector. The last chapter provides a procedure in regular suits for recovery of arrears of rent, and in certain other suits, and a number of sections of the Civil Procedure Code are declared applicable to such suits.

The Bill does not incorporate the law relating to the powers and duties of settlement officers, this subject having been very recently dealt with in Bengal Act VIII of 1879. It saves all customs or customary rights not inconsistent with, or not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by its provisions. It retains the presumption of the existing law, that when the rent of a tenure is proved not to have been changed for twenty years before the commencement of a suit, it has been held at that rate from the time of the Permanent Settlement, unless the contrary be shown, but makes an exception in the case of tenures not permanently settled. These are

not to be protected upon the expiry of a temporary settlement, unless the right to hold them for ever at a fixed rate of rent has been expressly recognized in settlement proceedings by a revenue authority empowered by Government to make definitively or confirm settlements. The law as to ryots entitled to hold at fixed rates is reproduced without material alteration; but the ryot is not obliged to plead in express terms that the land has been held from the time of the Permanent Settlement at a rent which has not been changed from that time, if only there is nothing in his statements inconsistent with its having been so held.

The report was signed by all the members of the Commission except Mr. Harrison, who was absent on furlough; but Baboos Peary Mohun Mookerjee and Mohini Mohun Roy recorded separately their dissent from many portions of the Bill as being, in their opinion, infringements on the rights of the zemindars.

Police.

Cost of the police.

THE total budget grant, including the cost of the Chittagong frontier police and the Government contribution towards the municipal and railway police, was Rs. 36,37,773. The actual expenditure was Rs. 36,38,985, or Rs. 3,173 less than that of the previous year. The strength of the entire force at the close of the year, including the police of the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the railway police, but excluding the municipal police, was 78 superior officers, 3,059 subordinate officers, and 14,478 constables, being an increase of 84 subordinate officers and a decrease of 311 constables on the return for the 31st December 1878. There was an increase to the railway police force during the year, owing to extra men being employed on account of the Gya and Patna Railway, and for the outpost at Damukdia on the Northern Bengal State Railway.* An additional special reserve force of one inspector, one sub-inspector, 8 head-constables, and 100 constables was organized and maintained at Bhagulpore, and a similar force at Dacca, to replace the troops which were withdrawn from those stations during the past year. Since the close of the year a special force of one sub-inspector, 4 head-constables, and 50 constables has been sanctioned for Berhampore, as the troops at that station have also been withdrawn. On the other hand, there was a reduction in the police force employed under the Jail Department of one sub-inspector, 37 head-constables, and 512 constables, owing to the extension of the warder system to all jails and subsidiary jails. The cost of the force employed on purely police work was, as in 1878, 6·6 pies per head of the population of the Lower Provinces. In Bengal Proper it was 7·2 pies per head; in Behar, 5 pies; in Orissa, 7 pies; and in Chota Nagpore, 10·6 pies. The proportion of police to area was one to 8 square miles in Bengal Proper, 1 to 11·3 in Behar, 1 to 19·4 in Orissa, and 1 to 21·3 in Chota Nagpore. The proportion to population was 1 to 3,823 in Bengal, 1 to 5,242 in Behar, 1 to 3,465 in Orissa, and 1 to 2,483 in Chota Nagpore.

Municipal police.

The strength of the municipal police force was reduced during the year by 1 inspector, 1 head-constable, and 36 constables, while two additional sub-inspectors were employed in Howrah and one in Monghyr. The percentage of casualties was 24·8, as compared with 26·2 in the previous year; but in many districts the number of men who deserted

or were dismissed on account of overstaying their leave was still very large. One of the chief causes of the unpopularity of police service under municipalities is the absence of provision for allowances to constables on leave. The men take leave and go to their homes, and when the time for rejoining approaches, they are either unable to pay the expenses of their journey or unwilling to incur expenditure when they have been without pay for some months, and may for some cause, of which they are unaware, not be re-employed on their rejoining. The number of municipalities that now provide for leave allowances to their constables is, however, on the increase, and the service will, no doubt, soon be less unpopular than it has hitherto been. There was a satisfactory decrease in the resignations and retirements from the municipal police of the 24-Pergunnahs and Howrah, owing to an increase in the pay of a large number of the force; but in Burdwan the casualties were as high as 83 per cent.

Village police.

As noticed in the last Administration Report, enquiries were made during the year to ascertain if any practical scheme could be suggested by which the pay of chowkidars could be disbursed through the District Superintendent without depriving the punchayet of its present powers and responsibilities, and without throwing too much temptation on the police, through whose hands the money would probably have to pass. The opinions expressed in answer to the enquiry varied greatly, and many officers advocated the adoption of some scheme under which the chowkidars would be paid by, or under the immediate supervision of, the police. This view was, however, not accepted by Government, and it was definitely decided that any amendment of the law that may be found after longer experience of its working to be necessary must be in the direction of increasing the dignity, authority, and power of the village punchayets. At present their proceedings are very frequently irregular; their accounts are inaccurately and carelessly kept; and the members themselves are often quite unfit for their position. The office of punchayet is also in many districts an unpopular one, and much difficulty is found in inducing the most respectable villagers to accept the post. If they do accept the office, and are strict in enforcing payment of the tax, they incur the ill-will of their fellow villagers; while if they do not enforce the tax, they have to pay the arrears themselves. These defects and difficulties are, however, small in comparison with those that would in all probability be experienced if any attempt were made to transfer to the police the immediate supervision and payment of the 177,000 chowkidars, digwars, paiks, and other watchmen who are not now subject to the rules of the regular police. It would be impossible for a sub-inspector, with one or two head-constables and some twelve or sixteen constables, in charge of a thana comprising a jurisdiction extending over some 20 or 30 square miles, to undertake the work in addition to investigating crime, arresting criminals, and discharging the other numerous and more legitimate duties which now devolve on the district police. The present Chowkidari Act [VI (B.C.) of 1870] was passed after years of discussion and consideration, and the difficulties that have been experienced in its working were foreseen and can, it is believed,

be in the main overcome by careful and judicious supervision on the part of District Superintendents of Police and District and Subdivisional Officers. The Act has been very gradually introduced, and although the punchayets constituted under it are not yet a strong or trustworthy body, it must be remembered that they have been only a short time in existence, and the people are not yet accustomed to their authority. The punchayet system depends for its development and growth almost entirely upon the interest taken in it by district officers; and the special reports that have been received by Government, as well as the accounts of the working of the Act given in the police reports for the past two years, show that where the system is not appreciated, or is openly condemned by the local officers, their feeling reacts upon both the punchayet and the people; but in those districts where the local officers have taken an active interest in working and developing the system, improvement has everywhere taken place.

The two Commissions appointed experimentally under sections 58 to 61 of Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 for the purpose of ascertaining and determining the service lands in four thanas of the Midnapore district have not yet completed the work entrusted to them. As soon as their report is received, it is intended to consider the possibility of adopting a scheme supported by the Commissioner, which involves the imposition of a fair rent on each service tenure and the relinquishment of the claim to service. This question has been repeatedly before Government, but it is impossible to take any action in the matter until the extent and boundaries of the tenures are correctly ascertained. The ghatwali tenures in Manbhoom and Bankoora are also being surveyed, and their boundaries demarcated, under the Bengal Survey Act of 1875. The new Rural Police Act [VIII (B.C.) of 1878] has been partially introduced in the two districts of Hazaribagh and Lohardugga to which it applies; and if it is as successful as is anticipated, it will be a most useful guide for future legislation regarding service tenures.

Punitive police.

There were only five parties of punitive police quartered on disturbed villages in 1879, as compared with 10 parties in 1878 and 17 in 1877. The special force employed since June 1877 for the purpose of watching the Pankachar Kaists of Jessore has been withdrawn since the close of the year, and the Inspector-General has made arrangements for the supervision of these professional thieves by the ordinary district police. There are only now two districts in Bengal in which it is considered necessary to station punitive police.

Fairs.

There were 206 religious assemblies and fairs specially attended by the police against 175 in 1878. The aggregate value of the property stolen from the 3,495,492 persons who attended the fairs was reported to be only Rs. 2,336, of which Rs. 1,144, or 49 per cent., was recovered by the police. Three lives were lost at Pooree on the occasion of dragging the Juggannath car in 1879, owing to the insufficient strength of the brake rendering it impossible to stop the car before it had crushed some of the pullers who had fallen.

Education.—Casualties.

In the regular police 99 per cent. of the inspectors, 97 per cent. of the sub-inspectors, 86 per cent. of the head-constables, and 39 per cent. of the constables, can read and write, there being an improvement of one per cent. in the last figure as compared with the corresponding return in the previous year. Besides the percentages just given, there is a large number of officers and men who can read and write a little, or are being taught to do so. In the municipal police the number of constables who can read and write is 12 per cent. of the total force, of head-constables 70 per cent., and of sub-inspectors 82 per cent. The casualties in the regular police were 15·6 per cent. of the entire strength of all ranks, as compared with 17·9 per cent. in 1878 and 13 per cent. in each of the preceding two years. The resignations were 5·2 per cent. against 5·6 per cent. in 1878; the districts in which there were most resignations being Hooghly, in which they were 18 per cent., and the 24-Pergunnahs, Midnapore, and Burdwan, in each of which they were 11 per cent. The unpopularity of the service in these districts is said to be mainly due to the insufficiency of the pay of the lower grades for the support of the men when stationed at head-quarters in the reserve, and Government has recently sanctioned the grant of one rupee per month as batta in addition to their pay to each constable of the 3rd and 4th grades in the reserve in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, Hooghly, Midnapore, and Moorshedabad. This measure will, it is hoped, have the effect of diminishing the number of resignations, and if so, it will be extended to some other districts in which the cost of living is nearly as high as in those for which the grant of batta has already been sanctioned. Dismissals from the police force were most numerous in the districts of Bogra, Darjeeling, Furreedpore, the Gurjats, Hazaribagh, Beerbhoom, Gya, and Noakholly, the large number of dismissals in Gya being due to the removal from the force of a number of officers and men against whom there was reasonable suspicion of their being implicated in the fabrication of false charges of robbery and dacoity. Judging from the number of admissions to hospital, the general health of the force was better than in either of the preceding two years, the number of admissions being 52·1 per cent. of the strength of the force, against 58 per cent. in 1878 and 63·7 per cent. in 1877. The mortality was 2·4 per cent. of the total strength, as compared with 2·3 per cent. in the previous year, the death-rate being highest in the districts of Dinagepore, Maldah, Chumparun, Singbhoom, Hooghly, and Midnapore.

Punishments and rewards.

The total number of punishments inflicted on members of the force was 4,770, as compared with 4,513 in 1878 and 4,792 in 1877; 1·9 per cent. of the officers and the same percentage of constables were punished for offences under the Penal Code; ·7 per cent. of the officers and 1·2 per cent. of the men for offences under Act V of 1861; and 44·3 per cent. of the officers and 18·4 per cent. of the men were departmentally punished. There were only three cases of torture in 1879, in which four head-constables and one constable received punishment, as compared with eight cases in which 17 persons were convicted in 1878. In 42 districts, 36 inspectors, 122 sub-inspectors, 221 head-constables,

886 constables, and 54 chowkidars, were specially rewarded by promotion or money grants for courage, address, or distinguished ability. The total amount of treasure escorted by the police in 1879 was 870 lakhs of rupees, and there was no loss during the year.

Suicides.—Accidents.

The number of suicides in the Lower Provinces, excluding Calcutta and the suburbs, reported to the police during the year was 2,403, as compared with 2,429 in 1878, more than two-thirds of the cases being of women. The number of accidental deaths was 27,260, as compared with 27,034 in 1878. Of the total number of deaths, 12,173 were caused by drowning, 9,505 by snake-bite, 1,264 by wild beasts, and 572 by the falling of buildings.

Cognizable crime.

The total number of cognizable cases reported was less than in any year since the passing of the present Criminal Procedure Code. The figures for the past seven years are—

In 1873	114,828	In 1876	117,559
„ 1874	126,122	„ 1877	108,989
„ 1875	120,838	„ 1878	113,021
In 1879	108,771		

Of offences against property there was a decrease of 8,248 cases as compared with 1878, and of 1,938 as compared with 1877, while there was a large increase in the number of cases under the excise law and in prosecutions for the committal of nuisances and for offences under special and local laws. The decrease in the total number of cases of reported crime and in offences against property was no doubt in a great measure due to the improved condition of the people, resulting from the fall in prices since 1878. The Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, which were exceptionally circumstanced owing to the damage caused to the crops by inundations, show a considerable increase in the number of reported cases as compared with those of the preceding two years; the number of cases in the Rajshahye Division has fluctuated very slightly in the past three years; in the Bhagulpore Division the number of cases, although less than in 1878, was greater than in 1877, while in each of the remaining Divisions the number was below that in either of the two preceding years.

Of the total number of cases reported to the police and preferred direct to Magistrates, 91,043 were investigated by the police, as compared with 92,549 in 1878 and 82,062 in 1877. The number of cases in which convictions were obtained was 38,510 in 1879, as compared with 35,812 in 1878 and 33,266 in 1877; the percentage of convictions being 42·3, as compared with 38·7 and 40·5 in the two preceding years. The number of persons arrested was 101,167, of whom 61,284, or 60·6 per cent., were convicted, against 59·5 per cent. in 1878, 59·3 per cent. in 1877, and 59 per cent. in 1876. The percentage of convictions to men brought to trial was 62·6 in 1879, as compared with 61·7 and 61·6 in the years 1878 and 1877 respectively. These results appear to show a slow but steady progress.

From the district returns of convictions, it appears that the districts which in the past year showed the best results as regards

detection of crime were the Chittagong Hill Tracts, in which 74·3 per cent. of the cases resulted in convictions, Howrah with 71·7 per cent., Darjeeling with 68·9, Lohardugga with 67·7, Bhagulpore with 65, and the 24-Pergunnahs with 64·3 per cent.; while the districts which showed the worst results were Gya with only 16·5 per cent. of successful cases, Rungpore with 20·7, Manbhoom with 23·4, the Sonthal Pergunnahs with 26·6, Sarun with 27·8, Rajshahye with 28·4, Mozufferpore with 28·6, and Bankoora with 29·2 per cent. Comparing the number of persons convicted with those tried, the districts which showed the best results were Darjeeling with 80 per cent., the Gurjats (79), Howrah (78·8), Patna (75·6), Hazaribagh (74·5), Bhagulpore (71·8), and the 24-Pergunnahs (70·6); the districts which showed the worst results were the Chittagong Hill Tracts (26·9), Rungpore (48·6), Pubna (50), Singbhoom (52·3), Jessore (53·3), Sarun (54·1), and Gya (54·7). The results of commitments to the Sessions were slightly better than in 1878, the number of persons acquitted being 35·5 per cent. of the number tried, while the corresponding percentage in 1878 was 39·6. In 1878 the percentage of acquittals to commitments was more than 40 in 21 districts, and more than 50 in eight districts; in 1879 the percentage was greater than 40 in 12 districts, and greater than 50 in only five districts. The districts in which more than half the prisoners committed to the Sessions were acquitted were Bankoora, Beerbhoom, Nuddea, Noakholly, and Bhagulpore; those in which less than 20 per cent. were acquitted were Mozufferpore, Burdwan, Mymensingh, Chumparun, Durbhunga, Balasore, Darjeeling, and Patna. In the past year District and Assistant Superintendents of Police personally conducted the prosecution in 134 cases before Magistrates and in 111 cases before the Sessions Court.

Stolen property.

The gross value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 10,28,809, and of recovered property Rs. 2,97,678, or 28·9 per cent. of the amount stolen. In 1877 and 1878 the percentages were 31·2 and 31·1 respectively. The amount stolen was wholly recovered in 12,913 cases, partly in 4,557 cases, while in 20,522 cases nothing was recovered.

True cases of cognizable crime.

The following statement shows the number of cases of cognizable crime entered as true under each heading during the past six years :—

		1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Class I	Offences against the State and public tranquillity.	2,606	2,755	2,700	2,818	2,785	2,840
,, II	Serious offences against the person.	3,965	4,184	4,168	4,141	4,267	3,976
,, III	Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.	28,615	23,957	22,280	20,667	23,887	20,602
,, IV	Minor offences against the person.	6,495	9,862	9,073	8,812	9,534	9,608
,, V	Minor offences against property.	43,343	38,603	38,852	41,095	45,849	42,442
,, VI	Other offences not specified above.	13,272	15,206	18,257	16,348	14,497	17,466
	Offences under special laws.	951	726	495	480	689	1,288
	Total ...	99,187	94,783	95,745	94,361	1,01,318	98,162

There was a slight increase in the number of offences under Class I, but they were nearly all of a petty nature; serious offences against the person were slightly fewer than in any of the preceding four years; serious offences against person and property, and against property only, were less in number than in any of the preceding five years. The value of any comparison between the gross returns of true cases in the different years is, however, lessened by the fact that the procedure regarding the classification of cases as true and false is not yet uniform. The orders of Government are that all complaints of cognizable cases not clearly false should be entered as true; and as the orders are year by year better understood, the natural tendency is towards an increase in the number of cases entered as true, and a decrease in the number entered as false. That, notwithstanding this, there has been a large decrease in the number of true cases as compared with the returns of 1878 is satisfactory. The number of reported cases shows that, had the present principles of classification been in force in the years 1875 to 1877, the number of cases entered as true in those years would in all probability have been in excess of the number in the past year. The number of possible offenders punished on suspicion of bad livelihood has, in consequence of the orders of Government restricting those prosecutions, fallen from 2,480 in 1875 and 3,618 in 1876 to 604 in 1879, while the total number of reported offences has fallen from 120,838 in 1875 and 117,559 in 1876 to 108,771 in 1879. These figures need no comment. As they stand, they sufficiently answer the argument at one time freely and openly urged, that crime in Lower Bengal can only be suppressed by the wholesale imprisonment of suspected characters against whom no tangible evidence can be brought. The change of procedure has been accompanied by a very large reduction of the jail population, the public revenues being thus relieved of the cost of maintaining and guarding a large number of idle men.

Offences against the State and public tranquillity.

The most important heads of offences under Class I committed during the past year were coining and rioting. Under the first head there were 173 cases, or 32 in excess of the number in the preceding year. Convictions were obtained against 47·4 per cent. of those arrested, and in 48 per cent. of the total number of cases. The results in the Rajshahye Division were particularly good, convictions being obtained in 16 out of 22 cases decided during the year. The number of riots was 1,989 as compared with 2,012 in 1878, the decrease being greatest in the Patna Division, where there were 208 cases against 277 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions in cases was 46·3 as compared with 42·2 in 1878, and of persons 59 against 57·2. As usual the returns of the Dacca Division are specially noticeable for the number of riots, there having been more than 100 cases in each district. Still the detailed returns and account of the cases show considerable improvement as compared with the previous year. In every district in the Division except Mymensingh there was a decrease in the number of cases, and the number of riots attended with loss of life has fallen from 25 in 1877 to 18 in 1878 and 11 in 1879. The number of persons bound down to keep the peace was 1,090,

and as in every district in the Division the percentage of convictions was higher than in 1878, further improvement may well be expected. In each of the districts of Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, Maldah, and Monghyr there was a case of rioting connected with the cultivation of indigo, but none of the cases was attended with loss of life.

There was an important prosecution for personating a public servant in the Rajshahye Division. A policeman forged the signature of a Deputy Collector and issued a number of notices, calling on 72 persons to pay each Rs. 2 as license-tax. He was detected when he had realized Rs. 12, and was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

Offences against the person.

There was a decrease under every head of serious offences against the person, except under those of attempts at murder, drugging, and using criminal force, and the result of police action was, as regards this class of crime, in every respect better than in 1878. The total number of cases was 3,996 as compared with 4,267 in the previous year. Convictions were obtained in 41·8 per cent. of the cases against 38 per cent. in 1878. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 44·1 against 42·8, and of convictions to persons tried 51·1 to 49·3. The following statement shows for each of the most important heads of offence the number of cases in each of the past two years, the percentage of cases in which convictions were secured, and the percentage of persons convicted to those tried :—

Head of offence.		Cases.	Percentage of convictions to cases	Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.
Murder	1878 ...	322	34·1	20 7
	1879 ...	288	37·5	25 5
Attempt to murder ...	1878 ...	60	41·7	45
	1879 ...	60	43·3	44 9
Culpable homicide ...	1878 ...	224	40 6	44
	1879 ...	185	48·6	47
Rape	1878 ...	230	23	25
	1879 ...	190	17	22 8
Unnatural offences ...	1878 ...	62	33·9	38 3
	1879 ...	38	36 8	33 3
Exposure of infants	1878 ...	133	43 6	59 3
	1879 ...	102	41·1	50·4
Grievous hurt ...	1878 ...	601	44 7	56 8
	1879 ..	538	55 6	59 8
Administering stupefying drugs.	1878 ...	24	41·7	40 7
	1879 ...	38	36 8	43 5
Hurt by dangerous weapon.	1878 ...	807	36 8	51 8
	1879 ...	745	44 4	52 02
Kidnapping ...	1878 ...	207	19 8	20 5
	1879 ...	190	26 8	30 6

The number of murders was less in 1879 than in any of the preceding five years, and the decrease, as compared with 1878, is noticeable under each class of murder. Only one case of murder by dacoits took place during the year, but the perpetrators have unfortunately not been traced. Out of the 288 cases of murder in the whole of the Lower Provinces, 104 were committed in the districts of Backergunge, the 24-Pergunnahs, Mymensingh, Jessore, Patna, Furreedpore, and Manbhoom. In Backergunge there were 23 cases,

and in the 24-Pergunnahs 19. Twelve out of the 26 murders in the Burdwan Division were due to clandestine intrigues between men and women.* In a case of child-murder for the sake of plunder there was a lamentable failure of justice, owing to a confession before the Magistrate being inadmissible as evidence for want of the certificate prescribed by section 122 of the Criminal Procedure Code. This case was brought to the notice of Government in February last, and the High Court have, on a representation from Government, recently issued full instructions regarding the mode of recording confessions, and all Magistrates have been directed to keep at hand the printed forms which have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the law. Two men were murdered in the Chota Nagpore Division on suspicion of their being wizards, and in neither case were the murderers convicted. In the Lohardugga district, in which one of these cases occurred, there was also a case of human sacrifice. A man was ill, and his relatives vowed they would sacrifice a human being to the goddess Chundi if he recovered. He did recover, and they cut the throat of a man and offered his blood to the goddess. Four men were arrested: two died of cholera, one was discharged, and the fourth was convicted. Of the 38 cases of administering stupefying drugs, 13 occurred in the Burdwan Division, and ten of these in the Burdwan district. With one exception, all of the latter cases were committed on travellers on the Grand Trunk Road.

The returns of minor offences against the person show an increase of four in the number of reported cases of hurt, the total number of cases being 7,082 against 7,078 in the previous year. Of reported cases of wrongful restraint there was a decrease from 3,613 cases in 1878 to 3,572 in 1879. In 1876 the number of cases under this head was 5,005, and since then each year has shown a satisfactory diminution in the number of cases.

Offences against property.

Not only was the number of serious offences against person and property and against property only lower than it has been for many years, but, as compared with 1878, there was a decrease under every heading except robbery with hurt, of which there was one case more than in the previous year, and serious mischief, which showed an increase of 70 cases. The number of dacoities was 155 as compared with 184 in 1878, 133 in 1877, 137 in 1876, and 236 in 1875. Fifty of the cases occurred in the Burdwan Division and 38 in the Dacca Division. In the Burdwan, Rajshahye, and Bhagulpore Divisions the crime was more prevalent than in 1878; in the Presidency Division the number of cases was the same in the two years; and in each of the other Divisions there was a decrease in the number of cases. In the Chittagong Division there was not a single case, and in the whole of the Orissa Division there was only a single case in Cuttack. The districts of Nuddea, Patna, Shahabad, Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, Monghyr, and Singbhoom were also free from this form of crime. The decrease in the number of cases in the Patna Division, from 26 in 1878 to 8, and in the Orissa Division from 8 cases to 1, is specially satisfactory. The action of the police, as judged from the results of trials for dacoity, was better in 1879 than in either of the two

preceding years; but in several districts there was still a lamentable failure in detection. Seventy-six prisoners were tried for dacoity in 1879 in the Beerbhoom, Nuddea, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Cuttack districts, but all were acquitted. The results of police investigations and trials were satisfactory in Backergunge, Bogra, Jessore, Mymensingh, Gya, Shahabad, Chumparun, Hooghly, Howrah, and Moorshedabad. There were 23 river dacoities in the Dacca Division, of which only three resulted in convictions. The number of cases of robbery fell from 179 in 1878 to 167 in 1879, the number of highway robberies being only 20, as compared with 37 in the previous year. Nearly half the total number of cases of robbery resulted in convictions, and more than half the prisoners tried were convicted. In 62 cases the whole or a portion of the property stolen was recovered. Mail robberies, which were formerly of frequent occurrence in the Patna Division, have entirely ceased since the removal from the police force of all officers and men believed to have been implicated in the fabrication of false charges. There is little doubt that most of the mail robberies for many years past were committed with the connivance of the police, who shared the plunder and then raised their own reputation by securing the conviction of either innocent persons, or some of their own accomplices.

Excluding dacoities, robberies, and cases of serious mischief, the returns for which have been noticed above, the reported number of other offences against property, including under this head house-breaking, house-trespass, and theft of every kind, receiving stolen property, and criminal breach of trust, was 69,252 in 1879, as compared with 77,415 in 1878 and 71,163 in 1877. Under the present police and chowkidari arrangements concealment of crime is more difficult than formerly, and if the total number of cases that actually occurred in each year could be ascertained, it would certainly be found that the improvement has been even greater than is indicated by the figures just given. Offences against property constitute by far the largest class of crime, and their decrease benefits the people at large more than the decrease in any other form of crime. The following statement shows separately the number of reported cases of house-breaking, cattle thefts, other thefts, receiving stolen property, criminal or house-trespass, and criminal breach of trust in each of the past three years, and also the number of cases entered as true in each year. Owing to the procedure regarding the classification of cases as true and false having changed during the past few years, the returns of cases reported must be taken for any comparison between the different years:—

Offence.	Cases reported.			True cases.		
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.
House-breaking	21,773	24,509	20,902	20,195	23,127	19,621
Cattle-theft	2,347		2,403	1,925	2,252	2,063
Other thefts	33,388	36,901	33,015	26,408	30,830	28,067
Receiving stolen property	2,107	2,342	2,037	2,018	2,247	1,979
Criminal or house-trespass	9,204	8,773	8,662	7,812	7,743	7,791
Criminal breach of trust ...	2,321	2,284	2,208	1,809	1,871	1,878
Total	71,140	77,304	69,227	60,167	68,070	61,384

Most of the returns show a considerable decrease, the districts of the Presidency Division, which suffered from inundations, being noticeable exceptions to the general rule. The percentage of convictions in true cases of house-breaking, house-trespass, and criminal trespass was 13 per cent., and in cases of cattle theft, other thefts, and receiving stolen property 33 5, 56 2, and 74 3 respectively.

Prosecutions for bad livelihood.

The number of persons tried for bad livelihood during the year was 1,002 against 1,216 in 1878, 3,173 in 1877, and 5,154 in 1876. Of those tried, 604, or 60 2 per cent., were convicted against 63 8 per cent. in the previous year. In 1876, the year before the issue of the orders of Government restricting prosecutions for bad livelihood, the number of cognizable offences reported was 8,788 in excess of the number in the past year, notwithstanding that the number of persons convicted and punished for bad livelihood, without being shown to be guilty of any specific offence, was 3,618, or six times the number in 1879. The order that, as a rule, trials for bad livelihood should be held in the villages of the accused was better attended to than in 1878, but in several districts it was still much neglected.

Non-cognizable crime.

In non-cognizable offences there was a decrease of 1,620 cases, the total number being 93,627 against 95,247 in 1878. Of the total number of cases, 44,899, or 48 per cent., were for assault or the use of criminal force, and then come cases of mischief (8,183), prosecutions under the Bengal Municipal Act (7,448), and cases under the Cattle Trespass Act (5,914). The total number of prosecutions under the Arms Act was 191. There were no prosecutions under the Vernacular Press Act or the Dramatic Performances' Act. The number of non-cognizable cases in which the police were employed has fallen from 5,060 to 4,854, and the latter number includes all cases originally treated as cognizable, although the defendants were ultimately only convicted of offences not cognizable by the police. Excluding these cases, and those under the chapters of the Criminal Procedure Code regarding breaches of the peace, nuisances, and disputed possession, there were, it appears, only 649 other non-cognizable cases in which police investigations were ordered. Processes were issued in non-cognizable cases against 102,468 persons, and of those 75,537 actually appeared. Of the latter number, 58·8 per cent. were convicted, as compared with 56·9 in 1878. The number of cases in the different districts varies greatly, the slightest ground for complaint being made the subject of a petition to the criminal court in districts where the people are both wealthy and litigious. The six districts in which most non-cognizable cases were instituted were Dacca (6,553), the 24-Pergunnahs (4,841), Tipperah (4,813), Backergunge (4,549), Burdwan (4,282), and Jessore (4,246). In the seven districts of the Patna Division, with a total population of more than thirteen millions, there were only half as many cases again as in the district of Dacca alone, with a population of less than two millions.

Habitual and professional criminals.

The supervision of criminal tribes and habitual and professional criminals received much attention during the year. The publication of a *Police Gazette* in three languages (English, Bengali, and Hindi),

was sanctioned early in the year, and the departure of every professional thief from his house is now notified for the information of the police of other districts. Descriptive rolls of professional and habitual criminals, and of absconding offenders, are also widely circulated through the medium of the *Gazette*, and much good is said to have resulted from its publication. Arrangements have been made, with the sanction of the Government of India, for the transfer to the jails of their native districts before release of all prisoners who are members of criminal tribes, so that the police of their own districts may be made acquainted with the facts regarding their conviction, and be in a position to exercise some supervision over them after their release. A large number of photographs of notorious criminals have been circulated among the police in order to make them acquainted with the personal appearance of professional and habitual offenders, so that on their apprehension for any offence their previous convictions may be brought to the notice of the court. An annual expenditure of Rs. 1,000 on this account has been sanctioned by Government.

Loss of life from wild animals and venomous snakes in the whole of the Lower Provinces.

The total number of persons killed by wild animals was 1,264 against 1,374 in 1878 and 1,256 in 1877; and the number killed by snakes was 9,515 against 9,944 in 1878 and 8,879 in 1877. The Presidency Division shows the highest number of deaths (2,341). There was a decrease in the number of deaths in each of the other Divisions except Orissa, where the number rose from 649 in 1878 to 708 in 1879. In the Patna Division the number of persons killed by wolves fell from 69 in 1878 to 37 in 1879, and in the Bhagulpore Division from 69 to 26. The number of persons killed by wolves in the whole province fell from 152 in 1878 to 83 in 1879.

Destruction of cattle by wild animals.

The number of cattle killed during the year was 12,046 against 11,444 in 1878 and 10,329 in 1877, the increase being most noticeable in the returns of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar and Presidency Divisions. In the former Division the number of cattle killed rose from 1,238 in 1878 to 1,988 in 1879, and in the Presidency Division from 1,496 in 1878 to 2,152 in 1879. In the Bhagulpore Division the number fell from 3,003 in 1878 to 1,719 in 1879, the decrease in the number of cattle killed in the Sonthal Pergunnahs alone being 1,001. As in 1878, the return for the district of Patna is blank; and the returns for Durbhunga and Sarun give only 4 and 6 respectively as the number of cattle killed.

Destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes.

The number of wild animals destroyed was 5,543 against 4,650 in 1878, the increase being most noticeable under the heads of "wolves" and "other animals." The number of wolves killed rose from 919 in 1878 to 1,466 in 1879; and the number of "other animals," *i.e.* animals other than tigers, leopards, bears, wolves, and hyenas, from 1,613 in 1878 to 1,914 in 1879. In the Bhagulpore Division alone 1,031 wolves were killed against 377 in 1878. This great increase is explained by the arrival in the district of Monghyr of a large number of professional shikaries from Gya and other neighbouring districts, who killed the animals merely for the sake of reward. The number

of tigers killed was 559, and of leopards 1,062. The number of snakes entered in the returns as destroyed is 21,102 against 24,276 in 1878, the decrease being most marked in the Bhagulpore Division, where the number fell from 8,649 in 1878 to 4,220 in 1879. The returns for Calcutta and the districts of Manbhoom, Dinagepore, and Julpigoree are blank, and those for Rungpore, the suburbs of Calcutta, Darjeeling, and Lohardugga give 1, 3, 4, and 10 respectively as the number of snakes destroyed. The returns of snakes brought in for reward do not, however, afford any indication of the number actually destroyed, as rewards are only given for cobras, daboias and keraits destroyed within the limits of any town, municipality, or village in which Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 is in force, and many persons who destroy venomous snakes even within the limits for which rewards are granted do not claim the small rewards to which they are entitled.

Rewards for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes.

The total amount paid in rewards was Rs. 28,370 against Rs. 23,583 in 1878. Of this sum Rs. 24,929 was paid for the destruction of wild animals against Rs. 18,971 in 1878, and Rs. 3,441 for the destruction of snakes against Rs. 4,612 in 1878. No reward was paid in the suburbs of Calcutta. In the districts of Howrah and Bogra the amount of reward paid was below Rs. 10. The largest amount of reward was paid in the Bhagulpore Division. Of Rs. 3,441, the total amount of rewards paid for the destruction of snakes, Rs. 559 was contributed by municipalities.

POLICE IN CALCUTTA AND THE SUBURBS.

The returns for the past year show a decrease of 4,174 in the total number of cases reported in the town and suburbs, there being a decrease of 4,846 cases in the town and an increase of 672 cases in the suburbs. The following statement shows the number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases in the town and suburbs together for the past three years:—

		1877.	1878.	1879.
Cognizable ...	Penal Code ..	6,260	6,192	5,537
	Miscellaneous ...	13,266	18,074	13,112
Non-cognizable	Penal Code ...	6,759	8,233	7,843
	Miscellaneous ...	18,301	13,308	15,141
	Total ...	44,586	45,807	41,633

These figures show a decrease in the number of cognizable offences under the Penal Code as compared with the returns of the previous two years, and a decrease of 4,962 in the number of miscellaneous cognizable offences as compared with the returns of 1878. The number of these offences, most of which are committed on the public streets, was unusually high in 1878, and the great reduction in the past year merely represents that the cases have fallen to approximately their average annual number. Out of 42,305 persons arrested or summoned during the year, 33,722, or 80 per cent., were convicted, as compared with 79 per cent. in the previous year; of 5,472 persons arrested in cognizable cases under the Penal Code, 3,490, or 64 per cent., were convicted against 68 per cent. in 1878. Compared with 1878, convictions in the town for serious offences against the person rose from

207 to 237, or from 74·72 per cent. to 75·23; and for serious offences against both person and property, from 70·19 to 78·03. The total amount of property stolen in the town and suburbs was Rs. 1,11,294, of which Rs. 71,061 was recovered, the percentage of property recovered being higher than in any previous year. There were 709 convictions of Europeans and Eurasians under the Penal Code against 884 in the previous year, the decrease being chiefly in convictions for minor offences, such as petty assault and local nuisances.

Town.—The number of true cognizable cases in the town was 14,511 against 19,695 in 1878 and 15,185 in 1877. There was a slight increase in the number of offences against the State, in serious offences against the person and against person and property, and in minor offences against the person. In minor offences against person and property there was a decrease of 244 cases, and in other miscellaneous offences under the Penal Code and special and local laws there was a decrease of 5,024 cases as compared with the returns of 1878. The decrease was principally in prosecutions under the Stage Carriage Act, for nuisances, for offences in the public streets, and for cruelty to animals. Four cases of murder were reported in 1879 against five in 1878. In two cases the prisoners were convicted, and the capital sentence was carried out; and in one of the remaining cases the prisoner was convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. In three out of the four cases the victims were women, who were killed by their paramours. Of the two cases of attempt at murder, one was committed by a Hindu on his mistress, and the other was the case in which a Eurasian lunatic fired at the Viceroy's carriages on His Excellency's return to Calcutta in December 1879. Besides the case already mentioned, in which the jury found one of the prisoners charged with murder guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, there were two other cases of the latter offence. There were 20 cases of grievous hurt against 28 in the previous year, and 56 cases of hurt by dangerous weapons against 31 in 1878 and an average of ten cases in the previous five years. The class of crime last named appears to have increased very much of late, but, judging from the sentences inflicted in those cases in which convictions were obtained, the offences cannot have been so serious as the name would imply. Out of 67 persons who were convicted of causing hurt by dangerous weapons, only four were sentenced to more than three months' imprisonment. There were 136 true cases of burglary and lurking house-trespass against 115 in 1878 and 78 in 1877; the cases detected were 79 against 56 and 41 respectively in 1878 and 1877; and the convictions were 104 against 73 and 41. The proportions of cases detected and convictions to the total number of true cases were higher than in either of the preceding two years, and the percentage of stolen property recovered was unusually high, Rs. 10,196 being recovered out of Rs. 12,232 reported as stolen. The number of thefts fell from 2,231 in 1878 to 1,979, and 1,051 of the cases were detected; in only 271 cases was the value of the property stolen above Rs. 50. A large proportion of the thefts from houses were as usual committed by servants, and there were far more cases in the division containing the houses of the leading merchants than elsewhere. The working of the river police in theft cases was

particularly successful, 193 persons being convicted in 183 cases; in 155 of the cases the whole or a portion of the stolen property was recovered, the total recoveries being 76 per cent. of the amount stolen. There were 337 cases of criminal breach of trust and 297 convictions against 321 cases and 249 convictions in 1878, and an average of 180 cases in each of the five years preceding 1878. Thefts by carriers engaged at the Howrah railway station are reported to be still carried on systematically, and the carters now brand their carts with figures in imitation of the official registration marks which were adopted in order to put a stop to the thefts.

In prosecutions for miscellaneous cognizable offences the police were specially successful; and, judging from the results, very few cases seem to have been instituted without sufficient grounds. Twelve persons were prosecuted during the year for bad livelihood, and of these 10 were convicted. Convictions were obtained in 139 out of 147 prosecutions for gambling, the number of persons punished being 599. Prosecutions under the Stage Carriage Act decreased by 569, and arrests for street offences under the Police Act fell from 8,895 in 1878 to 4,704 in 1879. Out of 4,552 persons brought before the Magistrates for street offences, 4,503 were convicted. The high ratio of convictions to prosecutions is no doubt due to the pressure put upon the police by the Commissioner to exercise their powers of arrest for petty offences with greater moderation than hitherto, and the result appears to be eminently satisfactory. Owing to the number of cases of pilfering from boats and laden carts in the Northern Division of the town and along the river bank, more persons were stopped in the streets on suspicion of being in possession of stolen goods than in the previous year. The action of the police was, however, on the whole justified by the result. Out of 831 cases 190 proved to be actual cases of theft, and in 323 other cases the property was confiscated, either because the rightful owner could not be found, or, when found, failed to prosecute. In the remaining cases, when the person stopped in the streets showed that the property found upon him was honestly acquired, he was at once released. Owing to the falling off in the number of ships entering the port there was a further decrease last year in the number of cases under the Shipping Acts, the cases reported being only 284 against 410 in 1878 and 551 in 1877. Out of 2,798 persons prosecuted for cruelty to animals, 2,749 were convicted.

Suburbs.—The number of true cognizable cases was 3,227 against 3,696 in 1878 and 3,194 in 1877. There was an increase in offences against the person and in serious offences against property, while there was a decrease in minor offences against property, in miscellaneous offences, and in offences under special and local laws. In no class of crime, however, was the fluctuation very marked. There were four cases of murder in the suburbs during the year, and in each of them the murderer was convicted and executed. In one of the cases the victim was a child, who was strangled by one of her neighbours for the sake of her ornaments, which were worth only Rs. 8. There were 15 cases of causing grievous hurt, and in 11 convictions were obtained. There was not a single serious case of burglary in the year, and the average amount of property stolen in the 109 petty cases reported under

this head was only Rs. 11. Of Rs. 1,208 stolen, Rs. 1,029 was recovered. The number of cases of theft was 730 against 776 in 1878, but the property stolen was only slightly more than half that stolen in 1878.

Suicides and accidents.

Fifty-nine persons committed suicide, against 60 in 1878 and 53 in each of the previous two years. Of the 59 cases, 45 were in the town and 14 in the suburbs; 31 of those who destroyed themselves were men and 28 women. In 26 of the cases death was caused by hanging, in 21 by opium-poisoning, and in six by arsenic. Inquests were held by the Coroner in 198 cases against 151 in the previous year. Of 228 accidental deaths, 10 were caused by snake-bite, 116 by drowning, 31 by falls from trees, buildings, &c., and eight by being run over in the streets. The number of fatal accidents of the class last named was 14 less than in 1878. Fifteen European seamen were drowned in the river, as compared with nine in 1878 and 41 in 1877, and of those drowned, seven appear to owe their deaths to drunkenness.

Arms Act.

There was a great falling off in the imports of arms during the year 1879, due no doubt to the heavy duty of Rs. 50 now levied on each gun. In the number of pistols and the amount of gunpowder imported there was a slight increase. The imports of the past three years are shown in the following statement:—

Years.	Sporting rifles	Sporting guns.	Pistols and revolvers.	Gunpowder.	Shot.	Percussion caps.
	No.	No.	No.	lb	Bags.	No.
1877	186	716	438	84,560	18,894	28,586,700
1878	174	365	306	80,000	11,024	11,2[illegible],000
1879	23	69	341	88,050	10,946	1[illegible],560,500

The returns of arms and ammunition passed out of Calcutta under inland passes show a large increase in the number of cartridges and bullets transported, but a decrease in every other form of ammunition. Five hundred and sixty-three licenses under the Indian Arms Act were granted by the Commissioner of Police during the year, and there were only four prosecutions for possessing arms or ammunition without a license. As already stated, there were 191 prosecutions in the rest of the province.

Local officers have been instructed that the object of the Arms Act is to enable Government to control the import and transport of arms, and that it is the wish of Government that the Act should be worked with the utmost leniency and consideration to the people. Orders have been issued to sub-divisional officers to explain to the people that free licenses will be given to them for the possession of arms and ammunition required for the destruction of wild animals and for the protection of life and property. The principle on which the Act is worked in this province is that licenses should be granted as freely as possible, and that people should be encouraged to come forward and obtain them. All landholders and Municipal Commissioners of approved loyalty and good position in Lower Bengal have been

exempted from the prohibitions in the Act against going armed and carrying arms without a license.

Vagrants.

During the whole year only 18 persons were declared vagrants against 40 in 1878. One vagrant was found to be a deserter from the army, and was made over to the Military authorities. The total number of vagrants in the Workhouse, including six who remained from the preceding year, was 23, and of these seven were discharged on obtaining employment, nine were deported, and two were shipped as distressed seamen. The total cost incurred by Government in working the European Vagrancy Act in Calcutta was Rs. 2,365-8.

Cost of the town and suburban police.

The total cost of the town police force, including the salaries of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, was Rs. 4,29,159, of which Rs. 2,93,647 was paid by the Municipality and Rs. 1,35,512 by Government. Against this latter sum must be set off the fees and fines realized during the year, amounting to Rs. 38,530. The cost of the suburban force was Rs. 1,58,217, towards which the Municipality contributed Rs. 76,920 and Government Rs. 81,297. Against the latter sum Rs. 4,376 was realized from fees and fines. The cost of the river police was Rs. 30,105, of which Rs. 22,579 was paid by the Port Commissioners and Rs. 7,526 by Government. The pay of the two grades of constables in the town and suburban forces was raised from Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 to Rs 8 and Rs. 9 respectively from the beginning of the financial year 1879-80.

Criminal Justice.

High Court, General Jurisdiction.

THE total number of persons under trial before the High Court in its criminal jurisdiction during the year 1879 was 189, of whom 21 were discharged or acquitted and 154 convicted. Of those convicted, 52 were sentenced to death, 28 to transportation, and 74 to imprisonment. In no case was any fine imposed. The sentences of death include those passed by Sessions Judges and confirmed by the High Court.

High Court, Appellate Jurisdiction.

The total number of persons who appealed to the High Court, or in whose cases appeals were preferred by Government from judgments of acquittal under section 272 of the Criminal Procedure Code, or references made under section 296, or whose cases were dealt with by the High Court under section 294, was 2,233. The result of these appeals and references was as follows:—Appeals rejected, 968; sentences confirmed, 421; sentences modified, 166; sentences reversed, 263; sentences enhanced, 7; proceedings quashed, 125.

Courts subordinate to the High Court.

In Calcutta there were, as in the previous year, two Stipendiary Magistrates; the number of Honorary Magistrates was 63 as compared with 48 in 1878. In the interior, the number of Sessions Judges at the close of the year was 31; including District Magistrates, but excluding the Presidency Magistrates in Calcutta, the total number of Stipendiary Magistrates at the close of the year 1879 was 375 against 394 at the close of the previous year; the number of Honorary Magistrates was 1,092 against 1,033. Of the Stipendiary Magistrates 216 exercised first-class, 67 second-class, and 92 third-class powers. The number of benches of Magistrates in the interior at the close of the year was 158 as compared with 151 at the end of the year 1878. The only districts in which benches have not yet been constituted are Hazaribagh, Lohardugga, and Manbhoom.

Courts of Sessions, Original Jurisdiction.

The total number of persons committed for trial to the Courts of Sessions, including those remaining at the end of 1878, was 3,781. Of these, the cases of 98—including 50 sentenced to death—were committed or referred to the High Court, 1,163 were discharged or acquitted, 2,016 convicted, and 450 remained at the end of the year. Of the 2,016 persons convicted, 293 were sentenced to transportation, and the remainder to imprisonment, with or without fine.

Courts of Sessions, Appellate Jurisdiction.

The total number of persons who appealed to the Courts of Sessions during the year was 5,091. The appeals of 949 of these were rejected, while the sentences of 2,053 were confirmed, of 521 modified, of 1,133 reversed, and of 72 enhanced. In four cases the proceedings were quashed, in 37 a new trial or further enquiry was ordered, and in three reference was made to the High Court for revision of sentence.

Courts of Magistrates.

The total number of persons under trial during the year before the courts of the various Magistrates in Lower Bengal, and the results of those trials, are shown below:—

Number of persons under trial	...	...	197,294
Ditto	discharged or acquitted	...	60,869
Ditto	convicted ...	...	127,699
Ditto	committed ...	...	3,711
Ditto	died, escaped, or transferred	...	329
Ditto	remaining at end of year	...	4,686

Of the 127,699 persons convicted, 28,977 were sentenced to the undermentioned terms of imprisonment, and the remainder to fine and whipping:—

Not exceeding 15 days		...	...	...	5,859
Ditto	6 months	...	...	...	17,961
Ditto	2 years	...	...	...	5,099
Ditto	7 years	...	...	...	58

Witnesses.

The total number of witnesses who attended the different courts during the year was 402,447. Of these, 388,759 were examined by the different Magistrates, 13,256 by the Sessions Courts, and 432 by the High Court in its original jurisdiction.

Courts of Presidency Magistrates.

The total number of persons dealt with by the Presidency Magistrates was 25,548, of whom 1,694 were discharged or acquitted, 23,715 convicted, and 85 committed to the Sessions. Of those punished, 2,419 were sentenced to imprisonment, and the remainder to fine or whipping. In the case of 21 boys the sentences passed were commuted to detention in the Alipore Reformatory School.

Decrease of imprisonments during the year.

The jail returns for the past year show a great decrease in the number of admissions, indicating a considerable reduction in the amount of crime, due, no doubt, to the better harvest and lower prices. The year opened with 19,232 persons in jail against 18,152 on the first day of 1878. The number of prisoners of all classes received during the year was 67,929, a smaller number than in any year since 1872, and 10,116 less than in 1878. There were 18,347 prisoners in the custody of the Jail Department on the last day of the year, the number being less than that on the corresponding day of any of the preceding seven years except 1877, when more than 3,000 prisoners were released on the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the imperial title.

Recorded reconvictions.

There has been a uniform and steady increase in the number of recorded reconvictions during the past seven years, the number having risen from 1,695 in 1873 to 4,214 in 1878 and 4,259 in 1879. This apparent increase is mainly due to the greater care that is now taken in recording and tracing out previous convictions. The proportion of reconvictions to the total number of convictions was 11·9 against 10·8 in 1878. The percentage in the Patna Jail was so high as 31·84. In the Buxar, Presidency (European), Monghyr, Sarun, Presidency (native), and Mozufferpore Jails it exceeded 20 per cent. In the Backergunge and Furreedpore Jails the reconvictions were less than 6 per cent. of the total number of convictions, in the Tipperah Jail less than 7 per cent., and in the Burdwan and Pubna Jails less than 8 per cent.

Whipping.

The total number of persons sentenced to whipping during the year was 4,086 against 4,739 in 1878, 3,423 in 1877, 3,017 in 1876, 3,665 in 1875, and 6,502 in 1874. In 82·52 per cent. of the cases the punishment was inflicted for theft, and in 9·32 per cent. for receiving stolen property. In 1,856 cases the number of stripes inflicted was less than 15, and in 849 cases less than 10. Two persons received less than five stripes, although they had been previously convicted of one or more offences, 20 received between five and nine stripes, and 73 between 10 and 14 stripes on similar conviction. Of those flogged, only 428 were under 16 years of age, so that in at least 1,428 cases those on whom sentences of less than 15 stripes were inflicted had passed boyhood. In 476 cases the offenders were sentenced to imprisonment in addition to whipping. Of the 4,086 persons flogged, 80 only were able to read and write.

Daily average number of prisoners.

The average daily number of each class of prisoners in jails and lock-ups is shown in the statement below :—

		1879.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil ...	Jails	204	191	13	...
	Subsidiary jails ...	4	8	...	4
	Total ...	208	199	13	4
Under-trial...	Jails	723	743	..	20
	Subsidiary jails ...	502	594	...	92
	Total ..	1,225	1,337	...	112
Convicted ..	Jails	16,974	16,936	38	...
	Subsidiary jails ...	284	338	...	54
	Total ...	17,258	17,274	38	54
State prisoners		2	2	..	...
Total ...	Jails	17,903	17,872	31	...
	Subsidiary jails ...	790	940	...	150
	Total ..	18,693	18,812	31	150

Changes of jurisdiction.

During the past year several important changes of jurisdiction were made. The districts of Manbhoom, East Burdwan, and Moorshedabad were reduced, while Hooghly, Bankoora, and Beerbhoom were enlarged. The Sessions division of Julpigoree and Darjeeling was abolished, the former district being attached to Rungpore and the latter to Dinagepore. A new Sessions division was created, including Pubna and Bogra, and the district of Maldah was annexed to the Rajshahye Sessions division. Including Calcutta, the number of Sessions divisions at the close of the year was thirty, comprising within their jurisdiction 43 districts and 126 divisions of districts. The sub-division of Bood-Bood was abolished during the year, and two new sub-divisions were opened at Kandi in Moorshedabad and Bishenpore in Bankoora. The Sessions division of Bankoora was amalgamated with that of Burdwan shortly after the close of the year, but the Sessions Judge of Burdwan holds his court at Bankoora for the trial of cases committed by Magistrates in that district.

Prisons.

THE general features of the jail returns for the past year, as compared with those of 1878, are a great decrease in the number of admissions; a decrease, though not so great, in the number of prisoners discharged; a small decrease in the average jail population throughout the year; an increased mortality; and a considerable decrease in the jail population at the close of the year. The year opened with 19,232 persons in jail against 18,152 on the first day of 1878 and 21,266 on the first day of 1877. The number of prisoners of all classes received during the year was 67,929—a smaller number than in any year since 1872, and 10,116 less than in 1878. There were 18,347 prisoners in the custody of the Jail Department on the last day of the year, the number being less than that on the corresponding day of any of the preceding seven years except 1877, when more than 3,000 prisoners were released on the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the imperial title. The numbers for the past nine years are—

1871	...	...	17,640
1872	...	...	19,718
1873	...	...	20,562
1874	...	...	20,784
1875	...	...	21,282
1876	...	...	21,266
1877	...	...	18,152
1878	...	...	19,209
1879	...	...	18,347

The daily average number of prisoners was 119 below that in 1878, there being a decrease of 150 in the average daily population of subsidiary jails and an increase of 31 in that of other jails. The average number of under-trial prisoners was 112 below that in the previous year, but there was only a decrease of 16 in the average convict population and an increase of 9 in the average number of civil prisoners.

The decrease of 3,187 in the number of direct admissions and 653 in the number of judicial floggings, indicating a considerable reduction in the amount of crime, was due no doubt to the better harvest and lower prices of the past year. The decrease in the number of admissions was greatest in the Patna Division, in every district of which there was a reduction. In the districts of the

Dacca Division, and in other districts where the crops were damaged by excessive floods, there was generally an increase in direct admissions. Excluding civil prisoners, the returns show a remarkably uniform jail population from the 1st February to the 1st December, the total number of prisoners on the 1st March, when the population was least, being only 321 below the number when the population was greatest. Since the close of the year the number of convicts and under-trial prisoners has fallen from 17,448 on the 1st January to 17,290 on the 1st April 1880. Of the total number of convicts released during the year (34,977), 32,142 were released on the expiry of their sentences, and 1,460 under the operation of the mark system and rules for the remission of sentences for good conduct; 1,290, or 3·6 per cent. of admissions, were released on appeal, as compared with 3·9 per cent. in 1878 and 3·3 per cent. in 1877. Fifty prisoners were released under the rule of the Jail Code by which the Superintendent, with the consent of the Magistrate, may in certain cases discharge a prisoner who has contracted a dangerous disease in jail from which there is no hope of his recovery if he remains in confinement. Orders were issued during the year directing that the discretion allowed by this rule should be most carefully exercised, as under the medical treatment available to prisoners in jail they should ordinarily have a much better chance of recovery in the jail hospital than if released and made over to their friends, who have not the means of procuring for them competent medical attendance. The total number of females imprisoned during the year after conviction was 2,137, as compared with 2,315 in 1878; but the average daily strength of the female convict population was slightly higher in 1879 than in the previous year.

Classification of prisoners according to race.

The proportions of Hindus and Mahomedans to the total jail population were, on the 31st December 1879, 54·6 and 40·5 per cent., against 56·5 and 39·9 per cent. respectively in 1878; while, according to the census returns for 1871-72, the proportions of Hindus and Mahomedans to the total population of Bengal are 63·8 and 31·2 per cent. respectively. There were 82 Europeans, 46 Eurasians, and 35 Native Christians in jail on the 31st December, against 102, 35, and 40 respectively in the previous year. When all the military prisoners now confined in the Hazaribagh European Jail have been sent to England, in accordance with the provisions of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, the few remaining non-military prisoners will be transferred to the Presidency and Alipore Jails, and the Hazaribagh European Jail be temporarily closed. There were 133 juvenile convicts in jail on the 31st December 1879, as compared with 150 on the corresponding day in each of the two preceding years; and, besides these, there were 96 boys in the Alipore Reformatory.

Juvenile Reformatory.

There were 72 boys in the school on the 1st January 1879, and during the year there were 33 admissions—18 from the mofussil and 15 direct from the courts at the Presidency, Alipore, and Sealdah. Of the total of 105 boys, six, who were found to be habitual criminals and likely to exercise an evil effect on the school, were re-transferred to jail, one died,

one escaped, and one was released; so that, as stated above, 96 boys remained in the Reformatory at the end of the year. There was considerable difficulty in enforcing discipline, but this will no doubt diminish as the older inmates develop habits of obedience and set an example to the new comers. The number of punishments during the year amounted on the average to 11·8 for each inmate, but many of the punishments were of a trivial nature. On the other hand very many of the boys received rewards for good conduct under the mark system in force in the school, by which each boy is able to earn a small weekly allowance by good conduct and industry. The health of the inmates of the school was far better in 1879 than in the previous year, the admissions to hospital being 71 against 119 in 1878, although the average number of boys in the Reformatory rose from 49·62 in 1878 to 85·67 in the past year.

The total expenditure on the Reformatory during the year amounted to Rs. 133-5-6 per head, as compared with Rs. 238-4-10 per head in 1878. No comparison between the two years can, however, be properly made, as in 1878 there were many preliminary expenses. The cost of diet was Rs. 30-7-3 per head, or Re. 1-8-4 in excess of that in 1878. The manufactory department was very successful. After deducting the cost of raw materials used in manufactures, and the pay of the extra trade-instructors, the net profits amounted to Rs. 1,589-8-10; and, in addition to this, several minor public works in connection with the school were carried out by the boys, the value of their work being estimated at Rs. 156-8. The trades on which the boys were employed during the year were those of a gardener, book-binder, carpenter, cane-worker, blacksmith, and tinsmith. In 1878 the only industries were book-binding and gardening. In the past year the garden not only gave a constant supply of fresh vegetables throughout the year for the institution, but the surplus garden produce yielded on sale Rs. 119.

Length of sentences.

The following statement shows the number of sentences of imprisonment of different lengths and the ratios they bear to the total number of convicted prisoners admitted to jail in the past two years:—

		Number.		Ratio per cent. of admissions to jail.	
		1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Sentenced to six months and less	...	14,814	16,446	72·50	75·03
Ditto from six months to one year	...	2,161	2,345	10·58	10·70
Ditto from one year to two years	...	1,468	1,413	7·19	6·45
Ditto above two years	...	1,633	1,384	7·99	6·32
Ditto transportation	..	303	268	1·48	1·22

The most noticeable feature in this return is the decrease in sentence of less than one year, indicating a diminution in petty crime, the result of the more favourable harvest and the lower prices that

prevailed during the past year. The ratio of these sentences to the total number of prisoners convicted was 83·08 per cent. in 1879 against 85·73 in 1878 and 84·17 in 1877. There are 231 prisoners confined in jails in Bengal who were sentenced to transportation for life, but have been declared unfit from age or bodily infirmity to proceed to the Andamans. One hundred and thirteen female prisoners were transported from the Russa Jail in 1879, as compared with 15 in 1878 and 56 in 1877.

Under-trial prisoners.

The number of prisoners under trial on the 1st January 1879 was 1,089 against 943 on the first day of 1878. The number admitted direct during the year was 29,593—a smaller number than in any year since 1871. The number convicted was 16,907, or 55·1 per cent. of the whole number, against 19,019, or 51·8 per cent., in 1878. The average period of detention of under-trial prisoners in district jails was 16·45 days as compared with 14·89 days in 1878, and 12·16 days in subsidiary jails as compared with 10·47 days in 1878. The increase in the average period of detention under trial is no doubt accounted for by the decrease in the number of petty crimes noticed above. In each of the four jails of Dacca, Bankoora, Furreedpore, and Julpigoree the average period of detention of under-trial prisoners was more than 25 days, and in seven other jails it was above 20 days. In the Dacca Jail the average period of detention was 39·21 days, or more than 13 days in excess of the period in any other jail. In the six jails of Poorce, Balasore, Beerbhoom, Baraset, Darjeeling, and Purneah the period was less than ten days. The number of civil prisoners admitted to jail rose from 2,394 in 1878 to 2,613 in 1879, and the average number in jail from 199·1 to 208·7. The number remaining at the end of the year was, however, only 152 as compared with 207 at the end of 1878.

Expenditure on buildings.

The sum of Rs. 2,21,855 was spent during the year out of the Public Works grant of Rs. 2,98,648 for 1879-80 on account of original jail buildings, and in addition to this, Rs. 9,975 was expended by the Jail Department on minor works. The budget grant for 1880-81 is nearly Rs. 3,60,000, and after expending that amount a sum of Rs. 5,20,000 will still be required to complete the new jails and other buildings and improvements already determined upon. The appointment of a Superintendent for the new Central Jail at Dacca has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and the work necessary to complete the conversion of the district jail into a central jail will now be pressed on quickly. The average number of prisoners employed on public works in 1879 was 4,237, as compared with 2,774 in 1878.

Escapes.

The number of convicts who escaped from jail during the past year compares unfavourably with the number in each of the preceding two years, there being 93 escapes against 86 in 1878 and 73 in 1877. Several of the jails from which escapes occurred are under construction and necessarily insecure at present; but it is unsatisfactory to find that a very large proportion of the escapes were due to the negligence of warder-guards. The present rules for guarding prisoners have been so framed that there is no difficulty in establishing the responsibility of the particular official

who was in charge of a prisoner at the time of his escape. Three jailors and 56 warders were punished for negligence in connection with escapes during the year, and it is to be hoped that, as the warders become better trained and more fully appreciate their responsibility, the number of escapes will diminish. The year under review was the first in which the system of guarding without police aid has been at work. Of the 93 convicts who escaped, 59 were recaptured, and 24 prisoners who had escaped in previous years were also retaken.

Discipline.—Punishments.

The stricter discipline now enforced in the Bengal jails, and the orders to enter every offence and punishment in the registers, have resulted in a great increase in the number of recorded offences by prisoners. With an average convict population of 17,258 in 1879 against 17,274 in 1878, there were 51,670 such offences as compared with 31,672 in 1878. The punishments were 299·3 per cent. of the average convict population. Of the offences committed in jails and subsidiary jails and punished departmentally, 4,246 were smoking and having possession of forbidden articles, 31,729 related to short work, and 15,563 were miscellaneous breaches of jail rules. The total number of punishments was 51,654 against 31,669 recorded in 1878. In 2,221 cases the punishment was solitary confinement; in 10,341 cases it was reduced diet; in 3,304 solitary confinement with reduced diet; in 8,324 corporal punishment; and in 27,349 cases other punishments were inflicted. The number of criminal offences committed in district and central jails was 104 as compared with 58 in 1878, 257 in 1877, and 669 in 1879. These offences were, with few exceptions, connected with escapes from jail. Out of the total increase of 19,863 in the number of offences committed in district and central jails, 13,058 related to work. Now that large manufactures are carried on in all the central jails, the task required for each prisoner is strictly regulated, and he is compelled to work according to his capacity. Many of the strong and able-bodied convicts refuse to do the task which experience has shown can be performed even by those in weak condition, and when they are placed on reduced diet they resist even still more obstinately than before. As is pointed out by the Superintendents of the Bhagulpore, Alipore, and Presidency Jails, it is difficult to suggest any form of punishment, except flogging, that will have any effect upon these prisoners; but still the enormous increase in the number of cases in which corporal punishment was inflicted in district and central jails in 1879 as compared with previous years is unsatisfactory. The number of these cases last year was 8,232, or nearly twice the number in 1878, more than twice the number in 1877, and more than three times the number in 1876; while the daily average number of prisoners was almost the same as in 1878 and 1877, and nearly two thousand below that of 1876. The increase shown by the returns of this form of punishment cannot be explained by any failure in previous years to record petty offences and punishments, and it is now under consideration whether the power of the Superintendents to inflict corporal punishment should not be restricted by more stringent rules than hitherto.

General expenditure.

The following tabular statement exhibits the expenditure on jails during the past six years, including the cost of police guards and the average prices paid for food-grains during the same period :—

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Gross expenditure ...	13,61,263 0 0	12,58,814 0 0	12,84,443 0 0	12,62,808 0 0	13,46,808 0 0	12,37,151 0 0
Average cost of maintaining each prisoner.	62 11 7	58 14 0	58 13 11	66 15 8	71 9 6	66 3 0
Average price per maund of food-grain—						
Rice ...	2 15 0	2 4 0	2 1 0	2 8 0	3 3 0	2 15 0
Wheat ...	4 5 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	3 9 0	4 12 0	5 5 0
Dál ...	3 11 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	2 10 0	3 12 0	3 15 0
Maize ...	.....	Not available.		.....	.....	2 0 3

Including expenditure on account of jails by the Public Works Department, the expenditure of the year was Rs. 15,58,293 against Rs. 15,06,599 in 1878 and Rs. 13,82,936 in 1877. These amounts do not, however, include the cost of European medical stores. Comparing the details of expenditure in 1878 and 1879, it appears that there were reductions of Rs. 1,638 in 'General supervision,' Rs. 1,26,299 in 'Dieting prisoners,' Rs. 7,026 in 'Miscellaneous contingencies,' Rs. 73,988 in 'Police,' and Rs. 1,225 in 'Stationery;' while there was an increase of Rs. 69,499 in 'Establishments,' Rs. 10,545 in 'Hospital charges,' Rs. 1,382 in 'Clothing,' Rs. 19,093 in 'Petty Constructions and Repairs,' and Rs. 1,61,351 in 'Public Works.' The large saving in the cost of diet, although the average daily population was almost the same as in the previous year, is due to the adoption of the reduced diet scale recommended by the Prison Conference and approved by the Supreme Government, the fall in the price of rice, the substitution of maize for wheat in the diet of Behar prisoners, and the extension of the scale of diet for non-labouring prisoners to all under-trial prisoners and all prisoners in subsidiary jails. Much time and labour have been devoted to the improvement of the systems under which the different jails obtain their supplies, and the results have been most satisfactory. Omitting the European jails at Hazaribagh and the Presidency, and the Darjeeling and Singbhoom jails, which are exceptionally situated, the differences between the cost of diet in the several jails are now very small in comparison with the variations in former years. The average cost of dieting each prisoner was Rs. 26-7-9 in 1879, as compared with Rs. 31-10 in 1878. The increase of Rs. 69,499 in the charge for establishments was mainly due to the substitution of a higher scale of pay sanctioned by the Government of India for jailors and their assistants, and to the introduction of warder-guards in all the jails. Against the increase must be set off the saving of Rs. 73,988 in the cost of police guards, so that on the whole there was a slight net saving on establishments of all kinds. The increase of Rs. 10,545 in 'hospital charges' is partly due to the increased number of

admissions to hospital, and partly to the inclusion under this head of the diet expenses of sick and convalescent prisoners. Judging from the total cost per prisoner for diet, hospital expenses, and clothing, the expense on account of which is to a great extent under the control of the local officers, it appears that the ten most economically managed native jails were those at Pooree, Chumparun, Bhagulpore (district), Manbhoom, Monghyr, Cuttack, Midnapore, Purneah, Bhagulpore (central), and Moorshedabad; while, making allowances for peculiarities of position and dearness of food, the least economically managed jails were those at Jessore, Hooghly, Nuddea, Rajshahye, Lohardugga, Shahabad, and Burdwan.

Manufactures.

The average number of prisoners under sentence of labour during the past year was 16,893. Of these, 2,817 were employed as prison officers and servants; 4,268 on public works, jail buildings, and repairs; 1,032 on gardening; and 6,709 on manufactures, including the preparation of articles for use or consumption in jail. Owing to the great increase in the number of prisoners employed in connection with jail buildings under construction and alteration, the number actually engaged in manufactures was 1,410 less than in 1878 and 2,400 less than in 1877. The total net profits, including savings to Government by the printing work done at the Presidency Jail, amounted to Rs. 3,11,500 as compared with Rs. 3,69,400 in 1878 and Rs. 3,61,800 in 1877; the average net earnings per prisoner engaged in manufactures being Rs. 46-7 in 1879 against Rs. 45-8 in 1878 and Rs. 39-11 in 1877. The profits of the Presidency Jail alone were Rs. 1,40,000 against Rs. 1,24,400 in 1878. Deducting these sums from the total profits, the profits from manufactures were Rs. 1,71,500 against Rs. 2,45,000 in 1878, the decrease of Rs. 73,500 being more than accounted for by the falling off in the profits of the Alipore Jail owing to the depression in the jute trade. Excluding both the Presidency and Alipore Jails, there were only 4,406 prisoners actually engaged in manufactures in all the other jails in 1879 as compared with 5,837 in 1878 and 6,819 in 1877, and yet the profits were Rs. 1,05,945 against Rs. 92,105 in 1878 and Rs. 99,049 in 1877.

Twenty-three jails show an increase and twenty a decrease in profits as compared with 1878, the largest increase being at the Presidency Jail. The profits of the Rajshahye Jail were Rs. 15,353, or just twice those of the previous year, and but for the loss caused by the sinking of three boats full of castor-seed they would have been still higher. The introduction of the cotton industry at Buxar resulted in a profit of Rs. 7,623; at the Bhagulpore Central Jail, where the prisoners were almost exclusively employed on blanket-weaving and carpet work, the profits were Rs. 13,112 as compared with Rs. 11,650 in 1878; and at the Hooghly Jail, where the prisoners were largely employed on sewing bags for the neighbouring jute-mills, the profits were Rs. 9,207 as compared with Rs. 2,838 in the previous year. In most of the jails which showed a decrease in the profits on manufactures, the falling off was due to the large number of prisoners employed on building operations and the small number actually engaged in manufactures. The decrease in the profits of the Alipore Jail, from

Rs. 1,97,900 in 1877 to Rs 1,57,608 in 1878 and Rs. 63,759 in 1879, was, as has been already noticed, due to the fall in the price of gunny-bags. The actual cash payments into the treasury for manufactures amounted to Rs. 5,73,118, and Rs. 4,64,477 represents the value of the work done at the Presidency Jail Press and of goods supplied by one jail to another and to other departments of Government. The value of manufactured goods in hand at the close of 1879 was less by Rs. 33,000 than at the beginning of the year. Notwithstanding the great depression in the jute trade in the past year, and the reduced price at which most of the large stock of bags in hand at the beginning of the year had to be sold, the Alipore Jail still yielded a net profit of Rs. 63,937, or Rs. 44-3 per prisoner employed in manufactures and gardening. Out of the total profits of Rs. 1,40,570 earned by the Presidency Jail, Rs. 1,35,983 was due to the printing press, which employed during the year an average of 750 native prisoners. This industry is by far the most profitable one on which jail labour is at present employed; less than one-eighth of the total number of prisoners employed on manufactures in Bengal worked at the Jail Press, but its profits were 43 per cent. of the total profits of the Manufacture Department. The woollen factory at the Bhagulpore Jail was not in working order until October, but by the end of the year it had turned out 3,581 blankets and 709 blanket-coortas, the bulk of the blankets being supplied to the Commissary-General for army purposes. The buildings that formerly belonged to the Stud have been made over to the Buxar Jail for the accommodation of the cotton manufactory for jail clothing which it is intended to set up during the current year. Up to the present date the prisoners have been employed in weaving by hand-looms and in tailoring and dyeing, and no less than 94,080 yards of cloth were woven and made up into clothing for the Jail Department during the last nine months of the past year. The castor-oil presses of the Rajshahye Jail are now thoroughly established, and are able to turn out 40 maunds of oil a day. The actual issues of oil and oil-cake during the year were 10,977 maunds, and the industry shows every sign of rapid progress. Both the Northern Bengal State Railway and the Eastern Bengal Railway Company purchased large quantities of the oil, and the latter Company has now entered into a contract for the purchase of the whole of its oil from the jail. The Commissary-General and the Government Printing Press also both indented on the jail, and a successful attempt was made during the year to supply the Calcutta market with oil. The coir industry which was selected as a speciality for the Midnapore Jail, and the paper and carpet industries which have been introduced on a small scale at Hazaribagh, did not prove very remunerative during the past year, but they have not yet been sufficiently developed to justify any conclusion as to the probability of their ultimate success. No special industry has yet been determined upon for the Central Jail at Dacca, the establishment of which was sanctioned by the Government of India in November 1879, and for some time to come the majority of the labouring prisoners will be employed in making the necessary additions and alterations to the existing buildings.

Subsidiary jails or lock-ups.

The effect of the decrease of crime during the past year is shown throughout the returns of the subsidiary jails. The average daily number of under-trial prisoners of all classes in these jails fell from 940·59 in 1878 to 798·88 in 1879, there being a decrease of 3·25 in the average daily number of civil prisoners, of 93 in the case of under-trial prisoners, and of 54·46 in the case of convicts. The total number of direct admissions of under-trial prisoners fell from 21,331 in 1878 to 14,944 in 1879. There was a slight increase of 1·69 days in the average period for which prisoners under-trial were detained in subsidiary jails, but this is satisfactorily accounted for by the increase of 7 per cent. in the proportion of convictions to admissions. The average period of detention of prisoners who are ultimately convicted is ordinarily higher than in the case of prisoners who are acquitted or discharged, and a slight increase in the average period of detention may be fairly expected, when there is an increase in the proportion of convictions to the total number of prisoners under trial. The gradual decrease in the average period of detention of convicts in subsidiary jails was noticed in the Administration Report for 1878, and the returns for the past year show a further decrease from 7·06 in 1878 to 6·52 days in 1879; in only six subsidiary jails did the average period of detention exceed 14 days. The number of escapes from subsidiary jails was 70, as compared with 53 in 1877 and 62 in 1878. This increase, since the substitution of warders for police guards, is unsatisfactory; but better results may be expected when all the warders at subsidiary jails have received a preliminary training at a central or district jail. Including charges incurred by the Police and Public Works Departments, the expenditure for subsidiary jails fell from Rs. 1,16,601 in 1878 to Rs. 94,776 in 1879, the average cost per prisoner showing a decrease of Rs. 8-2-4. The charge for rations was Rs. 29-6-4 per head, as compared with Rs. 38-13-11 in the previous years; while, owing to the substitution of warders for police guards and the grant of an extra allowance of Rs. 10 per month to each hospital assistant in charge of a subsidiary jail, the cost of establishment rose from Rs. 28-12-11 in 1878 to Rs. 52-6-5 in 1879. The charge for police guards fell from Rs. 30-3-6 to Rs. 10-9-1, and there will be a further decrease under this head in the current year. The reduction in the cost of diets noticed above was due to the fall in prices, and to the introduction in April of the new dietary scale recommended by the Prison Conference. The result during the past year was that there was only a difference of Rs. 2-10-6 between the average cost for diet in subsidiary jails and district jails, as compared with a difference of Rs. 5-15 in 1878. In only 6 subsidiary jails against 44 in 1878 did the average cost exceed Rs. 40. The returns of manufactures in subsidiary jails were more satisfactory than in previous years, the total net profit being Rs. 519 above that in 1878, and 68 subsidiary jails showing profits against 59 in the preceding year. These results have been gained by putting more convicts to labour; but it is an unsatisfactory feature that the additional outturn has, as in the larger jails, been accompanied by a great increase in the number of jail offences and punishments. Criminal offences in subsidiary jails fell, however, from 45 in 1878 to 28 in 1879.

Sanitary

The vital statistics of the year show a most serious increase of sickness and mortality in the majority of the jails in the province. Although the average daily jail population was below that in 10 out of the previous 16 years, the average number of prisoners in hospital was higher than in any of the 16 years, and in only one year (1863) did the ratio of the average number sick to the average daily population exceed that in 1879. The total number of deaths in jail in 1879 was higher also than the number in any of the previous 16 years except 1866, when both the jail population and the mortality were raised by the pressure of famine. Excluding cholera cases, the percentage of deaths on the daily average jail population was higher last year than in any of the preceding 16 years, and the year 1866 was the only year that, even including cholera cases, showed a higher mortality compared with the population than 1879. Taking the actual figures of the past three years, it appears that, while the average daily population (excluding civil prisoners) has remained nearly stationary, being 18,709 in 1877, 18,611 in 1878, and 18,483 in 1879, the average daily number sick has risen from 730 in 1877 to 803 in 1878 and 947 in 1879; the number of deaths from cholera from 151 in 1877 to 215 in 1878 and 341 in 1879; and the number of deaths from other causes from 763 in 1877 to 1,072 in 1878 and 1,411 in 1879. The returns relating to convicts only present similar features. With a daily average strength slightly below that of 1878, the number of admissions to hospital rose from 23,548 in 1878 to 28,368 in 1879, and the daily average sick from 750 to 903. No less than 40 jails out of 47 show an increase in the number of sick admitted, all the jails in which the prisoners were employed on extra-mural labour, except two, and all the large central jails which have special industries, being in the list of those showing increased sickness. The great sickness and mortality among the jail population cannot be attributed to the general state of public health. No doubt the high prices that have prevailed since 1877 have somewhat reduced the lower classes of the non-agricultural community who form the bulk of the jail population; but prices were more favourable in 1879 than in 1878, and the improvement in the condition of the people shown by a reduction in crime and in the number of admissions to jail should, but for some counterbalancing cause, have been accompanied by an improvement in the health of the prisoners. The chief counterbalancing cause appears to have been the adoption of the diet scale proposed by the Prison Conference and recommended by the Government of India. The scale may be sufficient for prisoners on light labour, but it is certainly insufficient for men who are frequently in a poor state of health on admission, and who are subjected to the hard labour and strict discipline now enforced in all the jails in this province. When the new scale was introduced, Superintendents were instructed to watch its effect very closely and to report any tendency to sickness. Probably the effect was so gradual that it was not noticeable by any one who was constantly with the prisoners; and no important report on the effect of the new diet was received during the nine months during which it was in use, although, omitting the 1,679 prisoners who died during the year, 19,229 of those discharged

lost weight against 14,623 who gained weight. As soon as its defects were brought to notice a change was made; and the extra allowance of food which has been given since the 1st April 1880, and the regulations restricting the hours for extramural labour, have already had a very marked and beneficial effect on the general health of the prisoners.

The jails that showed the highest daily average of sick convicts in proportion to the average strength of their convict population were Baraset (16·72 per cent.), Singbhoom (11·14), Dinagepore (10·72), Russa (9·58), Bogra (9·03), Maldah (8·93); those which had the highest number of admissions to hospital as compared with their average population were Dinagepore (339 per cent.), Pooree (329), Bogra (321), Presidency European (310), Singbhoom (281), and Maldah (264); while those in which the death-rate per cent. of the average strength was heaviest were Dinagepore (36·0), Baraset (28·8), Julpigoree (28·3), Bogra (26·2), Maldah (25·9), and Chumparun (22·2). The diseases which caused the largest number of deaths during the year were dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, anæmia, and diseases of the respiratory organs, the mortality from each of these causes being higher than in the previous year. There was a slight decrease in the number of deaths from remittent fever, but the mortality from intermittent fever was more than double that in 1878.

Civil Justice.

THE usual statistical tables and returns will be found in the appendix. A few of the forms have been slightly modified, and a new form has been added to exhibit proceedings in insolvency. The returns of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes have also been included.

High Court, Original Jurisdiction.

The total number of suits for disposal on the original side of the High Court during 1879 was 1,773 against 1,552 in 1878 and 1,412 in 1877. The number disposed of during 1879 was 855 against 594 in 1878 and 601 in 1877. The proportion of suits disposed of to the total number of suits before the Court was therefore 48 per cent. in 1879 against 38 per cent. in 1878 and 42 per cent. in 1877. The number of suits pending at the close of the year was 918.

High Court, Appellate Jurisdiction.

On the appellate side the High Court sat for 242 days during the year 1879 and disposed of 5,967 appeals and applications against 7,565 and 8,465 in 1878 and 1877 respectively. The number of appeals and applications pending at the end of 1879 was 4,083 against 2,918 at the end of 1878 and 3,385 at the end of 1877. The proportion of work undisposed of in 1879 was therefore 40 per cent. of the whole work on this side of the Court against 27 per cent. in 1878 and 28 per cent. in 1877. 289 first appeals, 1,941 second appeals, 1,962 miscellaneous orders in Court, and 1,318 criminal cases were disposed of during the year. The first and second appeals and criminal cases taken together amounted to 3,548 against 4,672 in 1878, showing a decrease of 1,124 cases. The number of first and second appeals left pending in 1879 was 3,540 against 2,392 in 1878, showing an increase of 1,148 cases.

Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

The total number of suits instituted in 1879 was 37,199 against 36,000 in 1878, and the amount in litigation was Rs .18,19,614 as compared with Rs. 18,70,566 in 1878-79. With the exception of the two years 1865-66 and 1878-79, the amount in litigation in the past year was higher than in any year since the establishment of the Court in 1850. A Bill for the amendment and consolidation of the law relating to Small Cause Courts in the Presidency towns is now before the Legislature, and the consideration of the question of strengthening the Court has therefore been postponed until it is decided whether the jurisdiction of the Court shall be extended.

The following table shows the number of suits of different values in each of the past five years:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878.	1879.
Cases below Rs 5	8,093	7,395	7,267	7,998	8,235
Do. between „ 5 and Rs. 50 .	20,618	19,635	19,806	21,363	21,274
Do. do. „ 50 and „ 100 .	2,577	2,491	2,840	2,869	3,150
Do. do. „ 100 and „ 500 .	2,671	2,600	2,913	3,054	3,268
Do. do. „ 500 and „ 1,000 ...	502	475	627	642	604
Above „ 1,000	41	44	57	74	70
Total ...	34,502	32,640	33,510	36,000	37,199

By far the largest class of suits consists of claims for goods sold and delivered, of which there were 15,471 decided during the year against 15,410 in 1878-79. The next largest class is composed of suits on bills of exchange, bonds and promissory notes, the number of these suits being 4,793 against 4,475 in 1878-79. Next come claims for use and occupation, of which there were 3,592 in 1879 as compared with 3,596 in 1878-79. The number of suits for the recovery of wages was 2,526 against 2,647 in 1878-79; for the recovery of loans 2,457 against 2,702. Miscellaneous suits on contracts were 1,681 against 1,654 in 1878-79. The number of actions for assault was 196 as compared with 204 in 1878-79. The uniformity in the number of cases of each class is remarkable, and shows clearly that there was no abnormal cause at work during the year to affect the nature of the litigation before the Court. In no single class of cases was there any marked increase or decrease.

The total number of cases set down for hearing was 38,635, and of these 37,051 were decided during the year. Of the total number of cases disposed of, 16,638 were decided in favour of plaintiffs, 1,338 in favour of defendants, 3,224 were struck off in default of plaintiffs, 13,534 were compromised, and in 2,317 the plaintiffs were nonsuited. Of the cases pending at the end of the year, 623 were instituted before, but were not returnable until after, the close of the year; 382 were postponed after partial hearing by order of the Court, and 224 at the request of the persons interested; 198 were referred to arbitration; and 157 were held over pending the service of summons, or the issue of attachment, or for the appearance of witnesses. The number of applications for after-judgment processes was 9,526, of which 3,680 were against property and 5,846 against the person: the processes executed were 2,916 and 2,818 respectively.

The total receipts of the year from all sources of income amounted to Rs. 2,39,712 against Rs. 2,43,670 in 1878-79. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,66,093, leaving to the credit of the general revenues Rs. 73,619 as compared with Rs. 81,106 in 1878-79. The income from fees for the service of mofussil processes was Rs. 4,767.

Courts in the interior.

The following table shows the totals of the various kinds of original civil suits instituted in the Courts in the interior during 1879:—

INSTITUTED IN—	Suits for money.	Under the rent law.	Other suits.	Total.
Small Cause Courts	60,683	147	635	61,475
Moonsifs' ,, ...	136,898	139,791	41,042	305,731
Subordinate Judges' ,, ...	2,107	488	1,734	4,329
District ,, ,, ...	48	26	174	248
Revenue ,, ...	.....	9,405	.....	9,405
Courts in the scheduled districts ...	6,971	5,574	1,430	13,975
Total ...	206,717	146,431	45,015	398,163

The total number of cases under trial, and the number disposed of by the various classes of Courts, are shown below:—

Class of Courts.	Total of suits for disposal.	Total disposed of, omitting transfers.
Small Cause Courts ...	66,982	62,471
Moonsifs' ,, ...	386,894	306,363
Subordinate Judges' ,, ...	6,457	4,224
District ,, ,, ...	406	239
Courts in the scheduled districts ...	8,078	7,284
Total ...	468,817	380,581
Revenue Courts, including scheduled districts	22,465	15,996
Grand Total ...	491,282	396,577

The following table shows the number of original suits instituted, disposed of, and pending in the civil courts during the past three years, excluding the returns of the scheduled districts:—

	1877.	1878.	1879.	INCREASE OVER	
				1877.	1878.
Instituted	349,349	355,178	374,783	25,434	19,607
Disposed of	356,503	352,762	373,297	16,794	20,535
Pending	39,279	46,195	53,473	14,194	7,278

In the year 1875 the total number of suits instituted was 323,466, so that the increase in five years has been more than 50,000 suits. There has also been a corresponding increase in the number of suits disposed of, the number in 1879 exceeding that in 1878 by 20,535. The number of cases pending at the end of 1879 exceeded the number in 1878 by 7,278, an increase of 4,782 cases being accounted for by the four districts of Backergunge, Tipperah, Noakholly, and Cuttack. In the first and last of these districts the result was due to an increase in the number of institutions, while in the remaining two it was due to a decrease in the number of cases disposed of.

The re-arrangement of the different grades of Moonsifs was completed during the year under report. The total number of Moonsifs of all grades is now 223, of whom eight are employed in the province of

Assam. Notwithstanding the increased number of courts, the pressure of work on some officers was very great. The Moonsifs of Khoolnah, Lukhipore, Chandpore, and Sudharam, the First Moonsif of Midnapore, and the Second Moonsif of Bhanga, had each to decide more than 3,000 suits.

The question of constructing suitable buildings for Moonsifs' Courts was not lost sight of. It was stated in last year's Administration Report that a grant of Rs. 50,000, allotted for the construction of improved court-houses for Moonsifs during the year 1879-80, was withdrawn on account of financial pressure; but as the state of the finances improved, a sum of Rs. 10,000 was subsequently sanctioned for the purpose during the remainder of the year 1879-80. Rs. 50,000 has been allotted for expenditure during the current year 1880-81.

The following statement* shows, for the regular civil courts, the percentage of suits of each class to the total amount of litigation in each of the last three years :—

Character of suits.	Total of 1877.	Total of 1878.	Total of 1879.	Percentage. 1877.	1878.	1879.
Suits for money, &c.	135,878	133,781	139,406	45·143	44·383	44·334
Rent suits	126,711	126,902	131,452	42·253	42·227	41·804
Suits for immovable property	28,117	25,143	25,615	9·375	8·366	8·146
" for declaratory decrees	.....	781	1,201	.....	·259	·381
Other suits under the Specific Relief Act	1,148	4,570	4,883	·382	1·520	1·552
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property	4,875	6,046	8,082	1·625	2·011	2·570
Suits to declare and establish personal rights	1,415	912	893	·471	·303	·284
Suits for an account	662	693	583	·220	·230	·185
" relating to religious endowments	63	84	37	·021	·027	·011
" to set aside judgments, &c., on the ground of fraud	504	568	590	·168	·189	·187
Suits for dissolution of marriage ...	44	48	23	·014	·015	·007
" for enforcement of matrimonial rights	343	381	376	·114	·126	·119
Suits for partition	528	638	554	·176	·212	·176
" relative to shipping	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....
" relating to religion and caste ...	93	74	16	·031	·024	·005
Administration suits	.....	78	1	.....	·025	.....
Interpleader do.	.....	48	47	.....	·015	·014
Dissolution of partnership	.....	18	18	.....	·005	·005
Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865...	.....	47	107	.....	·015	·034
Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads	.....	105	558	.....	·034	·177
Total ...	299,885	300,520	314,443	.....	.....	.....

* This statment does not include the returns of the scheduled districts.

The following statement gives the suits instituted in civil and revenue courts during the past year, classified according to value, the returns of the scheduled districts being included in the statement :—

			Rs.	No.
Not exceeding	...	...	10	74,208
Ditto	...	...	50	179,778
Ditto	...	...	100	62,587
Ditto	...	...	500	48,264
Ditto	...	...	1,000	5,449
Ditto	...	...	5,000	3,861
Ditto	...	...	10,000	565
Ditto	...	...	1,00,000	344
Exceeding	...	...	1,00,000	21

In 518 cases the value could not be ascertained in money.

Execution of decrees.

The following statement shows the results of decrees put in execution by the regular civil courts during the past two years :—

Year.	Decrees executed		Amount realized.
	Completely.	Partially.	Rs.
1878	70,613	50,069	1,49,51,076
1879	76,013	44,534	1,37,00,646

Mofussil Small Cause Courts.

The following statement shows the business of the Mofussil Small Cause Courts during the last three years, omitting cases not tried under the summary procedure of the courts :—

Cases.	1877.	1878.	1879.	Increase or decrease over 1878.
Instituted ...	49,443	54,656	60,340	+5,684
Disposed of ...	49,875	53,930	61,499	+7,569
Pending ...	2,385	3,962	3,896	—66

No change occurred in the number of these courts. In consequence, however, of the formation of Pubna into a separate Judgeship, the Small Cause Court at Pubna was withdrawn from the Kooshtea circle, and the Subordinate Judge of Pubna was appointed Judge of the Small Cause Court.

The number of suits instituted, as well as the number of suits disposed of during the past year, was larger than in the preceding year, the increase in the number of suits instituted being greatest in the Hooghly, Kishnaghur, Kooshtea, and Magoorah groups of courts, and in the courts at Jessore and Cuttack. There was a decrease in the number of suits pending at the close of the year.

Appellate Courts.

The business of the appellate courts for the year 1879 is shown below :—

	Total number of appeals for decision.	Total number of appeals disposed of, omitting transfers.
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.		
Appeals from decrees—		
Subordinate Judges	15,958	11,364
District Judges	27,378	8,122
Revenue Courts	673	585
Courts in the scheduled districts ...	650	622
Total ...	44,659	20,693
Miscellaneous appeals—		
Subordinate Judges	155	89
District Judges	2,185	1,329
Revenue Courts	58	56
Courts in the scheduled districts ...	69	66
Total ...	2,467	1,540
Grand Total ...	47,126	22,233

	Total number of appeals for decision.	Total number of appeals disposed of, omitting transfers.
Courts at the Presidency.		
High Court.		
Appeals from original decrees—		
From decisions by courts in the interior	770	285
From decisions on the original side ...	67	42
Appeals from appellate decrees—		
From decisions by appellate courts in the interior	4,785	1,847
From decisions by a single Judge or Bench on appeal in the High Court	46	31
Total ...	5,668	2,205
Miscellaneous appeals—		
First appeals. From decisions by courts in the interior ...	314	202
Second appeals. From decisions by appellate courts in the interior	155	96
Total ...	469	298
Grand Total ...	6,137	2,503

Chittagong Judgeship.

The arrangement made in 1876 under which the office of Judge of Chittagong was amalgamated with that of the Commissioner was found not to work satisfactorily, as the business of the civil courts remained to a great extent in the hands of the Additional Judge, an officer necessarily of small judicial experience. The former arrangement was accordingly, with the approval of the Government of India, restored shortly after the close of the year, and a separate officer was appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of Chittagong, the post of Additional Judge of Chittagong being abolished.

Changes affecting the Burdwan Judgeship.

The Government of India also accorded sanction in March 1880 to the amalgamation of the Judgeships of Burdwan and Bankoora, the abolition of the office of Judge of Bankoora, and the appointment of an Additional Judge of Burdwan, whose court is ordinarily held at Bankoora. The post of Additional Judge was conferred on a native gentleman selected from the Subordinate Judicial Service.

Revision of judicial establishments.

A general revision of ministerial establishments attached to civil courts having appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor to be necessary, a committee was appointed to consider and report on the subject. The report of the committee was received during the past year, and most of their recommendations were accepted by the local Government

and the Government of India. Detailed instructions to District Judges, with a view to giving effect to the changes in the salaries and grades of establishment have issued since the close of the year. One of the most important recommendations of the committee was that licensed copyists or section-writers paid by fees should be employed in all civil and criminal courts instead of permanent copyists on fixed salaries, and that the fees for the copies should be collected in stamps. This scheme, which had previously been tried experimentally in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs and found to be most successful, was approved by the Government of India, and has been brought into operation throughout the province since the close of the year.

Registration.

THE operations of the Registration Department exhibited a very marked advance in the year 1879-80, the total number of registrations being 609,109, or 9,958 in excess of the number in the previous year; while the net revenue, after the payment of all expenses of the department, was Rs 4,13,095, as compared with Rs. 3,79,531 in 1878-79 and Rs. 2,06,881 in 1877-78. In optional registrations alone there was an increase of 21,528, a sign of the appreciation by the public of the working of the department.

The following statement exhibits the leading statistical data connected with registration during the past fifteen years:—

YEAR.	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS				Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of registration offices.
	Affecting immovable property.		Other registrations.	Total.				
	Compulsory.	Optional.						
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1865-66	49,910	20,590	27,683	98,183	3,25,089	2,25,966	99,123	178
1866-67	101,422	49,346	31,391	182,159	3,19,754	2,25,951	93,803	182
1867-68	119,700	41,335	26,815	187,850	3,34,956	2,50,181	84,776	187
1868-69	125,438	42,794	45,739	213,968	3,67,271	2,99,099	68,172	172
1869-70	160,920	52,044	39,239	252,193	4,13,707	3,14,834	98,873	173
1870-71	159,963	49,862	31,888	241,713	3,88,688	3,11,825	76,863	180
1871-72	158,077	55,431	31,762	245,270	3,73,136	2,80,961	92,175	156
1872-73	171,788	67,130	37,162	279,080	4,35,319	3,04,782	1,30,537	168
1873-74	203,519	79,409	45,441	328,369	4,82,509	3,29,431	1,53,078	221
1874-75	250,340	98,970	74,563	423,873	5,52,325	3,86,953	1,65,372	246
1875-76	265,265	106,629	85,757	457,651	5,56,505	4,17,402	1,39,103	290
1876-77	268,125	104,436	93,013	465,574	5,66,882	4,30,168	1,36,714	310
1877-78	312,022	121,842	116,405	550,269	6,64,286	4,57,355	2,06,881	309
1878-79	349,094	130,121	113,936	593,151	8,70,497	4,90,966	3,79,531	295
1879-80	337,524	147,610	123,975	609,109	9,11,057	4,97,962	4,13,095	292
Increase over previous year ...	.....	11,489	10,039	9,958	40,560	6,996	33,564	.....
Decrease	11,570	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

Classified according as they refer to movable or immovable property, and according as their registration is compulsory or optional, the number of documents registered in each of the past two years was as follows:—

		1878-79	1879-80.
	Compulsory.		
Registrations affecting immovable property	Instruments of sale, &c., of immovable property of value Rs 100 and upwards	39,651	40,697
	Instruments of mortgage of immovable property of value Rs. 100 and upwards	42,809	48,925
	Perpetual leases	119,015	126,137
	Other leases under section 17 ...	141,805	114,903
	Other compulsory registrations ...	5,814	6,862
	Total compulsory registrations affecting immovable property	349,094	337,524
	Optional.		
	Instruments of sale, &c., of immovable property of value less than Rs 100	85,791	87,961
	Instruments of mortgage of immovable property of value less than Rs. 100	42,927	50,090
	Leases for one year and less ...	2,531	4,534
	Miscellaneous documents	4,872	5,025
	Total optional registrations affecting immovable property	136,121	147,610
	Total registrations affecting immovable property	485,215	485,134
Registrations other than those affecting immovable property.	Obligations for payment of money	88,612	99,576
	All other registrations	23,428	22,703
	Total of above	112,040	122,279
	Number of wills registered ...	1,849	1,650
	Ditto of written authorities ...	47	46
	Total registrations	599,151	609,109

It appears from this table that while the number of registrations affecting immovable property was almost the same as in the previous year, there was an increase of 8·8 per cent. in the registrations of documents not relating to immovable property. In compulsory registrations the decrease was 3·3 per cent., while in optional registrations there was an increase of 8·6 per cent. The total increase, compared with the previous year, was 1·6 per cent. Taking the details under each head of classification, there was an increase in the registrations of every class of document affecting immovable property except leases for more than one year, the decrease under this head being mainly due to the cessation of settlement operations in the Durbhunga

estate. In the registration of bonds for the payment of money there was a large increase, while there was a slight decrease in other optional registrations. Out of the 44 districts in which the Indian Registration Act is in force, there was an increase of registration in 25 and a decrease in 19, the districts which contributed most to the general increase being Nuddea, the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, Bankoora, Midnapore, and Chittagong. Excepting those districts in which the fluctuations in registration are sufficiently explained by the changes of jurisdiction that took place during the year, the only districts in which there was any noticeable falling off were Durbhunga, Shahabad, and Chumparun. In Durbhunga the decrease was due entirely to the abnormal operations of the previous year; in Shahabad and Chumparun the reduction is explained by the fact that many of the leases are given by large proprietors for terms of years, and in the intervals between their renewal there are necessarily considerable fluctuations in the number of registrations. In each of the ten districts Jessore (98,359), the 24-Pergunnahs (46,314), Backergunge (41,976), Chittagong (30,221), Nuddea (29,653), Midnapore (28,374), Burdwan (26,385), Noakholly (22,989), Mymensingh (21,490), and Furreedpore (21,140) more than 20,000 deeds were registered. The different provinces under this Government contributed to the total operations of the department in the following proportions:—Bengal Proper 80·4; Behar 15·6; Orissa 2·1; and Chota Nagpore 1·9 per cent.

Perpetual leases.

The total number of perpetual leases registered during the year was 126,137, the highest number yet registered in any year. The districts that registered the greatest number of these leases were Jessore (31,638), Backergunge (19,767), Chittagong (19,491), Furreedpore (9,461), the 24-Pergunnahs (7,979), Noakholly (6,860), and Nuddea (4,804). Besides these, the districts of Burdwan, Bankoora, Midnapore, Pubna, and Tipperah each registered more than two thousand perpetual leases. Of the districts named, the first eleven occupied the same position last year, but the number of perpetual leases registered in Tipperah was then only 1,631. The increase in this district is explained by the settlement of their estates by certain large zemindars.

Term leases.

As already noticed, there was a falling off in the number of registrations of leases for more than one year, of which the registration is compulsory, the number being 114,903, as compared with 141,805 in the previous year. Of this deficit of 26,902, the districts of Durbhunga, Shahabad, and Chumparun contributed 25,210, the decrease being accounted for by the causes mentioned above. Excluding these districts, there was a decrease in 24 and an increase in 17 districts; and having regard to the total number of registrations of term leases, the falling off of 1,692 is scarcely appreciable. Judging, however, from the registrations of other classes of documents, both those of which registration is compulsory and those of which it is optional, as well as from the returns of previous years, some increase would naturally have been expected in those districts in which no very exceptional circumstances operated during the past two years. The falling off is possibly explained by the fact that, under the late Stamp Act XVIII of 1869,

section 15, clause 9, all cultivators' leases, irrespective of their value or duration, were exempted from stamp duty, provided that no fine or premium had been paid in consideration of such lease; while by clause 13*b*, schedule 2 of Act I of 1879, only those cultivators' leases and counterparts are exempt from stamp duty which, in addition to being granted without fine or premium, are also for a term of one year or less, or for an annual rent of not more than Rs. 100. By this restriction a considerable number of leases which were formerly executed on plain paper have now become liable to stamp duty; and some of them are probably not now reduced to writing and brought to registration. Another year's experience may show whether the explanation suggested for the decrease in term leases is or is not correct.

Proportion of leases to counterparts.

A return was for the first time prepared in the past year showing the proportion borne by counterparts to leases in the registrations of the year. In the whole province 65 kabuliyats were registered to every 35 leases. The proportion of leases to counterparts was highest in Chota Nagpore, where 56 leases were registered to 44 kabuliyats; in Orissa only 28 leases were registered to 72 kabuliyats; in Bengal Proper 33 leases to 67 kabuliyats; and in Behar 52 leases to 48 kabuliyats. The proportion of leases to counterparts varies so much from district to district that it is impossible from the returns of a single year to suggest any plausible explanation of the discrepancies. Taking the returns of the Dacca Division alone, it appears that in Mymensingh leases formed only 2·8 per cent. of the total number of leases and kabuliyats registered; in Furreedpore, Dacca, and Tipperah the percentages were 16·8, 17·2, and 39·8 respectively; while in Backergunge 71 leases were registered to every 29 kabuliyats. No doubt the proportion of leases to counterparts is not only an indication of the custom of the locality, but also to some extent of the relations between landlords and tenants; and when figures for several years have been collected, it may be possible to account for the great difference between adjoining districts. At present the only conclusion that can with safety be drawn from the returns is that, excluding Calcutta and districts in which a large proportion of the land is owned by Government, zemindars are far less ready than ryots and other tenants to bind themselves down by written and registered agreements which will remain in the hands of the other parties to the contracts.

Optional registrations.

As already noticed, the number of optional registrations was far in excess of the number in any previous year, and the two classes of registration, optional and compulsory, now stand to each other in the proportion of four to five. From the statement given above, it appears that in the registrations of every class of document affecting immovable property, and the registration of which is optional, there was an increase, the total increase being 11,489 and the actual registrations 147,610. The returns of the registrations of bonds for the payment of money show a net increase of 10,964, there being an insignificant decrease of 585 registrations in twelve districts and a great increase in the rest of the province. The detailed distribution returns present the same remarkable features as those which in previous years have baffled all

attempts at explanation. Jessore, with 49,878 registrations, still accounts for more than half the total number of bonds registered; then follow Nuddea (12,855), the 24-Pergunnahs (8,702), Backergunge (4,601), Midnapore (3,215), Furreedpore (2,026), Burdwan (1,460), Hooghly (1,217), Pubna (1,118), and the Sonthal Pergunnahs (1,083), while no other district registered even a thousand bonds.

Minor and miscellaneous operations.

There was again a falling off in the registrations of wills, the number registered being 1,650, as compared with 1,849, 1,954, and 1,681 in the three years 1878-79, 1877-78, and 1876-77 respectively. The number of authorities to adopt was 46 against 47 and 35 in 1878-79 and 1877-78 respectively. In most of the other minor operations of the department there was an increase. The number of applications for search and copies of documents was 18,034 against 17,733 in the previous year. Registration was refused in 2,963 cases, as compared with 2,560 in 1878-79; and in 273 cases appeals or applications were made against the orders refusing registration. In 206 of these cases registration was ordered, and in only 67 cases was the order of refusal maintained. The Calcutta Registrar registered 721 deeds relating to property situated beyond his ordinary jurisdiction, of which 188 related to tea estates in Assam and Darjeeling, and 84 to indigo concerns in Behar and the North-Western Provinces. The number of registered documents discredited and rejected by the civil courts was 29, as compared with 10 and 25 in the two years 1878-79 and 1877-78, but in about half the cases the deeds were rejected for their own intrinsic defects, independent of the question of registration. At the request of Government the High Court issued a circular during the year, directing judicial officers to send the District Registrar a brief notice of the facts of each case in which a registered document is discredited, so as to enable him, when necessary, to hold a departmental enquiry into the circumstances connected with its registration. The number of prosecutions under the Registration Act instituted during the year was 91 against 76 in 1878-79. Out of 117 persons tried, 93 were convicted, 59 being punished with imprisonment.

Financial results.

The financial condition of the department is shown in the statement given above. While the receipts were Rs. 40,560 in excess of those of the previous year, the expenditure was only Rs. 7,000 above that of the year 1878-79, and there was a surplus of Rs. 4,13,095, or just twice the surplus of the year 1877-78 and Rs. 33,564 more than the surplus in 1878-79. The increase in receipts was due to the progress of registration, and the small increase in expenditure in proportion to the receipts is accounted for by changes in the systems for the remuneration of Special and Rural Sub-Registrars. To the departmental cash expenditure of Rs. 4,97,962 must be added Rs. 55,107 on account of stationery and printing, and Rs. 1,222 for charges incurred in the Public Works Department, thus reducing the surplus to Rs. 3,56,766.

Number of offices.

The total number of registration offices open at the close of the year was 292, as compared with 295 on the 31st March 1879. The principal office changes made during the year were the substitution of *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars for

special officers at Berhampore, Burdwan, Hooghly, Mozufferpore, and Rungpore, the appointment of a special Sub-Registrar at Pubna, the abolition of the offices at Barrackpore, Bood-Bood, Chandbally and four small rural offices, and the opening of four new rural offices in the districts of Burdwan, Bankoora, Pubna, and Chittagong.

Administrative reforms.

Two important administrative reforms in the department were carried out during the year. A system of remunerating Special Sub-Registrars by a commission calculated on the amount of their work, instead of on the receipts of their offices, was introduced experimentally from the beginning of the year; and as it was found to work successfully, it was, with the sanction of the Government of India, extended to Rural Sub-Registrars on the 1st January 1880. Orders were also issued during the year sanctioning the levy of an additional fee of four annas per month for the custody of any document remaining unclaimed for more than a month after the completion of registration. Act III of 1877 (the Indian Registration Act) was also amended by Act XII of 1879, the principal amendments being those providing that every court granting a certificate of sale shall send a copy to the registering officer having jurisdiction, and removing the restriction under which deeds registered by two or more persons might be partially registered and partially refused registration.

Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

During the year 1879-80 sixteen new joint stock companies were registered, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 46,59,000. They consisted of nine tea companies, including a company the object of which comprises also the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco, cotton, and other produce; one company for the manufacture of ice; one lime manufacturing company; three banking companies; one company for manufacturing Portland and other cements; and the Darjeeling Steam Tramway Company, having for its object the construction, maintenance, and working of a steam tramway from Silligoree to Darjeeling. Five companies increased their capital, the total increase being Rs. 5,76,000. Twelve companies, with an aggregate capital of Rs. 33,90,000, commenced winding up, or were finally dissolved, in 1879-80, the company with the largest capital being the Bengal Iron Works Company, Limited. The total number of companies in existence on the 31st March 1880 was 174, representing an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 8,00,31,500 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 6,91,82,596. There were four prosecutions under the Act during the year.

Registration of Mahomedan marriages.

The following statement shows the working of the Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act, I (B.C.) of 1876, since it came into operation in February 1876:—

YEAR.	Number of districts in which the Act was in force.	Number of offices open on the 31st March.	Number of marriages registered.	Number of divorces registered other than khola divorces.	Number of khola divorces registered.	Total of all ceremonies registered.
1876-77	14	77	2,555	403	161	3,118
1877-78	14	103	7,393	1,404	595	9,390
1878-79	14	103	8,161	1,705	771	10,637
1879-80	14	107	7,137	2,097	623	9,857

It appears from this statement that, although during the past year there was an increase of four in the number of offices, the number of marriages registered was less by 1,024, and the number of divorces registered greater by only 244 than the corresponding numbers in the previous year. In only three districts—Chittagong, Rungpore, and Dinagepore—was recourse had to the Act to any appreciable extent, these three districts accounting for 6,361 out of the total of 9,857 registrations In each of the three districts of Nuddea, Jessore, and Pubna the total number of registrations was less than a hundred, and in each of the remaining eight districts less than one thousand ceremonies were registered Even in those districts in which recourse is not unfrequently had to the Marriage Registrar, there are wide differences between the different offices, the number of registrations varying with the fashion of the neighbourhood and the popularity of the Registrar. The people in general regard the provisions of the Act with apathy; local zemindars and the village moolahs offer a passive resistance to it; Mahomedans of good position never employ it; and it is reported that even the poor country-folk think so little of its advantages that, though they will indolently consent to registration when sought out by the Marriage Registrar, they will not take any steps to reach him, or to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the Legislature.

It seems certain, from the reports and opinions that have been received, that if the Mahomedan Marriage Act is to continue to be worked under the present rules and procedure, it will never be of any practical benefit to any large part of the Mahomedan community, or in any considerable tract of country; and at the same time it would be both inexpedient and wrong to excite the widespread opposition that would result from making registration compulsory on parties contracting and severing marriages. Several defects in the present rules, which tend to make the working of the law unpopular, have been pointed out to Government; and it is hoped that by making the procedure less cumbersome and more in accordance with the habits of the people, and by more care being taken in the selection of qualified persons for the post of Mahomedan Marriage Registrar, the people will be gradually brought to avail themselves of the provisions of the Act. On all hands it is admitted that it would be a great advantage, both to the Mussulman community and to the general public, if all, or even only a large proportion of Mahomedan marriages and divorces were registered. A small Committee has accordingly been appointed to consider and report upon the whole subject of the registration of Mahomedan ceremonies, the rules and procedure under the present Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act, and a proposal to extend the Kazis' Act of 1880 to the Lower Provinces. The Committee will sit in Calcutta during the present cold weather.

Municipal Administration

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

Election of Commissioners.

THREE years having expired from the date of the first election of Commissioners under the existing Act, a fresh election was held in October 1879. The number of persons who were registered as qualified to vote, though in excess of that registered in 1876, viz. 7,004 against 4,994, was still small in proportion to the number of persons qualified to vote. Of the total number 6,025 were Hindoos, 604 were Mahomedans, and 375 belonged to other races. According to the last census Calcutta contained 278,224 Hindoos, 123,556 Mahomedans, and 27,755 persons belonging to other races. Only 5,093 against 4,158 in 1876 voted, while in six wards out of the 18 the number actually showed a decrease. In only three wards did more than 500 persons vote, while in nine the number was less than 250, and in four less than 100. Of the 48 Commissioners 11 were elected by less than 100 votes each, and 23 by less than 200, while only five polled more than 500 votes. In ward No. 18 only 16 votes were given for the election of two Commissioners. Even this, however, would give an exaggerated view of the extent to which the electors of the constituency in question exercised the franchise; for only 9 voted—6 Europeans or Eurasians and 3 Hindoos; and of the 9 who voted, 7 must have given double votes, as one candidate polled 12 and the other 4 votes.

Municipal organization.

The general committee, known as the Town Council, was, during the year under report, reduced to more moderate dimensions; though, for a working sub-committee, it is still unduly large. There were 12 sub-committees to dispose of, or report on, special subjects; but it appears that such committees as the Tank Committee and the Committee for the Improvement of Bustees, two of the most important committees, did not hold more than one meeting. The law requires that there shall be one ordinary meeting of the Commissioners in each month, if there is any general business for disposal. During the year only one ordinary meeting was held. There were, however, four quarterly, ten special general, and four special meetings. Altogether 22 Commissioners attended more than 30 general or committee meetings, and of these five attended more than 50. A considerable number of Commissioners, elected and nominated, were in office for less than twelve months of the year, but of the Commissioners who held office before, and who were recently re-elected, no less than 4 attended only 5 and 3 only 8 meetings, general or committee, during the twelve months. Many of those appointed by Government did not attend regularly, either on account of press of business of their own,

or through an apprehension that their time would be wasted by having to listen to unnecessarily long debates.

Liabilities of the municipalities.

The municipal loan debt stood thus on 31st December 1878:—

			Rs.	A.	P.
To Government	Water-supply loan at 4 per cent.	...	52,00,000	0	0
	Ditto ditto 4½ ,,	...	5,56,000	0	0
	Drainage ditto 4½ ,,	...	21,59,400	0	0
	Market ditto 4½ ,,	...	11,77,330	2	2
	Office ditto 4½ ,,	...	1,30,000	0	0
	Total	...	95,22,730	2	2
To Public ...	Debentures at 6 per cent.	...	54,99,600	0	0
	Ditto at 5 ,,	...	6,50,000	0	0
	Total	...	61,49,600	0	0
	Grand Total	...	1,56,72,330	2	2

An important concession was offered by the Government of India, and accepted by the Commissioners during the year, under which the liabilities of the municipality to Government were consolidated into one loan, to be discharged, after surrender of the Sinking Fund on the Government loans, in sixty equal half-yearly payments. The Government of India consented to take over the Sinking Fund at the market rate of the securities on 1st January 1879, the date of adjustment. On this date the principal outstanding on the Government books (a sum of Rs. 2,346-0-9 on account of the instalment of the market loan due in 1878 being adjusted) was Rs. 95,20,384-1-5. The value of the Sinking Fund surrendered on that date was Rs. 16,89,184-7-2. The balance outstanding on 1st January 1879 was therefore Rs. 78,31,199-10-3 and the Accountant-General has completed arrangements for adjusting this consolidated loan in accordance with the terms proposed by the Government of India. This measure is one of great importance to the municipality. It has diminished its yearly contributions by more than a lakh and a quarter of rupees, and by lengthening the period for the extinction of the municipal liabilities to Government, it relieves the present rate-payers of an unduly heavy share in the cost of permanent improvements to the town.

The debenture loan was increased by six lakhs of rupees during the year, of which four lakhs were required for the construction of drainage works and two lakhs for increasing the water-supply. The loan at 5 per cent. was floated in June, when money was dear and the price of Government securities was low. Under the circumstances the result was fair. The Bank of Bengal took up Rs. 5,08,000 at Rs. 99·4, the balance, Rs. 92,000, having been taken up in small sums at par, or a little above it. At the close of the year therefore the debenture loan stood thus—

		Rs.
At 6 per cent.	...	54,99,600
At 5 ,, ...	...	12,50,000
Total	...	67,49,600

The Sinking Fund against this stood at Rs. 15,69,145-6-2 on 31st December 1879.

The financial position of the municipality at the close of 1878 was most unsatisfactory. The balance at the credit of the municipality, exclusive of the value of stores in stock, was Rs. 1,88,457-14, while the liabilities still to be discharged amounted to Rs. 4,73,531. In view of this deficit, the Commissioners raised the house-rate for 1879 from 9 per cent. to the full rate of 10 per cent., and raised the water-rate from 3½ to 3¾ per cent. The budget was framed for an income of Rs. 32,66,752 against Rs. 25,86,628 in 1878. The expenditure was estimated at Rs. 33,59,204 against Rs. 29,30,211 in the previous year. The result has been that equilibrium has been more than secured, and that the year 1879 closed with a credit balance, exclusive of the value of stores, of Rs. 6,65,460.

Income.

The following comparative statement shows the receipts in each fund during the two years :—

	1878.			1879.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
General Fund	19,37,082	7	11	23,19,030	6	8
Water „	4,46,083	8	4	5 10,715	7	7
Lighting „	2,03,462	14	6	2,48,726	4	10
Total ...	25,86,628	14	9	31,08,502	3	1

Though a large increase was thus shown, the receipts were no less than Rs 1,58,250 short of the budget estimate, the falling off under "house-rate," "water-rate" and "trade refuse fees" amounting to Rs. 67,188, Rs. 29,294, and Rs. 18,552 respectively. The chief cause of this result was the want of vigour shown in realizing arrear demands. At the close of the year there were bills for no less than Rs. 6,75,939 lying unrealized in the hands of the different responsible officers. A sub-committee, however, has been appointed to investigate the matter; a special establishment has been employed to work off the arrears, and care will be taken in future to distinguish between the arrears of the current year and those of the previous years.

Expenditure.

The total amount at the disposal of the Commissioners during the year, including the balances of cash, stores, and stock, and the proceeds of the debenture loans of six lakhs, was ... ... Rs. 43,36,946,
and the aggregate actual expenditure was ... „ 31,29,682,

The net balance at the close of the year was ... Rs. 12,07,264, including the value of stores in stock.

The budget estimate of expenditure on revenue account was Rs. 33,59,204, and the actual expenditure was Rs. 30,14,235. This resulted in some measure from economy in charges. It was partly due, however, as the auditors point out, to the non payment of charges which had fallen due during the year.

The Commissioners were so satisfied with the condition of their finances that they reduced the house-rate from 10 to 8 per cent., and the water-rate from 3¾ to 3¼ per cent. during the current year. No doubt their position was such as to warrant them in reducing their income from rates during the current year. But while so much remained to be done towards the improvement of bustees, and when the Commissioners could make a provision of only Rs. 20,000 for a purpose of such vast importance to the town, the reduction of the house-rate at once by one-fifth was hardly a wise measure.

Assessment.

The assessment of ward No. 5 and of a part of ward No. 4 was revised during the year. The result was a net increase of Rs. 2,80,000 in the annual valuation of the premises concerned. This represented, on the house, water, police, and lighting rates charged during the year, an increase of Rs. 12,683 in the demand.

License Department.

The licenses issued by the Corporation during the year numbered 27,759 against 26,626 in 1878. There was an increase of 18 in joint-stock companies, and consequently an increase of nearly Rs. 1,800 in the receipts under the first class. Merchants, agents, &c., numbered 1,281 against 1,450 in 1878: barristers, attorneys, and pleaders of the High Court were 199 against 208; while inferior legal practitioners showed an increase from 127 to 137. There was an increase from 10 to 14 in the number of surgeons; and from 121 to 139 in that of inferior medical practitioners. The receipts were Rs. 2,55,823 against Rs. 2,55,127 (after refund) in 1878.

Tramway.

The Commissioners arranged during the year for a complete system of tramways for the town, and an Act was passed to give them the necessary powers and to regulate the proceedings. The tramway will converge along the principal lines of traffic in the town to a circular tramway passing round Fairlie Place, Strand Road, Koila Ghât Street, and Clive Street. The grantees are bound under penalty to construct in three years six miles of tramway on the metre-gauge of 3 feet 3⅜ inches, or on such other gauge not exceeding 4 feet 8½ inches as may be agreed on. The yearly rent will be Rs. 3,000 for each mile of double line and Rs. 2,000 for each mile of single line, rising gradually in 21 years to Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 3,000 respectively. After 21 years, and at the end of every seven years subsequently, the Corporation will have the right of purchase at 1⅛ of the invested capital.

Water-supply.

The question of the extension of the water-supply was under the consideration of a special committee during the year. The committee's report, however, did not meet with the approval of the Commissioners, and the matter was sent back for consideration by an enlarged committee. But as a great waste of time had been allowed to occur in coming to a decision on this most important matter, the Government found it necessary to require the Commissioners to submit their scheme within a fixed period. The average daily supply of filtered water during the year was 7,464,159 gallons against 7,260,320 in 1878, and 6,719,266 in 1877. The supply of water, however, is insufficient for the wants of the

town, and it is necessary that measures should be taken to increase it. And seeing how much the sanitary condition of Calcutta must be affected by the sanitary condition of its suburbs, it has been suggested to the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta that they should place themselves in communication with the Municipality of the Suburbs with the view of extending the water-supply to the more thickly-populated parts of the suburbs, some of which are in the immediate neighbourhood of the municipal water-pipes.

Vital statistics.

The recorded birth-rate of the year was 14·9 per mille against 13·7, the average of the previous ten years. Registration, however, was admittedly extremely imperfect before 1875, when the rate rose to 16·2 from 10·8 in 1874. In 1876 and 1877 it was 17·3, and in 1878 16·1. It seems quite clear that there was a relaxation last year in the efforts to secure accurate birth statistics. During the first eight months the number of births recorded in each month was markedly less than the figures for the corresponding period of 1878. In the last four there was an improvement, but only in comparison with 1878, for, except in December, the number was generally much smaller than that recorded in the last four months of 1875, 1876, and 1877. Such improvement as occurred is attributed to the co-operation of the Conservancy Department. This will again be secured during the current year, and arrangements have also been made to organize a special registering establishment. The Health Officer correctly points out that more perfect registration of births will be essential to the successful working of the compulsory vaccination law. The rate recorded for 1879 was considerably below the true rate.

The death-rate was 30·3 per mille against 28·5, the mean of the previous ten years. In mortuary statistics, as in those of birth, there has been an improvement since 1875, and there is no reason to doubt that the returns of deaths are now fairly accurate. The rate was lower than in any of the previous four years, with the exception of 1876. The series runs thus: 1875, 32·7; 1876, 30·1; 1877, 31·9; 1878, 38·1; 1879, 30·3. The mortality among the different races is shown in the following table:—

	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		
	Male.	Female.	Combined.
Non-Asiatics	25·5	14·2	22·1
Mixed races	49·6	49	49·3
Hindoos	27·4	35·5	30·3
Mahomedans	25·3	43·3	30·4

These figures are in striking accord with those of previous years. The mixed races, the most stable portion of the population, as usual head the list. Among non-Asiatics, Hindoos, and Mahomedans, the number of males greatly exceeds the number of females; but among the two latter the male population is much less stable than the female. A large proportion of the men are only temporarily employed in Calcutta, and in cases of illness they go to their homes. Hence, while among non-Asiatics the ratio of male deaths considerably exceeds that of female

deaths, among Hindoos and Mahomedans the proportion is invariably reversed. There can be little doubt that the native death-rate is quite 50 per mille.

The mortality among Europeans residing under ordinary conditions in Calcutta is considerably less than that given above. If the European community is divided into the three great classes of which it is composed, the true death-rate is seen to be much lower:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000.
Persons falling sick on ship-board	77	2	79	49·3
Residents of Fort William ...	8	6	14	10·2
Other European residents ...	82	32	111	17·9
Total ...	167	40	207	22·1

It is no doubt true, as the Health Officer observes, that "the population is peculiar in being mostly an adult population, containing few children and hardly any aged persons." It is also true that many leave Calcutta on being attacked with serious illness, and many more obtain a return of health by a change of air; while, on the other hand, some come to Calcutta from the interior to die. But it must not be overlooked that, if Calcutta contains few aged Europeans, it also contains few of the ages between 10 and 20, when mortality, according to English statistic, is lowest. After allowance is made for all the peculiarities of the case, there can be no doubt that for Europeans living under ordinary conditions Calcutta is decidedly healthy.

The death-rate among infants was as usual deplorably high, 441·4 per mille. The preponderance of death from nervous diseases over those from febrile or intestinal disorders was very marked. Deaths from tetanus and convulsions numbered 1,140, against 371 from fevers and 100 from bowel-complaints. There can be no doubt that this frightful mortality is in great part due to the unhealthiness of lying-in-rooms under the native system of treatment.

Bustee improvement and reclamation of tanks.

Very little was done during the year under report towards the reclamation of foul tanks and the improvement of bustees. Some roads have been driven through parts of certain bustees, and a small portion of the bustee area has thus been brought into connection with the drainage system; five filthy tanks have been filled up; some open drains have been sewered; 189 persons were induced to pay Rs. 533 for having their lands cleansed by the Conservancy Department; and 184 persons were fined small sums for persistently keeping their land in a filthy state. This outturn of work is hardly satisfactory. In their report for 1878, the Commissioners recognized the pressing importance of reclaiming filthy tanks, and with reference to the limited quantity of materials available for this purpose, even discussed the possibility of procuring earth from the Salt-water Lakes to supplement the supply of town sweepings. At the beginning of that year there were 518 tanks, besides a great many hollows and holes which were not strictly tanks, but which were the receptacles of filthy water, and required to be

filled up even more urgently than large tanks. During that year 31 tanks were filled up. There remained therefore 487 in the beginning of 1879, besides the hollows and holes. But it appears that only five tanks were filled up in 1879, and these had been actually taken in hand in 1878. Thus no initiatory proceedings were taken in 1879, though the Engineer's report shows that the number of wagon-loads of refuse conveyed to the Salt Lakes by the Municipal Railway was greater by 727 in 1879 than in 1878, and he attributes the increase "partly to less opportunities in respect of tank-filling, and partly to a greater yield of refuse." It is quite true that tank-filling must proceed gradually; that all tanks cannot be arbitrarily selected for reclamation, and that some tanks are so situated that, until the water-supply is increased, they cannot be filled up without hardship to the people. But it is notorious that the number which can and should be filled up far exceeds the available supply of materials, and yet hundreds of wagons of refuse were sent by rail miles from the city, without their being utilized on the spot.

In regard to the improvement of bustees, the Commissioners remark that the law gives them no power to buy land for this purpose. It has been pointed out to them, however, that section 280 empowers the Commissioners to require the owners or occupiers of huts, or the owner of the land in which the huts are built, to make such alterations as may be necessary to protect the public health from the effects of insufficient drainage, ventilation, or scavengering. Section 281 also enables them to require the owner of the land, not the owner or occupier of the hut, to bear the cost of the necessary improvements; and section 282 authorizes them to recover it by instalments, or in cases of poverty, to pay the same out of the municipal fund. It does not appear that any action has yet been taken under these sections of the Act, and the provision of Rs. 20,000 made for the purpose in the current year was altogether inadequate.

Government found it necessary to inform the Commissioners that the condition of the bustees and tanks in Calcutta is a reproach to all concerned in the administration of the city, and that Government will insist on the adoption of persistent and definite measures to remove it. A special report has been called for showing what tanks have been selected for reclamation this year; what action has been taken at any time during the past two years under sections 280—282; and what action has been taken under section 277.

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE INTERIOR OF BENGAL.

Inclusive of the Suburban Municipality, the number of municipalities in the interior of Bengal was as follows:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
First-class municipalities	25	25
Second-class ditto	98	99
Unions	66	67
Stations	2	2
Total ...	191	193

There was an addition of one to the number of second-class municipalities. The town of Kurseong, in the district of Darjeeling, was created a second-class municipality. There was also one addition to the number of unions. The village of Itanda, in the sub-division of Busseerhat, in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, was made a union under Chapter III of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1876.

The conservancy provisions contained in Part VII of the Municipal Act, or portions of them, were extended during the past year to the municipalities named below :—

In the Presidency Division.

Suburban | Berhampore.

Nuddea.

In the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division

Darjeeling.

In the Patna Division

Barh.

In the Chota Nagpore Division.

Hazaribagh.

Part IX of the Municipal Act, regarding the establishment and regulation of markets, was extended to the following municipalities :—

(1) Bankoorah and (2) Durbhunga.

Bye-laws have been framed by the Municipal Commissioners and confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor for the following municipalities :—

Howrah	Chittagong
Suburban	Motiharee
Pubna	Bhagulpore
Serajgunge	Ranchi
Darjeeling	Chuttra

Constitution of Committees.

The constitution of the committees of the various municipalities was as follows :—

Class of Municipalities.	1879-80.			
	Europeans.	Natives.	Officials.	Non-officials.
First-class	184	292	164	312
Second-class	306	968	350	915
Unions	14	467	32	149
Stations	14		8	19
Total ...	518	1,735	553	1,695
	2,253		2,253	

Compared with the figures of the previous year, there was an increase of 26 in the total number of Municipal Commissioners. The number of European Commissioners shows a decrease of 5 from the figures of 1878-79, being 518 against 523, but the number of Native Commissioners increased from 1,701 to 1,735 in the past year. The number of official Commissioners remained the same as in 1878-79, but that of non-officials rose from 1,669 to 1,695. Thus the net increase was 26. The attendance of the Commissioners was on the whole satisfactory, and many evinced an active interest in the affairs of their respective municipalities.

Elective system.

No addition was made to the number of municipalities in which the elective system was in force. Their number remained the same as in last year, namely three—Serampore, Burdwan, and Kishnaghur. In Serampore the system was reported not to have worked very satisfactorily, and objection was taken to some of the Commissioners who were elected during the year. To prevent the return of such persons, and to ensure the election of proper persons, the rules for the conduct of elections were revised during the year, and the following additional rules were passed defining the qualifications of both voters and candidates for election:—

> A voter must be a male rate-payer of full age, and must have paid house-rate on his own account to the amount of Rs. 4 for the year ending the 31st December next preceding the election.
>
> A candidate for election must be a registered male rate-payer of full age, resident within the municipal limits, or within three miles thereof, who can read and write, and has never been convicted of a non-bailable offence. He must have paid house-rate on his own account to the amount of Rs. 10 for the year ending the 31st December next preceding the election.

In Burdwan the Magistrate and Chairman of the Municipality reported thus:—"The elective system has now been in operation in this municipality for a period of four years, and appears to be gradually attaining popularity and favour with the townspeople. There has been an increase during each successive year in the number of voters attending the polling stations, the candidates themselves exercising every effort to obtain a seat on the committee. The Municipal Commissioners greatly appreciate the dignity of their office, and have given evidence of their appreciation by a more regular attendance at meetings, and by the warm interest which they manifest in the administration of the affairs of the municipality."

Extension of Act VI (B.C.) of 1878

This Act, which provides for the cleansing of all private and public latrines, was extended during the year to the municipalities of Dacca, Rampore Beauleah, Gya, Hooghly, Commillah, Bhagulpore, Kishnaghur, and Jessore. In some of these places the actual working of the Act had not been undertaken at the close of the year, owing to the difficulty of procuring a sufficient number of nightmen who had mostly to be imported from up-country at a great cost.

Income.

The receipts of the various municipalities classed under the different heads were as follow:—

RECEIPTS, 1879-80.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	FIRST-CLASS MUNICIPALITIES.			Second-class municipalities.	Unions.	Stations.	Total.
	Suburbs of Calcutta.	Howrah.	Others in the interior.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rate upon owners according to the yearly value of houses and lands owned by them	2,36,227	1,50,627	4,06,638	.....	.....	16,797	8,10,289
Tax upon occupiers of holdings according to their circumstances	.....	.....	16,552	4,57,517	1,06,537	.....	5,80,606
Receipts from licenses and trades	1,089	5,139	736	19	.....	.....	6,983
Tax upon carriages and animals	39,573	9,152	45,003	36,340	822	1,126	1,32,016
Tolls on roads and at ferries	425	1,525	92,613	25,129	55	.....	1,19,747
House scavengering tax ..	1,37,713	30,730	2,899	.....	.....	.....	1,71,342
Fees on musical processions	.....	.....	1,898	.....	.....	.....	1,893
Tax on coal and brick and lime-kilns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	338	338
Total ...	4,15,027	1,97,173	5,66,339	5,19,005	1,07,414	18,261	18,23,319
Rent of houses, gardens, markets, &c., ...	.....	2,516	42,024	10,368	.	582	55,490
Fines	13,025	6,539	10,534	7,285	1,226	287	38,896
Miscellaneous	60,696	16,416	64,113	30,490	13,997	1,433	1,87,145
Payments for municipal services rendered to individuals	.....	.....	75,720	16,584	. .	219	92,523
Grants-in-aid from provincial and local funds ...	.....	.....	.. .	907	....	. .	907
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,88,745	2,22,644	7,38,739	5,84,639	1,22,637	20,773	23,9[illegible] 18[illegible]

As compared with the receipts of 1878-79, the receipts of th year under report show an increase o Rs 83,356. The bulk of the increas was under the heads of the direct taxes, viz. the "house-rate," the "tax on persons" and the "house scavengering tax." The amount of increase under each head is shown in the margin.

	Rs
House-rate	5,725
Tax on persons	13,008
House-scavengering tax ...	62,178
Total ...	80,911

Expenditure.

The following table shows the expenditure incurred by the municipalities, unions, and stations during the year:—

EXPENDITURE, 1879-80.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	FIRST-CLASS MUNICIPALITIES.			Second-class municipalities.	Unions.	Stations.	Total.
	Suburbs of Calcutta.	Howrah.	Others in the interior.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishments, including collection charges	54,752	23,817	66,592	67,169	17,633	2,718	2,32,531
Police	89,971	34,922	1,74,804	1,60,941	69,011	2,870	5,32,519
Conservancy and cleansing ...	1,44,637	56,044	1,34,238	69,111	49,432	4,731	4,58,193
Roads	99,333	41,596	1,88,765	1,06,259	12,584	7,505	4,63,042
Watering roads	13,519	8,787	14,815	3,164	803	81	41,169
Lighting	31,794	32,056	16,106	2,958	12	.....	82,926
Drainage works	656	645	7,800	50,619	195	289	59,604
Water-supply	701	.....	66,942	8,199	750	.....	76,592
Buildings	17,511	397	38,550	11,459	1,250	10	69,157
Other public works, including gardens and other similar works	.....	3,103	6,394	10,448	1,319	885	22,144
Sanitary and charitable establishments (hospitals, alms-houses, vaccination, &c.)	5,744	4,358	19,557	29,012	1,262	175	60,108
Education, science and art ...	3,060	1,282	8,276	10,961	313	335	24,167
Miscellaneous	28,665	13,788	46,324	25,961	8,150	1998	1,24,886
Total ...	4,90,283	2,20,745	7,82,073	5,55,656	1,69,694	21,597	22,47,048

Compared with the figures of the previous year, the expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 92,645. The increase was mostly under the heads of roads, conservancy, and buildings.

Marine.

The Pilot Service

THE Pilot Service consisted at the end of the year of 67 pilots and 22 leadsmen, or a total of 89 officers. The number of pilots is below the sanctioned strength of the service (70 pilots and 20 leadsmen), but it is at present quite sufficient for the work of the port. The casualties of the past year were one death and one dismissal among the pilots. Four licensed leadsmen qualified for pilots, and were admitted to the mate's grade; and eleven leadsmen apprentices appointed since 1877 passed their first examination as second mates, of whom six were posted to pilot-brigs as second officers, while five continued to run as leadsmen, pending the occurrence of vacancies on pilot-vessels. The result of this examination was creditable to the leadsmen apprentices. Some important changes affecting the distribution of work among the members of the service were carried out during the year. These changes were advocated by the majority of the pilots themselves, and experience has so far shown that they have been attended with good results. Applications for pilots were restricted to the pilot who brings the vessel up, and, failing him, to the pilot of the turn; it was ruled that special pilots should be allowed only to lines of mail steamers, that no pilot below the grade of senior master should run as a special pilot save on vessels of his own grade and tonnage, and that the sanction of Government must be obtained in every case to the employment of a special pilot; and the allotment of tonnage among the different grades was revised. The following scale of tonnage was fixed as compared with the scale previously in force:—

Present scale.		*Former scale*	
	Tons.		Tons
Mate Pilots up to ...	800	Mate Pilots up to ...	800
Junior Masters ...	801—1,300	Junior Masters ...	801—1,175
Senior Masters .	801—1,600	Senior Masters ...	801—1,300
Branch Pilots ...	over 1,600	Branch Pilots ...	over 1,300

The new scale has been introduced tentatively. Monthly statements showing the effect of the change are being submitted by the Port Officer, and the whole subject will be reconsidered after a sufficient period has elapsed.

Shipping

The following statement gives particulars of the shipping of the port during the past ten years:—

Comparative statement showing the number of arrivals and departures of vessels, their tonnage, and the number of sailing vessels that took steam during the last ten years, from 1870-71 *to* 1879-80.

YEAR	Number of arrivals.	Tonnage	Number of departures.	Tonnage	Number of arrivals and departures.	Average tonnage	Total tonnage.	Number of vessels that took steam inwards	Number of vessels that took steam outwards	Total number of vessels that took steam both inwards and outwards.
1870-71 ...	931	988,385	938	999,651	1,869	1,064	1,988,036	533	675	1,213
1871-72 ...	959	1,119,052	930	1,095,102	1,889	1,172	2,214,154	510	615	1,125
1872-73 ...	948	1,149,543	954	1,133,627	1,902	1,200	2,283,275	480	619	1,099
1873-74 ...	981	1,220,519	940	1,216,898	1,927	1,265	2,437,417	437	502	939
1874-75 ...	927	1,260,604	961	1,321,993	1,888	1,423	2,582,597	408	422	830
1875-76 ...	914	1,274,944	906	1,284,321	1,820	1,406	2,559,265	339	497	836
1876-77 ...	1,461	1,696,701	1,121	1,598,250	2,582	1,443	3,294,951	565	577	1,142
1877-78 ...	1,372	2,050,944	1,321	1,987,041	2,693	1,506	4,043,985	624	574	1,198
1878-79 ...	967	1,430,789	1,000	1,480,985	1,967	1,480	2,911,774	436	487	923
1879-80 ...	896	1,415,979	895	1,420,441	1,791	1,584	2,836,420	403	456	859

If the two years 1876-77 and 1877-78, during which there was an abnormal increase of shipping on account of the large exports of grain to the famine-stricken districts of Southern India, be left out of consideration, it will be observed from this statement that the number of arrivals and departures in the past year was the lowest of any year since 1869-70, while the aggregate tonnage was the highest, save that for the year 1878-79; and that the average tonnage of vessels visiting the port has been steadily increasing since 1869-70, reaching its maximum (1,584 tons) in the past year. The number of arrivals in the past year was 896, and of departures 895, or a total of 1,791. Of the former, 442 were steamers and 454 sailing vessels, and of the departures 434 were steamers and 441 sailing vessels. These figures do not include steamers plying to Chandbally, of which there were 111 arrivals and 112 departures, and native craft. Of the steamers that visited the port 133, and of the sailing vessels 153, drew 21 feet and upwards. The branch pilots piloted on an average 4·28 vessels each a month, the masters 2·77, and the mates 2·36 vessels.

Casualties.

There were 34 groundings of vessels, 31 of which were attended with no damage, and ten collisions, all of a trifling character. The percentage of accidents on the shipping was 2·45. The only total loss which occurred within the limits of the port was that of the inland steamer *Chunar*, which struck the bank and foundered in Diamond Harbour Reach in May 1879. The vessel was not, however, in charge of a pilot, and the port authorities were in no way responsible for the casualty. There has been, as a matter of fact, an immense improvement in regard to accidents in the port approaches in recent years, notwithstanding the increase in the average size of the vessels visiting the port. This speaks well for the efficiency of the pilots, the accuracy of the surveys, and the management of the port. The Marine Court for the trial of pilots enquired into three cases during the year. Two cases resulted in

acquittals and one in the dismissal of the pilot, who was convicted of repeated disobedience of orders. There were also three departmental enquiries. In one case the pilot was acquitted of blame, in another he was reduced to half earnings for three months, and in the third he was cautioned. Although no serious casualty, save that of the *Chanar*, occurred within the limits of the port, the year was marked by three lamentable disasters close to the port The first of these was the collision which took place between the ship *Brenhilda* and the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Ava* on the night of the 31st May 1879, about 70 miles from the Sandheads, resulting in the foundering of the *Ava*, with the loss of 70 lives. The Court of Enquiry held that the *Brenhilda* was in fault, but refrained from instituting proceedings against the Captain for the suspension of his certificate. The matter was brought by Government before the High Court in its Admiralty Jurisdiction, on charges framed against the Second Officer of the *Ava*, who was the officer of the watch on that vessel, and the Captain of the *Brenhilda*. The former was acquitted, but the certificate of the Captain of the *Brenhilda* was suspended for three months The decision was confirmed by this Government. The next occurrence was the stranding and subsequent loss of the ship *Lady Belhaven* on the Argo Flat, at the mouth of the Harringhatta river in the Sunderbuns, on the 3rd July 1879. The crew succeeded in reaching the Hooghly in their boats, and were rescued. The Captain was proved to have shown carelessness and incompetence in navigating his vessel, and his certificate was suspended for twelve months. The third casualty was the total loss of the ship *Philosopher*, with twelve lives and the entire cargo, on the 26th September 1879, at the mouth of the Davy river on the coast of Orissa. The Court of Enquiry were of opinion that the wreck was due to an unusually strong current running towards the Orissa coast, of the full effects of which the Captain was not in a position to judge. He was accordingly acquitted of blame.

River Survey Department

The usual operations of the River Survey Department were carried out efficiently during the year. The condition of the channels leading to the port calls for no special remarks. The James and Mary Bar was impassable for 37 days to vessels drawing 24 feet, for 19 days to vessels drawing 23 feet, for 12 days to vessels drawing 22 feet, for 6 days to vessels drawing 21 feet, and for one day to vessels drawing 20 feet. The Bellary Bar was also impassable for 43 days to vessels drawing 24 feet, for 14 days to vessels drawing 23 feet, and for 5 days to vessels drawing 22 feet. These periods were confined to the neap tides. Three self-registering tidal-guages, which will be maintained under the direction of the Tidal Department of the Survey of India, are being erected in the Hooghly. The observations will doubtless prove of much advantage in connection with the navigation of the river.

Government vessels.

The Indian Government steamer *Undaunted*, whose services are lent to this Government as required, performed twenty-one trips to the Sandheads, Mutlah, and False Point during the year. On two occasions she proceeded to the

wrecks of the *Lady Belhaven* and the *Philosopher* to render assistance. The state of the pilot-brigs, light-ships, and other vessels belonging to the local Government calls for no remark. The anchor-vessel *Vulcan* was condemned during the year, and another vessel to replace her is under construction in the Government Dockyard. The proposal to use the hull of the *Vulcan* as a floating coal hulk for the river survey vessels at Diamond Harbour, to which the Port Officer alludes in his report, has been abandoned, and the hull should now be sold. There being no vessel available for the work, no anchors or cables were recovered during the year. The stock of articles previously recovered was, however, sold. The amount realized was Rs. 7,788, while the expenditure for the year was only Rs. 1,692.

Inspection of refuge-houses and out-ports.

The usual inspection of the refuge-houses on the sea-face of the Sunderbuns was carried out, and the stocks of provisions were replenished. The Orissa ports and Chittagong were also inspected by the Port Officer of Calcutta.

Certificates granted to steam-vessels, inspections of vessels, and examinations of masters, mates, and engineers.

The number of certificates granted to steam-vessels surveyed under Acts V of 1862 and I of 1868 was 143, against 152 in the previous year. In one case (the inland steamer *Bengal*), in which a certificate for three months only was granted, one of the boilers of the vessels burst shortly before the expiry of the certificate, causing the death of two men. In consequence of the report of the special committee appointed to enquire into this explosion, further instructions for the survey of steam vessels were laid down, which should greatly diminish the chance of such accidents in future. Fifty-one vessels were inspected under Act VIII of 1876 (the Native Passenger Ships' Act) during the year. Only two vessels were registered under the English Merchant Shipping Act, and none under Act X of 1841. The examination for colonial certificates to masters, mates, and engineers resulted in the passing of 11 masters out of 12 candidates, of 2 first mates, 2 second mates, and 2 first-class engineers out of 3 candidates in each case, and of 3 second-class engineers out of 5 candidates. For local certificates, one master passed out of 3 candidates, 7 first mates out of 10 candidates, 12 second mates out of 14 candidates, 1 first-class engineer out of 3 candidates, 2 second-class engineers out of 4 candidates, and 18 engine-drivers out of 20 candidates. Examinations were also held for the first time for the grant of certificates to commanders of inland steamers, who are now bound to obtain such certificates under Act VII (B.C.) of 1879.

Other matters.

The only other matters connected with the administration of the port and its approaches which call for notice are the following. Pilotage was made compulsory in the Hooghly for all vessels of a burthen exceeding 200 tons, under section 38 of Act XII of 1875, from the 1st January 1880. Native vessels of less than 500 tons are for the present permitted to use native pilots licensed by the Port Officer, and the Chandbally steamers are not required to employ a pilot, provided their commanders hold licenses as steam-tug pilots. A new first-order dioptric light was set

up during the year in the False Point light-house. The light has been exhibited since the 1st February 1880.

The committee appointed in March 1879 to enquire into marine expenditure under this Government submitted their report during the past year. The recommendations of the report were not, however, of such a nature as to enable Government to effect at once any material reduction of expenditure.

Rules under the Native Passenger Ships' Act.

A new rule for the better provision of hospital accommodation on board native passenger ships was introduced under Act VIII of 1876, and orders were also issued by the Government of India directing that voyages, whether by sailing vessels or steamers, between Chittagong and the ports on the Coromandel Coast, and ports south of Chittagong on the Arracan and Burmah coast or beyond, should be reckoned long voyages under the Act.

Inspection of antiscorbutics.

During the year the Inspector of Antiscorbutics examined and passed 3,931 gallons of country lime juice, against 6,292 in the previous year As in 1878-79, the decrease of 2,361 gallons is accounted for by the fact that fewer emigrant vessels were supplied with lime juice than in the preceding year, the figures for the two years being 28 ships in 1878-79, against 14 ships in 1879-80. Of the quantity passed during the year 1,499 gallons were supplied to emigrant ships, 959 to other vessels, and 1,482 remained on hand. All the lime juice passed contained 25 grains of citric acid in the fluid ounce.

Health of the port.

Two sets of rules, for the medical inspection and the quarantine of vessels respectively, were approved by the Government of India and issued during the year. The first set provides for the measures to be taken on the arrival at the Sandheads of a vessel having on board cholera, small-pox, or any other epidemic disease common in India. Intimation is to be sent by telegraph to the Port Officer, who will at once communicate with the Health Officer with the view to the earliest possible inspection of the vessel. The Health Officer is to enquire into the circumstances attending the cases on board; to arrange for the conveyance of the sick to a hospital, unless they prefer to make arrangements for themselves; to have the vessel thoroughly cleansed and fumigated, when such a precaution is deemed advisable; and, in cases of small-pox, to vaccinate, or have vaccinated, all on board who require protection and are willing to be vaccinated. Where the cases on board are very few, the vessel will be permitted to proceed to the usual place of anchorage in the port pending the inspection of the Health Officer, and all passengers, save those suspected of having the disease, may leave. When cases are more numerous, or it is desirable for special reasons, as in the case of pilgrim or emigrant ships, to take further precautions, the vessel must anchor at Mateabrooj Ghât, and the passengers will not be allowed to leave before the Health Officer has made his inspection. The quarantine rules provide for cases in which vessels come to the port with plague, yellow fever, typhus, or other fatal epidemics not ordinarily prevalent in India These rules will only be brought into operation under special circumstances, and with the

previous sanction of the Government of India in each case. During the past year no occasion arose for enforcing them or the medical inspection rules. Enquiries into the treatment of lascar crews on board of vessels employing such crews are also now made by the Health Officer, but no case of illtreatment has hitherto been brought to notice.

During the year the Health Officer inspected 509 in-coming vessels, of which 470 were engaged in the foreign trade and 39 were coasters, running to and from Indian ports, ports on the east coast of the Bay of Bengal, and Singapore and Ceylon. The total number included 401 sailing vessels and 108 steamers, and, classified according to nationality, 448 British, 19 French, 17 American, 13 Arab and Turkish, 4 German, 3 Swedish, 3 Italian, and 2 Austrian vessels. The crews amounted to a total of 17,842, of whom 14,951 were Europeans and 2,891 natives. The out-going vessels inspected were 416 in number, of which 411 were in the foreign and five in the coasting trade. They carried a total number of 10,534 European and 1,081 native seamen. As compared with the previous year, the number of vessels inspected shows an increase, 494 in-coming and 358 out-going, or a total of 852 vessels, having been inspected in 1878. Only six vessels bringing horses were treated as having "foul" cargoes, and were subjected to repeated cleansing and disinfection. In-coming vessels were found to have satisfactory provision for the storage of water in nearly every instance, and to be, as a rule, supplied with pure water; the exceptions being vessels arriving from Rangoon, Ceylon, and some of the coast ports, where the water shipped is marshy and brackish. Out-going vessels are supplied with the filtered water of the Calcutta Municipality, the quality of which is excellent. No complaint as to the quality of provisions was made during the year, and there was no reason to suspect in any case that lime juice was not duly issued during the voyage. In the majority of the ships frequenting this port the forecastles and deck-houses are generally found to be properly ventilated and kept clean. In some of the smaller vessels, however, the quarters for the crew are, the Health Officer reports, sometimes unfit for men to live in in any climate, and in iron ships the wooden lining to the sides, which formerly afforded much protection to the crews in tropical climates, is now rarely seen.

The Health Officer's attention was specially given during the year to enquiries into the effect of a sea-faring life and of exposure to extremes of climate on native crews. The information as yet acquired is insufficient for any definite opinion, but it would appear that the mortality among the lascars at sea is not greater than among European sailors, and that their sojourn on boardship tends to improve their health, which is too often impaired on shore by habits of dissipation. On the other hand, the trying work of native firemen and trimmers on board steamers appears to tell severely on their constitutions. Deaths among them and lascars are said to be rare at sea, but the injurious effects of a voyage probably develop themselves after their return to their homes, and it is unfortunately extremely difficult to obtain satisfactory information on this point.

Sanitary condition of the foreshore

The sanitary condition of the Hooghly foreshore on the Calcutta bank has been greatly improved of late years, and the remaining nuisances of any importance were removed during the past year. Within the jurisdiction of the Port Commissioners the bank is kept clean by their officials, and in the limits of the Suburban Municipality the application of the bye-laws appears to afford a sufficient check against nuisances. The sewage of Fort William was discharged into the river throughout the year, but this long-standing nuisance has been removed since the close of the year by the introduction of a system of conservancy by carts. Along the Howrah foreshore the removal of nuisances has made less progress than on the Calcutta side, and the attention of the Municipal Commissioners has been drawn to the matter. A great number of floating bodies and carcasses are still met with in the river. Last year 105 bodies and 2,543 carcasses were stopped and sunk by the police, against 128 bodies and 2,528 carcasses in the previous year

Comparative mortality in the port and in the town.

On the assumption that the daily average number of European sailors living afloat and ashore throughout the year was 1,000 and 300 respectively, the death-rate afloat from all causes among such sailors is found to have been 54 per thousand, while that on shore was only 20 per thousand. It would seem quite clear, after full allowance is made for error in the estimate of the daily average numbers, that the mortality of European sailors afloat is much in excess of that of European sailors ashore. The causes of this difference are not far to seek. On boardship the men are surrounded by the water of a foul river, with which they daily flood their decks, and generally sleep on deck exposed to the night air; while on shore they reside in houses, a large proportion of them finding accommodation in the Sailors' Home, and are less exposed to risks from malaria. The preponderance of malarious fevers and bowel complaints is, as might be expected, very great on the river. The death-rates per thousand among the population of the town (409,036) and the population afloat, both native and European (17,696), were as follows:—

	Town.	Port.
Cholera	2·63	5·93
Small-pox	1·86	0·50
Fever	11·60	2·42
Bowel complaints	3·64	1·13
Injury	0·41	3·05
Other causes	10·99	2·20

It will be observed that the rate of mortality from cholera in the port was more than twice that of the town, and that deaths from injuries also show a much higher ratio in the port, where the population is more exposed to fatal accidents. The mortality from other diseases was smaller in the port.

Diseases.

The total number of cases admitted into the hospitals during the year was 2,126, against 3,292 in 1878, and the number of deaths 61, against 80. There were also 12 deaths in port, including eight from drowning, against 26 deaths, including nine from drowning and six from sunstroke, in the

previous year. The rate of mortality on the admissions was 28·6, as compared with 24·3 in 1878. There was a large fall in the total number of admissions, but this appears to have been partly due to a decrease in the number of sailors visiting the port, which amounted to 14,951, against 18,965 in 1878. A comparison of the figures of the two years, however, shows that there was an absolute diminution not only in the total number of admissions, but also in several kinds of cases. There were 149 cases of diarrhœa, against 222 in 1878; 132 cases of dysentery, against 176; 705 cases of malarious fever, against 1,117; and 1,063 cases of other diseases, against 1,670. The number of cholera cases shows a very slight improvement, being 42 with 25 deaths, as compared with 45 cases and 29 deaths in 1878. It was very satisfactory to observe that only three cases of heat-apoplexy, resulting in two deaths, were admitted into hospital, and that no fatal case was reported to have occurred in the harbour during the year; whereas in the previous year there were 42 admissions, resulting in ten deaths, besides ten fatal cases in the harbour. The decrease was perhaps chiefly attributable to seasonal influences, but it may be hoped that some beneficial effect was also produced by the rules for guarding against sunstroke and for its treatment on board, which were circulated among the shipping by the Committee of the Sailors' Home during the year. The Committee recommended that during the hot months European sailors should not be required to work in the open air between the hours of 8 A.M. and 4 P.M. Thirteen cases of scurvy, against 12 in 1878, were treated in the past year. The disease was in no case due to the insufficient use of lime juice.

The Calcutta Shipping Office.

Continued depression of trade caused a further decrease in the receipts of the Shipping Office during the year, the total amount realized having been Rs. 23,335, against Rs. 25,757 in 1878-79. The decline is observed under every head, but was largest in the items of shipping fees and sale of forms. With the reduced number of ships in the port there were naturally fewer transactions for the shipment of crews, and a falling off in the fees consequently ensued. The diminished receipts from the sale of forms are attributable to the orders of Government, issued in deference to a representation of the Board of Trade, for the supply of official log-books and other forms used under the English Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, free of charge, to Masters of British vessels. The expenditure of the year shows an increase from Rs. 16,728 to Rs. 18,749, notwithstanding the decrease in revenue. This was due to the purchase of additional furniture, which was an exceptional charge, and to the payment of rent for the quarters occupied in the Sailors' Home, in consideration of the expenditure incurred by the Committee of the Home to improve the accommodation provided for the office. The financial results of the whole year gave a net gain of Rs. 5,086 as compared with Rs. 9,029 and Rs. 12,481 in the two preceding years, and Rs. 5,041, the average of the previous nine years.

Trust Funds.

The Shipping Office deals with the following trust funds:—(1) ticket-money or wages due to seamen actually on board ship paid in by agents of ships for remittance to the men's families; (2) wages due to British or native seamen

left behind or in jail, deposited by Masters of ships, and sums deposited by discharged seamen themselves as a security against distress; (3) estates of deceased seamen, British and native, consisting of wages, or sums realized by the sale of their effects. Under all these heads the sums received during the year amounted to Rs. 74,926, making, with an opening balance of Rs. 9,318, a total of Rs. 84,244 for disposal. Of this amount Rs. 77,815 were actually repaid. In the previous year the total sum for disposal was Rs. 1,65,856, and Rs. 1,56,537 were repaid. The first class of deposit came to Rs. 1,197 during the past year, out of which Rs. 1,141 were paid to the men's families within the year, while the remainder has since been paid. This is satisfactory, as it is essential that the amounts received should be remitted promptly to the persons for whose benefit they are deposited. Funds of the second and third class, held on account of British seamen, appear to have been also paid out with promptitude, a balance of only Rs. 2,268 having remained in the office at the close of the year, out of a total of Rs. 76,929 in deposit. But in the case of funds held on behalf of native seamen or their heirs, the results still continue unsatisfactory; and it is feared that with regard to the disposal of these funds the difficulty of identifying the men or tracing out their relatives, caused by the practice of shipping under assumed names, which prevails so generally among lascars, will continue to prevent the attainment of anything like the success with which the funds for British seamen are managed. The difficulties experienced in the matter are not exaggerated in the report of the Shipping Master, from which the Board quote in their eighth paragraph; but further endeavours must be made to secure improvement of some sort. The Lieutenant-Governor will await the report which the Board promise to submit after again consulting the Shipping Master on the question. The total amount of these funds in deposit during the year was Rs. 6,118, from which only Rs. 2,013 were paid out.

The number of seamen shipped during the year was 13,638, and the number discharged 13,086, against 14,909 and 13,572 respectively in the previous year. British seamen and lascars largely exceeded other nationalities as usual. Of British seamen 2,154 and 2,257, and of lascars 9,152 and 8,937, were respectively shipped and discharged.

A large increase in the number of deserters occurred during the year, which is attributed by the Shipping Master to the great leniency of the procedure adopted against these offenders. The explanation does not, however, seem sufficient, inasmuch as there has been no change of procedure in recent years. Special causes, unnoticed at the time, probably contributed to the increase of desertion. The Board suggest that the provisions of section 327 of the Code of Criminal Procedure might be taken advantage of for the prosecution of cases when the deserters cannot be arrested before the vessel leaves the port. This would apparently supply the needed check, if the Courts agree to the application of the section.

The health of both European and Native crews has been generally good during the year. It is satisfactory to observe a considerable decrease in the number of distressed seamen sent home, only 62 having been sent, against 144 in 1878-79. If, as the Shipping Master believes,

the decrease is in a great measure due to the sanitary arrangements introduced by the Health Officer of the Port, it indicates an improvement which is likely to last.

The remittances of seamen through the money-order system have again fallen off, owing to the reduced number of seamen visiting the port. The entire amount remitted was Rs. 19,586, against Rs. 28,795 in the previous year.

The Shipping Master's remarks on the condition of European and Native crews, supplementing those contained in his last report, are interesting. There has been, he believes, a great improvement among European sailors in regard to drunkenness, in consequence of better police arrangements and supervision over liquor-shops. The officers are said to be superior to the old class in ability, owing to the more stringent provisions of the present Merchant Shipping Law as to the grant of certificates.

The condition of native seamen improves steadily, and they are taking more and more to voyages beyond the tropics; but the Shipping Master observes that their moral character has not improved in proportion to their qualities as seamen. The practice of fraudulently giving substitutes after engagement is still much resorted to. It remains to be seen how far this will be checked by the system of licensing boarding-houses frequented by lascars, which has now been revived.

Financial condition of the Port Trust.

The most important measure of the year in connection with the administration of the Port Trust was the passing of an Act amending Act V (B.C.) of 1870, to enable the Commissioners to consolidate the various loans made to them from time to time by Government, and to afford them facilities for contracting future loans in the open market. The present financial position of the Trust stands thus. Inclusive of the sum of ten lakhs of rupees for works previously carried out by Government, which was charged as a debt against the Trust when it was first constituted, the Commissioners have borrowed Rs. 60,25,100 from Government. The loans were all advanced subject to interest at 4½ per cent. and repayment by instalments in 30 years. The Commissioners have during the past ten years repaid Rs. 6,84,751, and the balance left for consolidation under the new Act was therefore Rs. 53,40,349. This amount is to be repaid in 30 years by half-yearly instalments of Rs. 1,63,067-5, inclusive of interest at 4½ per cent. The Trust has, moreover, a permanent book-debt of Rs. 17,65,000, which is not repayable, but is charged with interest at 4½ per cent., amounting to Rs. 39,712-8 half-yearly. This represents the original value of the block made over to the Commissioners on the transfer of the Port to their charge. The actual value of the block on the 31st March last was Rs. 15,65,000, allowance being made for a total deduction of Rs. 2,87,608 for depreciation, and an addition of Rs. 87,608 for renewals. The port has, however, acquired new block of the total value of Rs. 3,14,589, and the present value of its entire block is therefore Rs. 18,79,589. Since the close of 1877-78 a Depreciation Reserve Fund of Rs. 2,00,000, accumulated from the unspent balances of the amounts annually set aside for renewal,

has also been retained on account of the block. In addition to this Fund the Commissioners have to their credit an investment of Rs. 3,50,000 to meet extraordinary and unforeseen expenditure, such as might be required on the occurrence of a cyclone. The total reserve secured by both funds is thus five and a half lakhs of rupees.

Against the consolidated debt and the permanent book-debt, amounting together to Rs. 71,05,349, the Commissioners hold property of the total value of Rs. 1,21,10,811, estimated only according to the expenditure incurred on new works, on the purchase of a portion of the land occupied, and in the formation of the reserve funds: thus—

	Rs.
Expenditure on jetties and works for the accommodation of sea-going vessels	46,84,503
Expenditure on wharves, jetties, and landing stages for the accommodation of boat traffic, and tramway to connect railway with wharves and jetties	48,78,887
Expenditure on buoys, moorings, anchor-vessels, and boats, &c.	18,79,588
Investment for Jetty Reserve Fund	69,243
Ditto for Port ditto	3,64,250
Ditto for Depreciation Reserve Fund ...	1,99,995
Ditto for Insurance ditto ...	31,345
Total ...	1,21,10,811

The following table shows how the foregoing expenditure was met:—

	Rs.
By loans repayable (from Government)	58,95,973
By book-debt loan	17,65,000
Contribution from Government towards purchase of land ...	74,584
From sale of surplus lands	4,08,872
From current revenue since 1870	39,66,382
Total ...	1,21,10,811

New Act.

The new Act, besides enabling the Commissioners to consolidate their outstanding loans, provides for the half-yearly payment of interest on the book-debt of Rs. 17,65,000, and regulates the manner and terms on which new loans

may be contracted and the interest or the value of the loans may be recovered on default. Such loans require the sanction of the local Government, and must be contracted in India and in the Indian currency, unless the Lieutenant-Governor, with the approval of the Government of India, direct otherwise; and the Commissioners are bound to provide a sinking fund by half-yearly instalments, in the case of each loan to liquidate the loan within 30 years. The loans may be raised on the security of the whole or of a portion of the property of the Commissioners, or of their receipts from tolls, duties, &c., and Government retains no preferential claims as heretofore on their property. The Port Reserve investments of five and a half lakhs of rupees, and the sinking fund for the liquidation of each loan, are however specially exempted from liability on account of the repayment of loans. For the recovery of the interest or principal of a loan, the property or the sources of income on the security of which the loan was made may be attached by Government, and the proceeds appropriated to discharging the liabilities.

Revenue and expenditure.

The total income of the Commissioners during the past year was Rs. 18,64,293. as compared with Rs 18,57,990 in 1878-79. The year having opened with a revenue cash balance of Rs. 3,73,041, the full amount available for expenditure from revenue was Rs. 22,37,334. The ordinary revenue expenditure, including the half-yearly payment on account of debt, was Rs. 13,67,948, Rs 5,85,612 were appropriated for new works and improvements, Rs. 32,634 were held on suspense account, and Rs. 2,57,140 remained as a cash balance at the end of the year.

New works and improvements.

The steady progress in the construction of new works and improvements, which has marked the administration of the Commissioners from year to year, has been fully maintained during 1879-80. Much nevertheless remains to be done to complete the arrangements required for the accommodation of the large and growing traffic of the port, and a heavy annual outlay will be indispensable for many years to come. Of the total expenditure of the past year on new works, amounting to Rs. 7,90,925, Rs. 4,13,390 were spent in improving the accommodation for sea-going vessels at the jetties, Rs. 1,63,885 in improving the accommodation for boat traffic, Rs. 64,610 on the tramway, and Rs. 1,48,840 on works of general improvement. A new jetty and two cargo-sheds were completed, and six new cranes set up for sea-going vessels. The port now possesses three jetties at which cargo can be delivered direct from the vessels to the sheds without the use of trollies. For the benefit of the boat traffic, the retaining wall and ghâts from Aheerectollah to Baghbazar have been completed, eleven new toll-houses erected, and five additional landing-stages provided. The tramway line was doubled in two places, and twenty new wagons were procured to meet the increase in the local traffic. Two new warehouses for the storage of country produce were completed on the Strand Bank lands, a heave-up boat was added to the block of the port, and a new line of moorings was laid between Chandpal Ghât and Fort Point.

Jetties.

The jetties yielded a gross income of Rs. 6,69,654, against Rs. 6,74,923 in 1878-79; the expenditure was Rs. 4,67,577, and the net income Rs. 2,02,077. It is satisfactory to find that the Commissioners' anticipation that the reduction in the landing charges, which came into operation on the 1st August 1878, would result in a large decrease of the jetty receipts, has not been fulfilled. There was actually an increase of Rs. 8,099 in the income from these charges, owing to an increase in the quantity of goods landed. On the other hand, notwithstanding the larger quantity of goods landed, wharf rents and removal charges fell off by Rs. 17,539, consignees having been more prompt in removing their goods. The largest increase in landing charges was derived from piece-goods, on which Rs. 12,917 were realized in excess of the receipts of the previous year. Of the charges on exports, amounting to Rs. 55,745, three-fifths were paid on hides and tea. These articles are more conveniently shipped at the jetties than by boats, and the shipments at the jetties are increasing. The jetty expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 14,239 owing to an increase in the charge for interest and necessary strengthening of the working establishments. The jetties were used by 192 vessels, against 184 in 1878-79, with an increase of 20,000 tons; but they were nevertheless occupied 50 days less than in 1878-79.

Inland vessels' wharves.

The receipts from the inland vessels' wharves, including the tramway, were Rs. 4,80,923, against Rs. 4,59,862 in the previous year, and the expenditure was Rs. 3,21,535, against Rs. 2,65,137, leaving a net income of Rs. 1,59,388, as compared with Rs. 1,94,725 in 1878-79. Exclusive of the tramway, however, the receipts fell off by Rs. 33,363. Of this sum Rs. 27,456 is accounted for by a decrease in the tolls realized on grain and seeds. A large portion of the grain and seed traffic which formerly came by boats is now carried by the East Indian Railway, and up-country merchants having taken to the practice of sending down their grain and seed in bags, ready for shipment, instead of transmitting them in bulk to be prepared for shipment in Calcutta, the consignments are conveyed direct to the ships from the railway premises, and do not pass over the port wharves. The competition between the railway and the boats is thus causing a considerable reduction of the income of the Commissioners from their wharves, and its effects on their receipts are likely to become more conspicuous as the native traders learn more and more to appreciate the advantages offered by the railway; but in the general interests of trade this result cannot be contemplated with regret. The large increase in the expenditure of the past year on account of the wharves is due chiefly to the transfer to this head of a charge for interest hitherto shown in the accounts of the Strand Bank lands, and to the cost of repairing two slips in the river bank, which occurred towards the end of the rains.

Tramway.

The tramway is assuming a very prominent place among the works constructed by the Commissioners. It proceeds along the river bank and joins the Eastern Bengal Railway on the northern side of the Chitpore Canal, and has both a local traffic and a through traffic from the wharves

and jetties to the railway. During the year its gross receipts amounted to Rs. 1,34,901, and the working expenses to Rs. 74,019, leaving a balance of Rs. 60,882 available for the payment of charges on account of interest and sinking fund and for the cost of additional works. The returns of traffic show a large increase over the results of the two previous years. The Eastern Bengal Railway Company have after a year's trial withdrawn from the agreement under which they undertook the superintendence of the line, and this has reverted to the Commissioners.

Strand Bank lands.

The accounts of the Strand Bank lands show an increase of nearly Rs. 10,000, derived from the rents of the warehouses and godowns. The total income amounted to Rs. 1,52,415, against Rs. 1,43,021 in 1878-79. The expenditure was Rs. 83,009, against Rs. 91,731. There was a large reduction under the head of interest, caused by the transfer mentioned above.

Port proper.

In the port proper, or Harbour Master's Department, the receipts amounted to Rs. 5,61,299, and the expenditure to Rs 3,92,352, as compared with Rs. 5,80,184 and Rs. 3,98,106 respectively in the previous year. The net revenue was thus Rs. 1,68,947, against Rs. 1,82,078 in 1878-79. The receipts from mooring hire were enhanced by a payment of Rs. 36,000 on account of Government vessels, which was due for the previous year. The fees from cargo and passenger-boats also yielded a much larger amount than was expected. During the year 4,982 cargo-boats and 399 passenger-boats were surveyed by the Commissioners' Surveyor, and 1,565 passenger-boats surveyed before the transfer of the control of these boats from the Commissioner of Police to the Port Commissioners were also plying in the port. Altogether 5,281 boats and 5,085 manjees were licensed and registered by the Commissioners. The receipts amounted to Rs. 47,772. This income was, however, in excess of what the Commissioners required, and a reduction of the rates of fees has been sanctioned since the close of the year.

Floating fire-engine.

The services of the floating fire-engine were called into requisition in several serious cases last year. The most important of these was an explosion at Garden Reach on board boats laden with kerosine-oil just discharged from a vessel, the consequences of which might have been of the gravest character had not the tide and wind prevented the sheet of oil set on fire, which extended some 400 feet across the stream, from drifting up into the harbour among the shipping. The whole question of the importation, transport, and storage of inflammable oils was fully enquired into and reported on by the committee appointed in consequence of this accident, and the matter was submitted to the Government of India. A Bill is now before the Supreme Council to regulate the traffic in these oils.

Recovery of anchors, and dredging.

The anchors recovered during the year were 17 in number, and the chains measured 454 fathoms. With the addition of the stock on hand there were 42 anchors and 926 fathoms of chain for disposal. The total disposed of by delivery to the owners or by sale was 36 anchors and 822 fathoms of chain. The sum realized by sale

amounted to Rs. 3,966. The moorings were properly attended to during the year, and their condition is satisfactory. The dredging operations of the year did not contrast favourably with those of the previous year. The number of cubic feet dredged was larger, but the amount earned fell off, causing an increase in the net cost of dredging and in the rate per 1,000 cubic feet. This is accounted for by the loss of one of the hopper barges, which collided with a buoy and sank. All the efforts made to raise the barge proved unavailing, and she has entirely disappeared beneath the sand. A new barge will be procured to prevent the entire stoppage of dredging operations in case the remaining barge is disabled or lost.

Miscellaneous.

Opportunity was taken of the passing of the new Act to amend the provisions of Act V, 1870, in regard to the making of bye-laws for the purposes of the Trust, so as to remove any doubt of the power of the Commissioners to enforce the observance of the bye-laws by the public. Their powers in connection with the working of the tramway were also enlarged.

The Government agreed during the year to transfer to the Commissioners the Armenian Ghât site and buildings at a valuation of Rs. 4,05,716. This amount will have to be raised by a loan under the provisions of the new Act.

The Bill to provide for the detention of unseaworthy ships, and to introduce various amendments in the Indian Merchant Shipping Law, which was alluded to in the last report, became law on the 11th March of the current year.

The question of bringing the Port Officer's Department under the control of the Commissioners, and thus extending their jurisdiction to the approaches of the port, was investigated and reported on by a special committee during the year.

CHITTAGONG.

Revision of superior establishment.

With the view of securing greater efficiency in the administration of the port, it was decided during the past year to re-distribute the duties of the two superior officers. Both officers had hitherto been in charge of customs as well as port duties; one being Collector of Customs and Conservator of the Port, and the other his Assistant in both departments. This arrangement was not found to work well, and it was deemed desirable to separate completely the customs from the port duties. The senior officer was accordingly placed in sole charge of the Customs Department, and the junior officer appointed Port Officer, with independent control over the port and its approaches, involving also the superintendence of the pilots.

Trade.

The development of the trade of Chittagong, which began in 1877-78, progresses steadily. The advance made in the past year was considerable. This continued improvement is attributable to the opening of direct communication with England, large shipments of jute being now made direct to Dundee. There seems now reason to expect that a trade with Europe in hides, oil-seeds, and rice will also spring up, and that the port will become before the lapse of many years the established outlet for the products of Eastern Bengal. The number and tonnage of

vessels that visited the port during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Particulars.	1878-79.		1879-80.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
European vessels trading with Europe	12	13,792	18	19,214	6	5,422	...	.....
Ditto foreign trade	23	11,634	28	15,550·70	5	3,916·70	...	.....
Ditto coasting do.	13	5,910	6	4,332	...	... ..	7	978
Chittagong vessels	43	9,324·8	43	9,490·39	...	165·59	...	.....
Other native do.	8	1,588·4	20	4,578·5	12	2,990·1	...	.....
Naraingunge inland trade	205	33,028·9	302	37,658·4	97	4,629·5	...	... ..
Mail steamers	66	30,235	77	40,577	11	10,342	...	.....
Trading do.	10	2,933	8	8,691·55	...	5,758·55	2	.....
Ballam boats	1,760	27,805·9	1,487	22,809	...	.....	273	4,993·9
Total ...	2,140	135,672	1,989	162,901·54	131	33,204·44	282	5,274·9

The increase in European vessels trading direct with Europe, and in the same class of vessels engaged in the foreign trade of the Eastern seas, is due, in the one case, to increased exportation of jute, and in the other to increased exportation of grain to Ceylon, Mauritius, and other foreign ports. Native vessels, and vessels running to and from Naraingunge, also exhibit a large increase, a greater number having been taken up for the transport of jute. The increased use of these vessels accounts chiefly for the falling off which occurred in ballam boats. A weekly service of mail steamers was substituted for the fortnightly service during the year. This explains the increase shown in the number of such steamers.

Principal exports.

The principal exports of Chittagong are grain, jute, and tea. The quantity and value of grain and jute shipped in the last two years were as follow:—

Articles.		1879-80.		1878-79.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Grain ...	Foreign ports	27,659	20,42,577	19,343	16,80,623
	Home "	11,348	6,10,235	10,482	7,32,947
	Total ...	39,007	26,52,812	29,825	24,13,570
Jute		19,037	26,27,290	15,925	19,63,170

The exportation of tea amounted to 6,148 cwts., against 5,423 cwts. in 1878-79.

Principal imports.

The principal imports are salt and earth-oil. The importation of salt shows the large increase of 3,394 tons, 9,554 tons having been received against 6,160 tons in the previous year. No less than ten vessels which came from England for cargoes of jute brought out salt. The importation of salt perhaps reached its limit during the year, but it is expected that cotton piece-goods and other articles will also be imported direct from Europe if the jute trade continues to expand. There was a considerable

decline in the importation of earth-oil, due to large stocks remaining from the previous year.

Income and expenditure.

The total income of the year amounted to Rs. 34,798, as compared with Rs. 34,762 for 1878-79, or an increase of only Rs. 36; but credit has not been taken for the interest due for the past year on the Government securities held by the port. Port dues brought in larger receipts from all classes of vessels except ballam boats, and pilotage collections were also higher, owing to the greater number of European vessels that came to the port. These sources of income, on which the port must chiefly depend, show a continuous increase for the past three years. The expenditure of the year is returned at Rs. 36,910, against Rs. 39,495 in 1878-79. Some of the items are liable to be increased on final adjustment, but it is not probable that the total charges for the year will ultimately show an increase over those of the previous year. The public works charges, which account for a large portion of the expenditure, were considerably reduced.

Miscellaneous matters.

The increasing demand for vessels for the jute trade between Naraingunge and Chittagong is stimulating the local ship-building industry. Thirteen vessels, with a total tonnage of 2,248 tons, were built in the past year as compared with eight vessels having a total tonnage of 974 tons in 1878-79. The buoys of the river and bar appear to have been carefully looked after by the Port Officer. The groundings and casualties were fewer than in the previous year, and only one vessel received serious injury. The light-houses at Kutubdia and Norman's Point were visited by the Port Officer of Calcutta, and his suggestions for their improvement are under the consideration of Government. There was a large diminution of cases under the Ports' Act, which is attributed to stricter supervision of the shipping. The health of the European shipping is stated to have been generally good throughout the year.

The jetty was completed and made over to the port in November last, but in its present state it is said to be suitable only for the landing and embarking of passengers. The T-head is not sufficiently broad for the discharge of cargo from shipboard, and the trucks supplied, which are principally intended for the landing of salt, are also stated to be defective. The reasons for declining to sanction any additional expenditure on this work were stated in last year's report, but Government has now consented to reconsider the matter if it can be shown that if the jetty is improved it will really be used by ships for loading and unloading. There seems reason to believe that, as a rule, ships will prefer taking in cargo over the side from boats. In other matters the wants of the port are being attended to. Fresh boats for the establishment were sanctioned last year; the pilot establishment has been revised, and the scale of salaries enhanced; the erection of a semaphore at Jooldea has been approved, and a heave-up boat is to be supplied to the port. The question of substituting dioptric lights for the present lights at Kootubdia and Norman's Point, and of placing a whistling-buoy on the South Patch Shoal, has also come under consideration, and will be again taken up when fuller information has been procured.

ORISSA PORTS.

Trade.

The growth of the trade of the Orissa ports during the last ten years will be seen from the following table:—

DISTRICTS.	Year.	ENTERED. Vessels.	ENTERED. Tonnage.	CLEARED. Vessels.	CLEARED. Tonnage.	Value of imports.	Value of exports.	Customs revenue.	Port dues.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
False Point	1870-71 ...	105	59,744	110	61,322	10,32,335	6,69,756	5 063	.....
	1871-72 ...	86	72,525	86	70,024	9,60,133	4,75,700	3,650	.....
	1872-73 ...	75	69,999	80	70,325	8,49,547	8,21,429	1,323	.....
	1873-74 ...	100	86,537	101	84,585	11,42,893	10,60,432	12,378	.....
	1874-75 ...	110	118,375	108	120,041	9,11,059	17,00,471	43,006	.....
	1875-76 ...	133	157,468	127	151,366	13,80,053	12,71,575	27,402	3,649 0 0
	1876-77 ...	167	149,603	163	147,110	11,86,059	29,17,304	45,508	11,258 0 0
	1877-78 ...	202	149,952	187	141,838	36,23,812	36,74,417	20,635	11,943 0 0
	1878-79 ...	180	139,916	173	138,498	19,28,230	28,28,183	55,394	11,417 0 0
	1879-80 ...	169	153,871	156	154,405	13,54,057	27,78,264	1,05,865	10,755 0 0
Pooree ...	1870-71 ...	21	5,426	24	5,900	22,947	2,23,922	7,951	.....
	1871-72 ...	33	4,553	32	4,354	78,540	1,88,429	.....	.....
	1872-73 ...	31	5,316	29	4,767	74,950	1,95,533	.....	.....
	1873-74 ...	33	10,571	33	9,200	35,237	3,15,034	30,531	.....
	1874-75 ...	32	10,553	31	11,618	54,361	5,52,259	25,534	.....
	1875-76 ...	28	16,763	30	17,257	20,259	2,99,184	14,210	273 0 0
	1876-77 ...	34	15,377	31	13,022	1,61,274	7,32,570	8,315	752 0 0
	1877-78 ...	20	8,019	21	10,130	62,629	5,62,835	.....	462 0 0
	1878-79 ...	42	9,724	39	8,782	1,30,302	3,95,184	2,213	410 5 1
	1879-80 ...	53	30,676	38	36,852	42,500	1,13,960	6,893	401 5 5
Balasore ...	1870-71 ...	277	23,332	272	18,668	3,00,785	4,43,070	5,268	1,433 0 0
	1871-72 ...	276	26,932	293	26,795	6,14,327	5,47,242	4,567	2,014 0 0
	1872-73 ...	340	37,936	348	36,509	12,50,488	3,99,208	6,712	2,772 0 0
	1873-74 ...	407	51,215	487	53,002	17,13,159	16,31,769	8,274	3,567 0 0
	1874-75 ...	387	51,689	456	50,877	20,26,837	21,28,305	3,534	3,092 0 0
	1875-76 ...	404	43,370	466	44,990	20,72,892	16,99,956	9,099	3,185 0 0
	1876-77 ...	374	57,013	397	57,749	34,35,784	40,21,296	18,224	2,994 0 0
	1877-78 ...	545	73,635	513	68,485	53,68,743	58,63,579	15,709	3,540 0 0
	1878-79 ...	362	49,924	453	57,396	35,82,421	44,24,831	23,311	2,895 0 0
	1879-80 ...	325	46,695	370	48,551	40,78,210	53,39,965	36,762	.....

Leaving the abnormal famine year 1877-78 out of account, there remains evidence of a gradual and steady increase in trade.

False Point.

The apparent decrease in the trade of Cuttack *viâ* False Point in the past year is explained as follows. The detailed figures for the port were:—

		1878-79. Rs.	1879-80. Rs.
Imports ...	Dutiable	31,493	9,175
	Free	18,96,737	13,44,882
	Total ...	19,28,230	13,54,057
Exports ...	Dutiable	9,02,504	17,29,619
	Free	19,25,679	10,48,645
	Total ...	28,28,183	27,78,264
	Grand Total ...	47,56,413	41,32,321

Dutiable imports fell off owing almost entirely to the high price of betelnuts. The decrease in free imports represented chiefly the

decline in the importation of earth-oil, due to large stocks remaining from the previous year.

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	1872-73 .	75	69,999	80	70,525	8,49,547	8,21,429	1,833	.....
	1873-74 ...	106	86,597	101	84,585	11,42,893	10,60,432	12,378	.....
	1874-75 ...	110	118,375	108	120,041	9,11,659	17,00,471	43,066	
	1875-76 ..	153	157,468	127	155,866	13,80,055	12,71,775	27,502	3,649 0 0
	1876-77 ...	167	149,603	163	147,110	11,88,059	29,17,394	35,368	11,258 0 0
	1877-78 ...	202	140,952	187	141,338	36,25,812	36,74,817	20,645	11,943 0 0
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Balasore .	1870-71 ...	277	23,382	272	18,668	3,00,785	4,43,070	5,208	1,433 0 0
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Dutiable imports fell off owing almost entirely to the high price of betelnuts. The decrease in free imports represented chiefly the

diversion of trade to Chandbally, since the inland water route between Cuttack and that port has been kept open by Government. The trade was also affected somewhat by a rise in the price of piece-goods and spices in Calcutta during the cold weather; but on the whole there was no real falling off in the effective purchasing power of the Cuttack district. On the other hand, the great increase in dutiable, and decrease in free, exports indicate that the grain trade of the district is establishing itself on a permanent footing. A trade in rice with foreign ports is in fact being rapidly developed.

Pooree.

The falling off in the trade of Pooree was due to the cessation of the special famine demand. In ordinary years Pooree, owing to its natural disadvantages as a port, never has much export trade by sea. Its surplus rice crop and its salt find their way to Cuttack and Ganjam by land. Its imports fell off last year for similar reasons, gunny-bags and treasure being no longer required in the same quantities.

Balasore.

The increase in the trade of Balasore, in spite of the contraction in the rice business, was very considerable. The rise of Rs. 4,95,797 in the value of the imports was spread over all the chief articles of trade. As regards exports, the increase of Rs. 4,14,531 was obtained notwithstanding a large decrease in the value of rice exported.

The passenger traffic between Calcutta and Chandbally compared thus for the last two years :—

	Arrivals.	Departures.
1878-79	33,484	33,640
1879-80	33,701	35,781

The improvement both in the trade and the passenger traffic of the Balasore ports is due to the regular and weekly steam service between Calcutta and Chandbally; a steamer also runs regularly to Moharigaon, a subsidiary port of Chandbally.

PORT IMPROVEMENTS.

False Point.

The following are the works of improvement carried out during the year :—

A first class dioptric light was put up in the lighthouse in the place of the old one. The new light is stated to be clear and bright, and visible from a distance of 20 miles. It is of great use to vessels sailing to or from the Hooghly.

A complete set of instruments for observing the rise and fall of the tides was set up in connection with similar tidal-gauges established in the Hooghly.

Spurs of piles and brushwood are being constructed to arrest the growth of Point Reddie Sand-spit in its present direction, and to force it more to the north, or, if possible, to the east of north. Additional beacons will shortly be erected to mark the advance of Reddie Head seaward

A commodious dâk bungalow with suitable out-offices was built. This will afford convenience to travellers who have to wait for the steamer. The Port Officer's residence was enlarged and improved, and suitable residences have been provided for the subordinate officers on the port and customs staff.

Balasore.

In both the Brahmini and Byturnee the buoyed-off channels were clear of obstructions, and there have been no changes of any note. The bars have not shifted since the previous year, and all the buoys are in position. A plantation of cocoanut-trees on Shortt's Island was begun during the last rainy season to serve as a mark from the sea, and also for the protection of houses hereafter.

The land at Chandbally has been acquired by Government, and is held as an estate under khas management in charge of the Customs Officer. The estate comprises over 80 acres, and is let out in plots; the river frontage plots being smaller than the back ones. The former are intended for building godowns and warehouses in connection with the port, and the latter for village sites and small holdings. All the river frontage plots are leased to merchants, but only a few small holdings in the back plots are as yet occupied.

Pooree.

There are now two roads leading from the town to the sea-shore and goods shed. It is believed that when good roads connecting the country with the town of Pooree have been made, the export trade in rice will extend rapidly. At present the town is hedged round by a belt of sand, and the only road by which produce can be brought to it is the Provincial Trunk Road. The British India Steam Navigation Company's mail steamers have been touching at the port once a fortnight since May 1879. This affords facilities to merchants to import direct from Calcutta instead of *viâ* False Point. No works of improvement were carried out during the year.

Financial position of the ports.

It was stated in last year's report that the ports of False Point and Pooree had been placed in one group, and the ports of Balasore and Dhamra in another, for the purposes of the Port Fund to be maintained under the provisions of the Ports' Act (XII of 1875). The receipts and charges of the ports for the past two years were—

Ports.	Receipts.		Charges.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
False Point and Pooree	16,728	15,369	28,179	35,501
Balasore and Dhamra	9,511	6,164	6,991	2,029

It will be necessary to make grants to these Funds from Provincial revenues to meet excess expenditure, until the natural expansion of the ports establishes an equilibrium between the receipts and charges.

IV.—PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION.

Meteorology of Bengal.

Observatories.

DURING the year under report meteorological observations were taken regularly, according to the system established in the year 1875, at one first class, seven second class, and twelve third class observatories in Bengal and Assam.

First class observatory.

The only first class observatory in Bengal is at Alipore. It was taken directly under his own control and superintendence by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India during the past year, and no report on its condition and working is accordingly submitted on this occasion.

Second class observatories.

These were seven in number, of which five are in Bengal and two in Assam.

No change has been made in the general character of the observations and the working of these observatories during the year beyond carrying out partially the introduction of self-registering anemographs. The Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India proposed some time ago that all these stations excepting Sibsagar should be furnished either with Beckley's or Casella's anemographs for automatic registration of wind-direction and intensity. Instruments were procured from England and have been despatched to all the selected stations. At three of the stations, viz. Saugor Island, Cuttack, and Chittagong, the instruments were placed in position during the year, and have since furnished traces to the central office.

The observatories, more especially those at Cuttack and Saugor Island in Bengal, and Sibsagar in Assam, have maintained their character during the year for accurate and intelligent observation.

Third class observatories.

These are twelve in number, of which ten are in Bengal, one (Akyab) in Burmah, and one (Silchar) in Assam. Of the ten in Bengal eight are maintained at the sole cost of Government, and one (Durbhunga) is maintained by the Maharajah of Durbhunga. The remaining one (Demagiri), in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, was established by the Deputy Commissioner under the rules laid down and sanctioned by the Government of India for the regulation of volunteer observatories and observers.

All these stations are in satisfactory working order, and the observations furnished by them are, with very rare exceptions, now accurate and reliable.

In addition to the above observatories, there are 162 stations which record only rainfall, and send in their returns weekly to the central office for publication in the *Gazette*.

Daily weather reports.

During the year proposals for the extension of the telegraphic weather-reporting system, established some years ago for the protection of the port of Calcutta, were submitted by the Meteorological Reporter and approved by Government. These were—

1st.—The extension of the number of reporting stations from seven to fifteen.

2nd.—The daily publication of the observations in a manner intelligible to the ordinary public, and of a chart illustrative of the meteorology of the Bay of Bengal for each day.

3rd.—The acceleration of the telegrams by the Telegraph Department, so that the weather report and chart based on the 10 A.M. observations might be published and distributed to subscribers not later than 4 or 5 P.M. of each day.

The publication of the observations was commenced on the 1st of April 1880 by means of chromographs, pending the arrival of the proper lithographic presses indented for from England for use in the India Meteorological Office. The publication has supplied a pressing want for the port and town of Calcutta, and has become one of the most prominent and useful features of the work of the Bengal Meteorological Department.

Ocean meteorology.

The study of cyclones and the extension of the present Indian telegraphic weather-reporting systems have shown the advisability of a more complete knowledge of the meteorology of the Indian Ocean and its arms, the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. During the past year, at the instance of the Government of India, the Meteorological Reporter to that Government took up the consideration of the question, and the establishment of a small office under the superintendence of the Meteorological Reporter to this Government was finally sanctioned to deal with this subject. Additional stations have been established or brought into connection with the Indian system, including Aden and Amini Divi in the Laccadives. One of the earliest labours of this new branch of the Bengal Office will be to go through the observations of the Indian seas collected by the Board of Trade. These will be duly studied and digested, and published in a form similar to that adopted by the Meteorological Office in England in the discussion of the Atlantic observations already published mainly for the information of captains of ships. Another feature of the work will be to endeavour to collect accurate observations of the meteorology of the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea by means similar to those employed by the Board of Trade. This work will date from April 1880.

Storm-signals.

These were not hoisted at all during the year. The commencement and termination of the monsoons were marked by several small cyclonic storms, one of which visited the Madras Coast in May, two or three the Orissa Coast,

and one the Coast of Arracan near Cox's Bazar. They were all of small diameter, and did not affect the weather at the mouth of the Hooghly or in the river so far as to necessitate the hoisting of the storm-signals.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR 1879.

Atmospheric pressure.

The variations in the distribution of pressure during the year in Bengal were not very large in amount, but were nevertheless very clearly marked. The average pressure for the year was below the mean for all the Bengal stations except Darjeeling. The deficiency of pressure for the year ranged from ·001″ at Gya to ·028″ at Purneah and ·030″ at Cuttack. The pressure was below the average from the beginning of the year until the end of May. The defect was not large in January, but increased until April, when it averaged about ·05″ over the province. It was less in May and in June, when it varied very slightly from the mean distribution, being in excess by very small amounts at all stations excepting Purneah and Durbhunga in Northern Bengal and Behar, and at False Point and Cuttack in Orissa. The mean pressure was in excess over the whole province during the month of July, the excess averaging ·02″. The distribution of pressure in August was very similar to that of June, the pressure being slightly in excess at all stations excepting those in Northern Bengal and Behar, and in Orissa. During the remainder of the year the pressure was steadily below the average, the deficiency increasing until December, when it averaged ·04″ over the province. The year was also characterized by a deficiency of pressure not merely over Bengal, but over the whole Indian area. One effect of diminished pressure experience has shown to be to give a steady south-west monsoon current and favourable rains. The steady deficiency of pressure during the cold weather months undoubtedly affects the strength of the atmospheric currents, and the character and distribution of the north-east monsoon rainfall in Southern India and the cold weather rains in Northern India. The relations, however, in this case are probably much more intricate than in the former, and have not yet, so far as is known, been worked out.

In addition to this general characteristic of deficiency of pressure in India during the year 1879, there were certain peculiarities in the distribution of pressure persistent during the year, and which appear to have been intimately connected with certain peculiarities in the lower atmospheric currents, more especially during the south-west monsoon, and with the abnormal distribution of rainfall during the rains. The pressure along a line or narrow area, including the stations of Gya, Alipore, Saugor Island, and Chittagong, was relatively much higher than at any of the neighbouring stations either to the north or south. It thus formed an axis of high pressure, which separated an area of relatively low pressure in Northern Bengal and Behar from another area of low pressure in Orissa, and which probably extended across the head of the Bay to Akyab. The mean pressure for the year at stations along this line differed by very small amounts (averaging ·005″) from the average; whereas in Orissa and Northern Bengal the deficiency of pressure averaged ·03″, thus showing a relative difference of ·025″. The connection between the deficient rainfall in Southern

Bengal and Southern Behar, and in Chota Nagpore, and the excessive rainfall in Northern Bengal and North Behar, and also in Orissa, and the distribution of pressure, is very clearly marked.

Temperature.

Deficiency of pressure is generally in Northern India associated with increased temperature. The year 1879 was no exception to the rule. The mean temperature for the year was slightly in excess (0·5°) at all stations except Calcutta and False Point. At both of these stations the observatories have been recently removed to more exposed positions, and to a much greater distance from buildings. The apparent and exceptional decrease of temperature at these two stations is probably due to this cause. The temperature was steadily in excess during the first four months of the year. The excess in January averaged 1·5° for the province. It was slightly less in February, averaging 1°. The variation was more irregular in March, but it averaged 1·5° in excess over the province, and was greatest at Dacca (2·9°) and at Cuttack (2·7°). The temperature of April was excessive, being about 4° above the mean. The excess was greatest at Dacca (5·9°) and at Patna (5·2°). The temperature was again in excess in May, but it only averaged about 1° in Southern and Eastern Bengal; whereas in Behar and Western Bengal it averaged 3°. The excess was greatest at Durbhunga (4·3°) and at Purneah (4·0°). During the rains, or from the beginning of June to the end of September, the temperature was generally slightly in defect. The deficiency averaged 1° in June, 0·5° in July, 0·7° in August, and 0·3° in September. The temperature was slightly in excess at the majority of stations in October, but was considerably below the average (about 2·0°) in November. The deficiency was greatest in Southern Behar and Chota Nagpore, where it was 3°. The temperature of December was also below the average at the majority of stations. The deficiency was most strongly marked in Orissa and South-Western Bengal and in Chota Nagpore, where it averaged 2·5°. Over the rest of the province the variations from the mean temperature of the month were comparatively small. The increased temperature in April and May was mainly due to excessive day temperature. Thus the average maximum temperature for the month of April at Gya was 107·6° (or 5·2° in excess of the mean of previous years), at Patna 106·0° (or 4·8° in excess), at Hazaribagh 102·4° (or 5·5° in excess), at Berhampore 107·2°, and at Purneah 104·8°. The average maximum temperature for the month of May was 109·1° at Gya (or 5·0° in excess of the mean), 102·3° at Hazaribagh (or 3·7° in excess), and 101·1° at Berhampore (or 1·7° in excess).

Wind.

During the first three months of the year the winds were generally slightly below their normal strength. In the months of April and May, when the temperature of the land area was considerably in excess, and therefore also the difference between the temperatures of the land and adjacent sea areas, the winds over Bengal (mainly local sea winds at this time) were of greater strength than usual. The only station which did not experience stronger winds than usual (judging from the anemometric returns) was Patna. The average wind velocities for the months of April and May in Bengal varied from 10 to 20 per cent. above

the average. With the setting in of the rains considerable variations from the mean distribution of the winds occurred during the months of June and July. The winds were at all the stations in Southern and Eastern Bengal and in Orissa much more westerly than usual. This of course indicated an abnormal determination of the Bay of Bengal monsoon current to the eastern corner of the Bay and to Burmah. The winds in Bengal also during this period were of much less intensity than usual. Thus at Burdwan the average daily velocity of the wind in July was only 94·3 miles, whilst the average of previous years is 121·1 miles. This diversion of the current to Arracan and Eastern Bengal was also accompanied by the extension of the Bombay coast monsoon current to Chota Nagpore and Southern Behar. The winds at both Hazaribagh and Gya present during these two months a westerly element, instead of the usual easterly component. From some cause or other the Bay of Bengal monsoon current appears to have become much stronger in August. This is shown first of all by the wind velocity for the month at the majority of stations being either quite up to, or slightly above, the average; and secondly, by the preponderance of the easterly element in the mean wind directions. Thus at Saugor Island the mean wind direction for August 1879 was S 3° E, the mean for previous years being S 27° W, and for September S 23° E instead of S 8° W. The same fact is indicated by the Cuttack, Burdwan, Jessore, and other returns. This unusual easting of the wind direction during this period was partly due to the number of small storms which advanced during the month from the head of the Bay across the Orissa coast. During the remaining months of the year the lower air currents were generally slightly below their normal strength. This was strikingly the case at Patna and Chittagong, where they were barely 50 per cent. of their usual amount. It should be added that in consequence of the very unfavourable position of the wind vane and anemometer at Darjeeling the wind observations at that station are practically useless, and no inferences of any value can be deduced from them.

Humidity.

The observations for humidity are hardly as satisfactory as those of atmospheric pressure and temperature, and it is hence less safe to generalize from them. During the unusually high temperature of the cold weather months and hot weather months, the atmosphere was drier than usual over the whole of Bengal and Orissa. The returns of both Patna and Gya indicate that in Central and Southern Behar the atmosphere there was from some reason slightly more humid than usual. During the rains Behar and Northern Bengal had a higher humidity than the average. In Eastern and Southern Bengal the variations from the mean humidity were very slight, and do not call for notice. Orissa, however, as shown by both the False Point and Cuttack returns, was less humid than usual during the rains. October was an unusually humid month over the whole of Bengal, the humidity at Jessore, for example, being 18 per cent. above the average, and at Patna 13 per cent. November, on the other hand, was very dry, whilst December was more humid than usual both in Bengal and Behar. The most clearly marked and persistent variations from

the mean hygrometric state during the year were presented by South and Central Behar, where the atmosphere was considerably more humid than usual (5 per cent.), and Orissa, where the atmosphere was drier in every month of the year, the average defect being 4 per cent. for the year.

Rainfall.

No rain fell at the great majority of stations in the month of January. Moderate rain, however, occurred during the second and third weeks of February, which gave a rainfall slightly above the average for the month over the province. This rain was most general over Behar and Northern Bengal, where it gave an average for the month varying from half an inch to two inches in excess. March, like January, was a very dry month, and no rain occurred except in Orissa and at a few stations in Southern Bengal. The rainfall of April was irregularly distributed, and was generally deficient in amount. There was no rain during the month in Behar, Chota Nagpore, and Orissa. Occasional showers fell in Southern, Eastern, and Central Bengal, and moderate rain fell in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divisions of Bengal. The rainfall of the month was everywhere in defect. The deficiency was very marked in Eastern Bengal and the Presidency Division, over which it averaged from three to five inches. Moderate rain occurred over the whole of Bengal and Orissa, and also over the greater part of Behar, during the next month (May). The only districts which received little or no rain were the Patna, Gya, and Shahabad districts of the Patna Division. The rainfall for the month was generally in defect. The deficiency averaged from three to five inches in Southern and Eastern Bengal, and from one to two inches in Behar and Chota Nagpore. Excessive rainfall, however, occurred at Darjeeling and in the Julpigoree district and the Cooch Behar Tributary States. Thus at Buxa the rainfall of the month was 30·27 inches in excess of the average, at Julpigoree 13·30 inches in excess, and at Cooch Behar 11·30 inches in excess. The rainfall was also considerably above the average in Orissa. Thus at Cuttack 3·7 inches in excess of the normal amount were registered. The rains set in early in June, but in consequence of the abnormal distribution of pressure, the Bay of Bengal current was diverted more strongly than usual to Burmah and the Arracan coast, and its influence in South-Western and Western Bengal was consequently much less than usual. The Bombay coast current was, however, unusually strong, and its influence prevailed as far westwards as Chota Nagpore and Behar, almost to the exclusion of the Bay of Bengal current. The rainfall of the month of June was generally in excess in Arracan, Eastern and Northern Bengal, and over nearly the whole of Behar. The excess was greatest at Chittagong (14·64 inches above the average for the month), Buxa (11·8 inches) and Boda (18·1 inches) both in the district of Julpigoree, and at Sherpore (10·1 inches) and Panchbibi (11·24 inches) both in the Bogra district. The rainfall, on the other hand, was in defect (average 3·0 inches) over the whole of the Burdwan Division, the 24-Pergunnahs, Orissa (where the defect averaged 4·0 inches), and in Chota Nagpore, where it was very slightly below the average.

The rainfall of the month of July was somewhat more irregularly distributed than that of the preceding month, but the general character

of the distribution was the same as in June. The rainfall was excessive along the Arracan coast, in Northern and Eastern Bengal, and over the whole of Behar and also in Chota Nagpore. The excess exceeded ten inches at Julpigoree (22·69 inches), Bauleah in Rajshahye, Aurungabad in the Gya district, and Soopole in the Bhagulpore district. The excess averaged 2·6 inches in Eastern and Northern Bengal, and 3·4 inches in Behar. The amount varied only slightly from the average in Chota Nagpore. The rainfall was in defect over the whole of the Burdwan Division, in the 24-Pergunnahs, and in Orissa. The defect was most marked in the 24-Pergunnahs, and averaged four inches in the Burdwan Division.

The rainfall of the next month (August) was more irregular than in July. It was in excess over the greater part of Eastern and Northern Bengal, but the excess was generally small in amount. It was also in excess over the whole of Northern Behar, Purneah being the centre of the excessive rainfall in this area. It received 14·29 inches above the average during the month. The rainfall was also slightly in excess for the first time during the rains in Orissa. The rainfall was deficient over the whole of the Burdwan Division, the 24-Pergunnahs, and the Jessore and Moorshedabad districts, and also over the greater part of the Patna Division of Behar and over the greater part of Chota Nagpore. The deficiency was greatest in the Burdwan Division, where it varied from two to eleven inches. The month of September was characterized by a strong influx of aqueous vapour from the Bay, and by heavy rainfall over nearly the whole of Bengal and Behar. The only districts in which the rainfall was below the average were the Hooghly district and the greater part of the 24-Pergunnahs, Cooch Behar, and the greater part of the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions. Northern Bengal and Behar received exceptionally heavy local rainfalls, due in one or two cases to severe local storms. At Purneah the excessive amount of 35·0 inches fell in about forty hours, due apparently to a storm approaching to a water-spout in character. Over Behar the excess for the month averaged 8·0 inches. Several small storms occurred during the month near the head of the Bay. They advanced across the Orissa coast, and gave very heavy rainfall to the coast region of Orissa. Thus Chandbally received 20·77 inches in excess of its normal amount, and False Point 10·37 inches in excess. The rainfall of October was considerably above the average in Eastern and Northern Bengal, and over the whole of Behar. The rains were prolonged beyond the usual date in Behar, and it received a rainfall averaging four inches in excess of its normal amount for the month. The rainfall was, on the other hand, below the average in the Burdwan Division and in the 24-Pergunnahs, and also in Orissa and Chota Nagpore. The deficiency was comparatively small in amount except in Orissa, where it was between three and four inches. With the exception of one or two local showers, no rain fell during the month of November. Moderate rain occurred over the whole of Bengal and Orissa during the last week of December. This amount was generally slightly in excess of the average for the month. No rain was registered at the majority of stations in Behar, and the rainfall over this part of the province was thus considerably in defect.

The rainfall of the whole year was very considerably below the average (about twenty inches) in the whole of the Burdwan Division. It was also considerably in defect over the greater part of the Presidency and Dacca Divisions. The deficiency varied very considerably over this portion of Bengal, and averaged about ten inches. It was, on the other hand, largely in excess over the whole of Behar and Northern Bengal. The excess in this area averaged 8·25 inches. There were several small storms at the head of the Bay during the months of September, October, and November, the majority of which reached the Orissa coast, but disappeared almost immediately afterwards. One, which lasted from 10 P.M. of the 15th September to 10 A.M. of the 16th, gave stormy weather and very heavy rainfall to the coast region of Orissa from Balasore to Pooree.

After the termination of the rains one small cyclone was generated, apparently in the trough of low pressure, stretching from Orissa to Akyab. This, so far as can be judged, appears to have travelled nearly due east and struck the Arracan coast near Cox's Bazar. It was accompanied by a small storm-wave which did some little damage.

Weather, Crops, and Prices.

THE following is a brief account of the results of the harvests, of the prices prevailing, and of the condition of the people during the year in the different divisions of the province.

Burdwan Division. The rainfall in the districts of this division during the past five years has been as follows:—

DISTRICTS.	1875-76	1876-77.	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80.
Burdwan	77·35	57·46	58·00	62·20	61·08
Bankoora	44·65	73·59	57·97	45·45	45·46
Beerbhoom	67·60	62·00	54·27	70·21	51·39
Midnapore	88·59	70·32	51·74	54·60	40·78
Hooghly	44·68	42·66	52·25	54·10	43·71
Howrah	81·73	65·91	54·19	62·39	45·02

The rainfall of 1879-80 was scanty throughout the division, but in the districts of Midnapore, Hooghly, and Howrah it was seasonably distributed. There was some cause for anxiety regarding the late rice crops in August, but prospects were improved by general rain in October. Considerable loss was, however, suffered in some tracts. In thanas Burdwan, Roynah, and Bood-Bood of the Burdwan district the crops were very bad. In Bankoora they were poor in most parts on the high lands, but a full crop was obtained in a few low-lying thanas. In the remaining districts the outturn was generally fair, and in some few localities even above the average. *Boro* rice, which is largely cultivated in the Ghattal sub-division of Midnapore, yielded a good harvest. The artificial irrigation required for this crop in this sub-division is secured by means of dams constructed across the rivers from funds advanced by the zemindars, and subsequently recovered from the ryots according to the quantity of land cultivated by each. Excessive heat caused damage to the mulberry crop in Midnapore.

Notwithstanding the difficulties felt here and there from short crops during the past year, the material condition of the people is said to have been generally prosperous, signs of improvement being specially observable among the agricultural classes, who have of late had the advantage of many good harvests and continued high prices. The Collector of Beerbhoom remarks on the large number of perpetual leases

registered, and on the number of purchases of holdings by ryots at court sales. Labourers and people in receipt of fixed incomes have naturally felt the pressure arising from high prices; but in some parts, notably in Howrah, the former earn good wages, and are able, as a rule, to live in tolerable comfort.

The decrease in emigration to the tea districts during the past three years affords some evidence of the general prosperity of the people. In 1877-78, 4,891 emigrants with their dependents were recruited; in 1878-79 the number fell to 3,002; and last year it was only 2,425. The railway and the cotton and jute mills provide employment locally at good wages for large numbers of people, and little necessity exists for migrating beyond the limits of the division in search of work. It is stated, however, that Sonthals and others from the portions of Manbhoom recently transferred to Bankoora, and from other parts of the same neighbourhood, are in the habit of proceeding to Chittagong, Calcutta, Hooghly, and other districts for a season, returning after the harvest is over. The Lieutenant-Governor is surprised to learn that these temporary migrations extend to the distant district of Chittagong, especially as the people of Chittagong migrate largely for the purpose of working as harvest labourers in Arrakan; and he has asked for particulars in the next report as to the number of people who generally go to that district, the route by which they travel, and the period for which they absent themselves.

There was a fall in prices everywhere, but not so considerable as might have been expected. The Commissioner would account for this by the assumption that stocks are being replenished after the great depletion of recent years, and that the quantity of produce which came into the market was thus limited. In Burdwan rice sold at an average price of 14¼ seers for the rupee, in Bankoora of 17¼ seers, in Beerbhoom of 15 seers, in Midnapore of 14½ seers, in Hooghly of 12⅛ seers, and in Howrah of 15 seers.

The subjoined table shows the average rate for rice and wheat in each district for the past three years:—

Districts.	1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Burdwan	15 10	13 11	12 8	11 8	14 4	12 0
Bankoora	20 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	17 4½	11 0
Beerbhoom	17 5	15 7	14 1	11 10	14 15	11 3
Midnapore	16 4	13 2	18 3	11 8	14 0	10 6
Hooghly	13 1	12 14½	10 11	11 2	12 2	11 12
Howrah			11 0	10 9	15 0	13 0

Wages have undergone no material change. In Raneegunge the coolies employed in the coal mines are able to earn as much as six annas a day by job work. In Hooghly and Howrah a large demand for labour exists in connection with the mills and railway workshops, and wages remain high.

Presidency Division.

The average rainfall in each of the districts of this division during the year under report, as compared with the previous year, is given below :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Inches.	Inches.
24-Pergunnahs	66·81	48·22
Nuddea	72·29	63·69
Jessore	62·39	57·15
Moorshedabad	61·06	63·64

The year was an exceptionally dry one in the 24-Pergunnahs; but, owing to the favourable distribution of the rainfall, the harvest was satisfactory on the whole. Parts of Baraset, Basirhat, and Satkhira suffered from an overflow of the Ichamatti and Jamuna. In Nuddea a very promising harvest was to a great extent spoilt by extensive floods, which entirely destroyed or seriously injured the rice crop and sugarcane in large tracts of Meherpore, Kooshtea, Chooadanga, and Bengong. The after-effects of the inundation compensated in some degree for the damage done while it lasted, the winter crops of all kinds in the submerged tracts being exceptionally rich. The cultivation of jute is said to be extending both in Nuddea and the 24-Pergunnahs. In Jessore the rainfall was short of that of 1878-79, but the crop outturn was larger, and the early setting in of the cold season enabled the ryots to begin the manufacture of date-sugar in the beginning of November. In Moorshedabad alone of the four districts of the division the rainfall, though late in coming, was in excess of that of the previous year. The greater part of the eastern half of the district was submerged by the unusually early floods, which destroyed the crops. Here again, however, compensation was found in the fertilizing deposit left by the river, such a cold-weather crop having been secured as had not been seen for years. The rice crops in the western half of the district were unusually heavy; so that, on the whole, the people had a fairly good year.

Except perhaps in parts of Nuddea, the floods have not injured materially the condition of the agricultural classes, and even in the worst tracts it is anticipated that two good seasons will restore matters to their former state. In the 24-Pergunnahs the agriculturists have benefited by good harvests, the middle classes by reduced prices, the labourers by a free demand for labour; and the diminution of beggars and increase of marriages are adduced as proofs of the well-being of the population. Heavy losses from cattle disease are, however, noted in Barripore and in the inundated tracts of Nuddea.

There was a general fall in the price of rice during the later months of the year. In the 24-Pergunnahs the average for the year was one rupee per maund less than in 1878-79, while the wages of labour showed a steady tendency to rise. In Nuddea the fall in prices of food was less marked, owing to the shortness of stocks and the injury from floods, the average for the year being Rs. 3 a maund against Rs. 3-2 in 1878-79. In Jessore the average was 13 seers per rupee against 11½ seers; in Moorshedabad about 11 seers against 12½ seers. The wages of labour are much the same as before in these three last districts.

Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

The subjoined table shows the rainfall registered in each district during the year 1879-80 and the previous year, as also the average fall of the five previous years, *i.e.* 1874-75 to 1878-79 :—

Districts.	Average rainfall of the past five years *i.e.* 1874-75 to 1878-79	Rainfall in 1878-79.	Rainfall in 1879-80
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Dinagepore	69 26	77 60	91·11
Rajshahye	65 6	73 96	92 65
Pubna	63 26	76 59	63 73
Bogra	73 48	75 60	76 58
Rungpore	90 56	121 50	115 24
Julpigoree	131 92	148 33	140 79
Darjeeling	116 53	117 93	172 69

The rainfall was in three districts much in excess of that of the previous year. In Rajshahye, Pubna, and Darjeeling there was some deficiency in the hot-weather months, but an ample supply was received later. Indeed, in Darjeeling the fall was so heavy in July and August as to cause serious damage to crops, especially in the Terai. Altogether 172·69 inches fell in this district during the year, as compared with 117·93 inches in 1878-79. In Dinagepore, Bogra, and Julpigoree the weather was generally favourable. In Rungpore it is stated that "the weather has not been so favourable to agriculture for some years past as it was last year. Rain fell, in fact, just as it was wanted."

The general outturn of the principal crops of the division was good. In Dinagepore and Rungpore a bumper crop of winter rice was reaped; in Julpigoree the outturn was over the average; while in Rajshahye, Pubna, and Bogra, notwithstanding some damage from floods, a fair average crop was obtained. In the Darjeeling Terai much injury was done to the crop by an insect hitherto unknown. The outturn of early or *aus* rice was good everywhere except in Pubna. Jute yielded a full crop in Dinagepore, but was a good deal damaged by floods in Rajshahye; and in Pubna, Bogra, and Rungpore the quantity of land under this cultivation is said to have been reduced, chiefly in consequence of an idle rumour at the commencement of the year that ryots cultivating the crop would be taxed The rumour was, it is stated, communicated to a Dundee newspaper, which accordingly informed its readers that the Magistrates and other Government officials had proclaimed, by beat of drum in the villages, that jute cultivation would be taxed, with the object of inducing the people to produce more rice for the purpose of meeting scarcity elsewhere. The origin of this fiction must apparently be ascribed to speculators interested in the large stocks of old jute in store at the beginning of the year, who were anxious to curtail, as far as possible,

the outturn of the new season. Tobacco yielded a full crop in Rungpore, where it is a very important staple; but in Julpigoree the outturn was somewhat below the average. The cold-weather crops were unusually fine in Rajshahye, and up to the average in the other districts. The season was not a successful one for tea either in Darjeeling or Julpigoree. In the former district the plants at first suffered from drought, and later from excess of rain and the attacks of the red spider and blight.

The people of the division are, on the whole, well-off. The agricultural classes, who form the bulk of the population, were much benefited by the good harvest of the year and the high prices obtained for food-grains. In Rajshahye the cultivators of certain tracts which were exposed to floods suffered some loss, but they were partly compensated by the high prices realized by the sale of their silk cocoons. In Pubna some persons agitated for relief measures in May 1879, on the ground of the pressure of high prices; but the absence of any distress calling for organized relief was proved by the fact that the applicants for relief declined to accept work which was offered them on the roads.

The prices of grain were comparatively high during a great part of the year throughout the division, but they fell perceptibly after the winter crop was harvested. The high prices were chiefly owing to larger exportations from the division. The grain trade is gradually improving, and is much facilitated by the opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway.

The following table shows the current prices of the principal food-grains in the different districts of the division during the year under review and the five preceding years :—

Districts.	Common Rice.				Pulses.			
	Quantity per rupee in 1879-80.		Average quantity per rupee during the five preceding years.		Quantity per rupee in 1879-80.		Average quantity per rupee during the five preceding years.	
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Dinagepore	15	10	20	5	9	4	16	10
Rajshahye	12	14	17	8	14	6	18	12
Pubna	18	3	18	4	8	0	22	2
Bogra	15	9	20	15	9	4	14	11
Rungpore	14	12	15	14	6	0	Not given.	
Julpigoree	13	11	13*	12	8	0	7*	4
Darjeeling	10	15	11	2	7	8	7	3

* Average of two years.

Compared with those of the previous year, the average prices of common rice, which is the ordinary food of the people, showed some improvement, although they were still high, as contrasted with the averages of the previous five years. The high rates generally prevalent are attributable to the development of the export trade. The greatest pressure was felt in most of the districts in the first month of the year. A marked change for the better set in as the winter rice was gathered. The wages of labour are high in the division, the local supply being

quite inadequate. Coolies obtain from four to eight annas a day in Dinagepore, three annas in Rajshahye, six annas at Serajgunge, five to six annas in Bogra, four to five annas in Rungpore, and three to four annas in Julpigoree. Skilled labour is also paid highly in most parts.

Dacca Division.

The subjoined statement shows the average rainfall during the year in each of the districts of this division, the average being calculated on the rainfall as registered in the sub-divisions:—

	Inches.
Dacca	87·67
Furreedpore	64·21
Backergunge	75·57
Mymensingh	84·17
Tipperah	89·93

The total rainfall at the sudder station of each district for the past three years is given below:—

	1877-78. Inches.	1878-79. Inches.	1879-80. Inches.
Dacca ...	79·51	81·81	92·84
Furreedpore ...	92·74	69·26	77·13
Backergunge ...	83·02	73·29	56·48
Mymensingh ...	115·98	100·75	88·00
Tipperah ...	96·91	83·28	90·88

In every district the rainfall in April and May was abnormally scanty, which made the *aus* rice very backward; while the sudden rise of the rivers under the heavy rains of June destroyed the crops in parts of Mymensingh, Dacca, and Furreedpore. The effect of this was to keep up the high prices of food-grains, already severely felt by the poorer classes of the labourers and landless persons, and there was a certain amount of actual distress in limited areas of all three districts, to meet which measures of relief had to be undertaken. The crops in Backergunge were fair on the whole, though *aus* was short in places. In Tipperah the outturn was good. The area under jute is said to have been less than in former years, but no detailed information is given. The cold-weather crops were universally good. As regards rice, the Collector of Backergunge puts the outturn of that district in a good year at 18,564,000 maunds, and the local consumption at 12,800,000 maunds. Of the difference, 5,764,000 maunds, one-third or less is supposed to be retained for stocks, and two-thirds are exported. As rents are low in Backergunge, there can be no doubt, as the Collector says, that the ryot there "ought to be a thoroughly contented and well-to-do person, considering the large sums of money which annually find their way to the district."

The relief operations in parts of Dacca, Mymensingh, and Furreedpore have been separately reported. In the worst places only the poorest class of labourers, artizans, and paupers were at all seriously affected, and the generally prosperous condition of the agricultural population was not disturbed. The limited extent of the relief found to be

necessary in Furreedpore shows that there was no real ground for the District Officer's statement that "the distress was pretty general" in that district, the total amount that he was able to spend being only Rs. 3,650. In Tipperah the condition of all classes was remarkably favourable.

On the subject of prices of food and labour, the Commissioner reported as follows :—

"Prices were very high during the first four months of the year, especially in June, when they were at their highest. Common rice went up to 9 seers 14 chittacks a rupee in Dacca, 9½ seers in Mymensingh and Furreedpore, 9¾ seers in Tipperah, and 10½ seers in Backergunge. The price of rice began to come down in August, and by November the market was fairly easy in all the districts of this division except Backergunge. It was 18 seers in Mymensingh and Furreedpore, over 18¾ seers in Dacca, and 25 seers in Tipperah. In Backergunge it was 17 seers in December and 18½ in January. The year closed with an easy market, the price of common rice ranging from 18 seers in Furreedpore to 26½ seers in Tipperah, thereby nearly fulfilling what was predicted in paragraph 22 of my last year's report, viz. that November might see rice as cheap as 20 seers the rupee.

"In the localities affected by the loss of crops wages became temporarily very low, and coolies gladly worked for two annas a day or less; but the rate has now gone up again. Work is cheapest in Dacca, where there is a considerable number of landless labourers and artizans; but in the more purely agricultural districts such people are few and can command high wages, and resort must often be had to landholding cultivators, who are also in a position to charge what they please. In Backergunge and Mymensingh men will charge eight annas for a morning's unskilled labour, and cultivate their own lands in the afternoon. On the whole, no material change has occurred."

Chittagong Division.

The following statement gives the average rainfall in each of the districts of this division during 1879-80, and in the districts of Chittagong and Noakholly during the previous year, the average being calculated on the rainfall as registered in each sub-division :—

	1878-79.	1879-80
	Inches.	Inches.
Chittagong	104·72	127·13
Noakholly	109·01	124·00
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	110·36

The total rainfall for the year at the sudder station of each of the districts is shown below :—

	Inches.
Chittagong	99·93
Noakholly	119·20
Chittagong Hill Tracts	110·49

The information given under the head of weather and the crops is very meagre. It appears that good rainfall was obtained everywhere from May to October, but that very little rain fell during the remaining portion of the year. The weather thus proved favourable to the rice crop, but injurious to the cold-weather crops. Rice being, however, the principal agricultural produce of the division, the cultivators had abundant reason to be satisfied with the general result of the year's operations. Some damage was done to the crops in the Cox's Bazar sub-division by the cyclone of the 26th October, but it was confined to a small area.

The prosperous condition of the peasantry of Chittagong and Noakholly cannot fail to attract the notice of even the most superficial observer travelling in those districts. The appearance, the dress, and the dwellings of the people, indicate the existence of a considerable degree of ease and comfort. Few persons are to be found without holdings of their own, and there is apparently no want of cash for litigation, or for the purchase of new interests in land, when occasion arises. In the Hill Tracts the material condition of the people offers much less cause for satisfaction. The year was, however, one of comparative prosperity to the hill people on account of the excellence of the rice crops, and they are said to have cleared off a large portion of their debts.

The prices of common rice were high in the early months of the year, but an improvement set in from September, and the rates ruling subsequently were moderate. The average price for the year at Chittagong was 15·55 seers for the rupee, at Noakholly 14·9 seers, and at Rungamatti 12·14 seers. The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour are high in all parts of the division, owing to the paucity of people whose livelihood is entirely dependent on labour, and the labouring classes are usually well off.

Patna Division.

The subjoined table shows the rainfall of the year as registered in the sudder station of each district, as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Inches.	Inches.
Patna	40·64	45·84
Gya	39·26	44·32
Shahabad	40·96	45·23
Mozufferpore	29·11	62·00
Durbhunga	37·58	64·17
Sarun	39·41	51·39
Chumparun	35·27	59·28

It will thus be observed that the rainfall of the year was unusually heavy in all districts, the consequence being a general inundation (in every district save Gya), which injured seriously the early crops, but gave the country a magnificent cold-weather harvest. In Gya the rainfall was well distributed, and all the harvests were good. In this district it is observed that canal irrigation has done much to extend the

cultivation of waste and barren lands, and develop the area under sugarcane. As to this, the District Officer writes—

"Irrigation by canal water has also proved useful in bringing waste and barren lands into cultivation. It appears that about Daudnuggur, in Aurungabad sub-division, about 2,000 bighas of waste land have been reclaimed by means of the canal, and turned into cultivated fields producing good crops—wheat, barley, and other winter crops. This land was a sandy plain, on which nothing grew but *bair* bunches (*zyzyphus jujuba*). It certainly would not have paid, and would not have been practicable, to irrigate it from wells This land lies both on east and west of the canal, and I have no doubt that there is plenty of land of the same description in other places which has been reclaimed in the same way.

"In Jehanabad sub-division, too, the actual acreage of irrigation during the year amounted to about 6,000 bighas. In pergunnah Urwal there is a very extensive tract of barren land covered with sand, a large part of which is no doubt capable of tillage with the help of irrigation. The reclamation of this land is a question of time and labour; but it is very encouraging that a beginning, although very small, has been made in breaking up the barren wastes, and that about 1,000 bighas have already been irrigated from the canals.

"The canal water has done another good, as it has offered great facilities to the cultivators for the plantation of sugarcane on an extensive scale. It has given an impetus to the cultivation of the sugarcane, which has paid very well, and there is no doubt that the cultivation is likely to extend in the immediate future. The Sub-divisional Officer of Jehanabad says that a ryot has made a clear profit of Rs. 80 per bigha by sugarcane. Comparing this with the sum of Rs. 8, which is considered to be a good profit in a bigha of *rubbi* or *kharif*, and that of Rs. 20 which poppy yields, there can be no doubt that sugarcane is the most valuable crop, and that an extensive cultivation of it is more likely than anything else to raise the condition of the ryots. There are no doubt certain drawbacks, namely, that the crops remain longer on the ground than any other, and that the work of preparing the land and irrigating the crops is extremely arduous. Still the cultivators say that it does not require the same unvarying and engrossing attention that poppy cultivation does. It has been found that the sugarcane has in some places superseded poppy cultivation.

"The prejudices of the people regarding the canal water not being so beneficial to the opium crop as well water, on account of its softness, still continue, though they are gradually giving way. They have not, however, retained the same prejudices as regards other *rubbi* crops, and freely use the canal water where it is necessary and available".

On the whole, the year is described as one of agricultural prosperity, the after-effects of the floods more than compensating for any damage done. The only bad features were the poor outturn of indigo and a short outturn of sugarcane in some places.

The material condition of the people of Behar has attracted much attention of late years. In last year's report the Lieutenant-Governor observed that any rapid change in their circumstances was not to be

expected, and that, as regards the cultivating classes, some change in the law of rent would probably have to be undertaken to give them what they most need—security of tenure and protection against undue enhancement. The Rent Commission have now submitted their report, and made various special recommendations with reference to Behar. These will receive careful consideration from Government in communication with the local officers and others interested in the subject. Meantime Mr. Edgar, the Commissioner of the Division, gives full extracts from the district reports to illustrate the state of things during the year last past.

In the *Patna* district Mr. Metcalfe thinks that the position of the better class of agriculturists was favourable; prices were fair; trade brisk; rents easily paid; and cattle dear. This class is learning to have more confidence in its strength, and to resist undue or illegal demands on the part of its zemindars. Among the lower classes of peasants and the agricultural labourers there was no material improvement, except so far that a good harvest and plenty of work placed them temporarily beyond the reach of want, and gave them larger means of indulging in country liquor. A significant feature of rural life in Behar is thus noticed in the report of a Sub-divisional Officer of the Patna district:—"While the lower classes of Behar are the meanest and poorest I have yet come across, there is no district where so many wealthy men are to be found. . . . From the centre of almost every group of the mud hovels which form the village rise the masonry walls of the local zemindar's substantial house." This is the natural result of the relations between landlords and tenants as they have hitherto been in Behar.

In *Gya* the agriculturists have benefited by good crops and a brisk export trade in grain. But the *bhaoli* system is said to press heavily on the cultivators, preventing anything like permanent improvement. There has been a good and growing demand for labour, which has helped the poorest classes during the past year.

Of *Shahabad* Mr. Edgar writes:—

"The material condition of the people in Shahabad is gradually improving, owing to the canals, rise of prices, and improved communications. Last year a good harvest, added to the causes enumerated above, led to an improvement of the condition of the people. The decrease in crime and increase in drinking are unerring measures of the prosperous condition of the people. In illustration of the prosperity of the agricultural classes in Shahabad, I would note that the cane cultivators in the district have, with a view to introduce an improved method for the manufacture of molasses, bought 9,000 of the Beheca mill patented by Messrs. Thomson, Mylne and Company, at an outlay of Rs. 6,30,000. This is the result of the impetus which the canal irrigation has given to the cultivation of sugarcane. Before the opening of the canals the area under cane cultivation was only 1,804 acres; whereas it has now increased to 22,000 acres, or nearly twelve times the area previously cultivated. This increased cultivation of sugarcane has added considerably to the agricultural wealth of the district, the increase of profit derived from this source being estimated at no less than Rs. 4,73,000 per annum."

In *Tirhoot* Mr. Worsley admits a temporary improvement, but remarks that, "under the existing conditions of agriculture, rent, and population, no permanent improvement of the condition of the agricultural classes can be looked for." At the same time it appears that both here and in Durbhunga many ryots are now fairly well-to-do.

Mr. MacDonnell's observations regarding *Sarun* are as follow:—

"Before I came to Sarun, I was aware that it was the most densely populated district in Behar, and the most highly cultivated. My information also was to the effect that the material condition of the people was low; and the mental impression thus created was strengthened by what I had read in the Government review of last year's Administration Report, and by the note on this head which my predecessor recorded for my information. The note was very expressive. 'The natural condition of the people,' said Mr. Pawsey, 'has been as bad as could be, short of actual starvation.' I was therefore prepared to find in Sarun even greater poverty than I had found in North Behar.

"I have had a good deal of experience in the way of enquiries into the condition of the people in this province. In the course of such enquiries I have at one time or another travelled over all North Behar, Chumparun excepted. Since I joined this appointment I have seen everything Sarun has to show in the way of varying conditions of social and economic life. The result is this. My first visit to the interior produced on my mind the impression that, compared with his fellow-subjects across the Gunduck and Ganges, the Sarun ryot was a well-to-do man, and every day that has passed since has brought to notice something or other confirmative of that first impression.

"It must, however, be remembered that this opinion has been formed during the promise and realization of an unusually good harvest. The hope growing into fruition of an abundant crop may have had a great deal to do with lending to the people a hopeful air. Perhaps it also weighed with their mahajuns, who may therefore have given them on easier terms clothes and food, which saved them from presenting to me a poverty-stricken or disheartening aspect. The opinions of my predecessors since 1872, especially Mr. Hodgkinson's opinion recorded in 1878, would certainly seem to show either that the district presents this year an exceptionally good appearance, or that I draw the line between poverty and comfort lower in the economic scale than any of them would draw it. Certainly there were large classes of people in Durbhunga whose unimproved condition was much lower than any I have found in Sarun.

"On this point Mr. Tobin, the Sub-divisional Officer of Sewan, expresses himself differently. He says:—'I believe that about one-third of the popularion have not sufficient food to maintain sound and strong and well-made and often stalwart bodies which Nature has given them. I by no means wish it to be understood that I think the lower classes here are worse off than in other places, far less that they are in the very wretched state that they are often said to be; still I am satisfied that one-third of them are very poor.' The Sewan sub-division includes the poorest tracts in the district, and there are

portions to which Mr. Tobin's remarks may apply; but as applicable to the districts at large, I would demur to them.

"A good deal was said in last year's report about the unsatisfactory condition of the landless labouring population of Sarun, and I observe that Mr. Hodgkinson, who knew this district well, while expressing similar opinions, said:—'The landless class was steadily increasing owing to the fecundity of the people and ejectments by petty zemindars and indigo factories. It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the considerations thus raised, but no events of the past year have accentuated them. Some agrarian difficulties have indeed occurred, and some indigo disputes have shown that the old bad ways so often condemned by enlightened planting as well as Governmental sentiment are not yet dead. But my incumbency has been hitherto singularly free from troubles in this respect."

In *Chumparun* there is a decided increase of cultivation and a brisk export trade, which is improving the position of the cultivators.

Mr. Edgar thus states his general conclusions:—

"I have made unusually full quotations from the district and subdivisional reports, because they seem to me to show, in spite of considerable variations of opinion, that the keenest and closest observers discern a decided improvement in the condition of the people, and this coincides with the result of my own observations. Of course, in dealing with so large and complex a subject as this, there is great danger of making untrustworthy generalizations from insufficient data, and the difference so often found in the condition of tracts neighbouring to one another warns us of the folly of making sweeping statements to cover all the facts of an area so great and so varied as that of Behar. Still, while keeping these considerations full in view, I can state with some confidence that all the available evidence seems to point to a steady improvement in the material condition of the people throughout the division. In some places this improvement may be scarcely appreciable, and in most places it may be slow; but in others, again, it is well marked and comparatively rapid. I would ascribe this mainly to the improvement of communications, and to the consequent rise of the price of agricultural produce; but I think it is also in some measure due to a gradual, but very real, awakening of intelligence among all classes of the people. It may be said that the increased prices of produce, if profitable to the holders of land, must press heavily on the landless classes; but Sir Steuart Bayley showed, in former reports written by him as Commissioner of Patna, that this does not hold good when wages are paid in kind."

The Lieutenant-Governor believes that there are really symptoms of some amelioration in the state of things in Behar, though it may be long ere the condition of the province becomes thoroughly satisfactory. Forces are, however, undoubtedly at work that must in time bring about a decided change. Education, trade, railways, and canals are all producing their natural effect; and they will do this the more readily if the Government finds itself able to remove in some degree the obstacles which now lie in the way of the progress, enlightenment, and material comfort of the peasantry.

The following table shows the average prices at which rice and wheat, the principal food staples, sold in the different districts of the division as compared with the previous year:—

Districts.	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Rice.	Wheat.	Rice.	Wheat.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Patna	14 8	13	15 4	13 14
Gya	12 5	12 5	16 8	14 2
Shahabad	12 6	12 8	14 4	13 8
Mozufferpore	12 3	12 2	15 4	13 4
Durbhunga	12 7	12 4	12 0	12 5
Sarun	12 3	12 0	14 10	13 8
Chumparun	13 6	11 8	16 10	15 6

It will thus be seen that the average prices of common rice and wheat were lower than in 1878-79 in every district save Durbhunga, where the heavy floods served to keep them at their former high level. The rates of 1878-79 were, however, themselves exceptionally high, and as a fact the market, though easier, is not appreciably better stocked than in 1877-78. There has been no marked change anywhere in the rate of wages. Throughout the division these are very low.

Bhagulpore Division.

The following table shows the rainfall at the head-quarters of the several districts of the Bhagulpore Division during the past three years:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Monghyr	37·30	46·72	66·05
Bhagulpore	47·24	55·34	54·61
Purneah	54·46	61·77	133·93
Maldah	68·76	53·84	76·56
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	59·74	58·02	61·79

The rainfall was heavy and continuous from about the middle of July up to the middle of October. In September an extraordinarily heavy fall occurred in North Bhagulpore and Purneah, no less than 36 inches having been registered in the latter district within 24 hours. Fortunately no serious damage resulted to the crops. The Collector accounts for the occurrence thus—

"This heavy rainfall owed its origin to a current of air from the north-west, causing the atmosphere hanging over the valley of the Kusi, overcharged with the evaporation of six days of excessive heat and calm, to suddenly discharge its moisture. The belt of the cloud was not wide: it proceeded from north-west to south-east along the old beds of the Kusi from the direction of its source."

The rainfall of the year in Purneah reached the high total of 133·93 inches as shown above, the three months of July, August, and

September alone showing such extraordinary falls as 25·52, 28·53, and 62·41 inches respectively. The general outturn of the crops was good throughout the division. Early rice gave only half an average crop, but the late rice and cold-weather crops were excellent. A very large portion of the early rice crops within the area exposed to inundation from the Ganges was destroyed by unusually heavy and frequent floods, but the loss thus caused was more than recouped by the yield of the late rice, *kalai*, and *rubbi* crops, the deposit of silt left by the floods having especially fertilized the soil for *kalai* and the *rubbi* crops.

Of the material condition of the people the Commissioner writes :—

"The majority living in the division being agriculturists, the material condition of the people at large is good or bad according as the crops reaped are abundant or poor, and prices of grains high or low. This is the fourth year in which the very desirable combination of good crops and high prices prevailed, and it had its natural effect upon the cultivating class. The prosperity has been so apparent that 'mahtons and munders' have commenced to invest their surplus gains in landed property, and there has been a demand among the people for articles which do not come within the scope of the actual necessaries of life. One of the sub-divisional officers reports that the village mahajuns complain that there is no demand for fresh loans, and that many old loans are paid up.

"The labouring classes have also done fairly well, and there has been some rise in the price of labour. But 'the agricultural labourer,' says one of the district officers, 'appears to be the same improvident, hand-to-mouth creature that he is all over the world. At harvest time he makes enough to keep him well throughout the year, but he squanders it as fast as he gets it. He knows that it would not pay the zemindar to let him die of hunger, because the zemindar wants his labour next harvest, so he borrows from him, and ultimately having nothing to pay, he becomes the zemindar's bondman.'"

There has been a steady decrease in the number of emigrants to the tea districts, which is attributed chiefly to the good seasons of recent years, and in the case of the Sonthal Pergunnahs to the benefits derived from the recent land settlement. The following are the figures for the past three years :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80
Monghyr	2,503	1 893	1,081
Sonthal Pergunnahs ..	1,856	1,343	605
Bhagulpore	46	31	43

The immigration of Sonthals into the Damin-i-koh from the western districts has practically ceased. Large bodies of labourers pass annually through North Bhagulpore and Purneah on their way to Eastern Bengal and Assam in search of employment.

Food was cheaper during the year; but the fall in prices was less marked than might have been anticipated. The continuance of comparatively high prices is attributed by the Commissioner to the appropriation of part of the year's produce to the renewal of depleted stocks. There has been, it is stated, a perceptible rise in wages, and labour is scarcer.

Orissa Division.

The following figures give the rainfall at the sudder sub-division of each of the districts of this division during the past two years:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Inches.	Inches.
Cuttack	54·79	61·16
Poorce	55·72	54·12
Balasore	60·14	54·33

Here, as in other parts of Bengal, the year opened unfavourably, the rain being late in coming, but falling afterwards in such quantities as to bring down the rivers in flood The floods were, however, serious only in the Mahanuddy and Brahminee rivers and their branches, where they were nearly as high as in 1872. Fortunately, however, they subsided quickly, and the actual damage done was not so extensive as was at one time feared. The overflow of the Byturnee in Balasore proved to be, on the whole, beneficial. There was a suspension of the rains in October and November, which threatened to have bad consequences for the standing crops, but eventually there was a fall sufficient to save the most of these. Following the floods in Kendrapara appeared a plague of grubs, which by their numbers and destructiveness caused a general panic for a time, whole fields being devastated utterly in a single night. Curiously enough they disappeared as suddenly as they came, after a heavy shower of rain. In the drought of October canal water was in great demand and did much good. The Commissioner estimates the yield of the *sarud*, or principal rice-crop, as "an eleven-anna crop" for the whole division—a somewhat short average harvest.

Though there was in most parts a fall in the price of food-grains, as compared with the market rates of the previous year, prices nevertheless remain at what is, for this province, an extremely high level, and the non-agricultural classes feel the pressure considerably. The condition of the agriculturists, on the other hand, is very prosperous. The demand for rice for export during the famine time threw much money into their hands, while their rents have remained generally stationary. The regular export trade is growing, and serves to keep prices up. Even in the tracts injured by flood the Collector of Cuttack reports that total failure of crops in limited areas has been borne without any outward sign of pinching. Food and seed corn have been procured, and the annual thatching of the homesteads carried out as usual. In many parts the ryots are learning to watch the markets and hold back their crops for the rise, while it is said that they are beginning also to see that the temptation of high prices has in recent years taken out of their hands more of their stocks than it was prudent to part with. In Balasore the increase in the value of the district imports and exports, the growing revenue from excise and stamps, the increased manufacture and consumption of salt, the very marked decrease of crime, and the numbers of children flocking to the schools, are all adduced as proof of the prosperity of the population. There is noticed generally a desire on the part of the labouring classes to take up land for agriculture; and in the Tributary Estates,

where alone is there any available surplus, the increase of cultivation is said by the Commissioner to be very considerable owing to this cause.

The rise in the price of rice, the staple food of the province, during the last 20 years, is very remarkable. In 1860, 43 seers of common rice sold in the town of Cuttack for a rupee. In 1863 only 31 seers could be bought for that sum. The average price for the seven years—1868 to 1874—was 29 seers per rupee. In 1876-77 it was 21 seers; in 1877-78, 14½ seers; and in 1878-79, 13½ seers. In the interior the rates were of course not by any means so high, and the fluctuations were less startling; but the rise has been general and great in every part of the district. The average for the whole district of Cuttack was in 1878-79 only about 20¼ seers per rupee, that is to say, rates have much more than doubled within the last 20 years, and they are 60 per cent. in advance of what they were even three years ago. In the year under report the price at the sudder was 16 seers, and for the whole district the average was 21½ seers. In Pooree the price in 1878-79 was 12⅞ seers at the sudder and 15¾ seers at Khordah. In 1879-80 it fell to 16¾ at the sudder and 20 seers at Khordah. In Balasore the price was 16⅞ seers in 1879-80, against 14⅞ seers in 1878-79. There was thus a decided and general fall, owing to the cessation of the abnormal export caused by the Madras famine; and the fall would have been greater but for the damage done by the floods. Wages have not of late kept pace with the rise in the price of food. When irrigation works were first introduced, the remuneration of unskilled labour went up with a bound. But of recent years it has remained stationary, and the slight tendency to rise reported last year has now disappeared, owing to the reduced expenditure on public works and the contraction of the rice trade. Nevertheless the ordinary wages of labour are well in advance of those prevailing in Behar, and the class of unskilled workmen is not very badly off.

Chota Nagpore Division.

The rainfall in the past four years has been as follows at the head-quarters of each of the districts of this division:—

	1876-77. Inches.	1877-78. Inches.	1878-79. Inches.	1879-80. Inches.
Hazaribagh	58·78	40·58	41·27	46·09
Lohardugga	67·64	53·83	46·74	50·25
Manbhoom	69·27	61·29	50·28	39·42
Singbhoom	70·35	60·51	37·51	49·32

In all districts very dry weather was experienced in the earlier part of the year, but sufficient rainfall, well distributed and favourable to agricultural operations, was subsequently obtained. The heat was very great in some parts immediately before the break of the rains. The average mean daily temperature at Purulia rose from 86·8° to 93·22°. In Hazaribagh the harvests are said to have been exceptionally good, especially rice and mahua, both of which yielded crops such as had not been seen in the district for several years. In Lohardugga there was an exceedingly good harvest of winter rice in almost all parts of

the Sudder sub-division, and the outturn in Palamow was very fair. The early rice and *rubbi* crops suffered from drought in Palamow, but the yield of mahua was abundant. In Manbhoom the upland rice suffered in some parts, but the crops were very fine in the Gobindpore sub-division and Jhalda. The outturn of Indian-corn was especially good. In Singbhoom low land paddy, Indian-corn, and mahua all yielded excellent crops. The mango crop is described as "an overflowing one." Throughout the division the year was clearly a very favourable one from an agricultural point of view.

Owing to the abundance and cheapness of food, all classes of the people throughout the division were fairly well off during the year. In Lohardugga it is stated that the condition of the upper classes is not improving. The Encumbered Estates Act has rescued many of the ancient indigenous families from ruin, but the general improvidence of the landlord class is causing a gradual transfer of landed property into the hands of speculators.

No emigrants were recruited for the colonies during the year. A large decrease occurred in emigration to the tea districts of Assam. The number of emigrants and their dependents registered in each district in the past two years was as follows:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
Hazaribagh	4,698	2,819
Lohardugga	11,210	6,888
Manbhoom	9,296	2,903
Singbhoom	410	938
Total ...	25,614	13,548

The good harvests of the year were, it would appear, the chief cause of the decline in emigration. There is no immigration into the division; but a steady movement of settlers from parts of the Lohardugga district to Singbhoom and the Tributary States of Gangpore and Jushpore, where land is more easily procured, has been observed for some years past.

The prices of the principal food-grains fell considerably in all the districts during the year, and food was fairly cheap. In Hazaribagh the price of common rice ranged from 13 to 24 seers, and other grains were very cheap—cheaper, it is stated, than they had been for some years past. In Lohardugga the average price of common rice was 21·32 seers for the rupee, and of murwa 33·78 seers. These grains form the staple food of the people. In Manbhoom common rice sold at an average price of 21·4 seers. In Singbhoom the average price at Chyebassa was 20·13 seers. In all districts the price of labour remains unchanged, the supply being still equal to the demand everywhere. In Singbhoom wages are generally paid in kind. Men and women alike receive two seers of unhusked rice with a drink of rice beer for a day's work.

Statement showing monthly variations in the Retail Prices of Food in selected Districts of Bengal, from April 1879 *to March* 1880.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASABLE FOR A RUPEE.

COMMON RICE.

	1879.																		1880.					
	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.	
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Calcutta	11	6	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	10	0	10	0	10	6	12	0	12	0	12	0	13	5
Burdwan	14	0	12	12	12	12	12	6	11	12	12	6	13	8	16	8	16	0	15	12	16	8	16	8
24-Pergunnahs	10	8	10	0	10	0	10	0	9	12	9	6	10	5	11	6	12	0	13	5	14	0	13	5
Backergunge	11	0	10	8	10	8	10	8	11	0	12	0	12	0	16	0	18	0	19	0	19	8	19	8
Chittagong	15	0	12	0	11	0	12	0	10	0	11	0	13	0	20	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	19	0
Patna	12	4	13	4	13	8	13	0	13	0	14	8	16	0	17	0	17	0	18	0	18	0	19	0
Durbhunga	12	0	12	0	12	0	11	0	12	0	12	8	15	0	12	0	16	0	17	0	16	0	16	0
Bhagulpore	13	14	14	8	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	15	2	15	2	18	14	15	2	16	7	17	11
Pooree	15	12	15	12	15	12	15	12	14	7	14	7	15	12	17	1	17	1	18	6	18	6	18	6
Hazaribagh	14	8	14	8	15	0	15	0	16	0	18	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	22	8	22	0	24	0

WHEAT.

	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Calcutta	11	6	11	11	11	12	11	7	11	7	9	12	10	12	11	4	11	4	11	9	12	0	11	9
Burdwan	11	8	10	8	11	12	11	4	11	8	11	4	11	0	19	0	10	8	11	4	11	8	11	12
24-Pergunnahs	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Backergunge	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Chittagong	9	0	9	0	7	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
Patna	13	8	12	8	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	8	12	12	14	0	17	0	17	0	16	0	19	0
Durbhunga	12	4	13	0	12	0	11	0	10	8	12	0	11	0	11	0	13	0	12	0	11	0	13	0
Bhagulpore	12	10	12	10	12	0	12	5	12	0	11	9	10	11	12	0	12	3	11	5	11	6	12	10
Pooree	10	8	11	13	11	13	8	8	8	8	8	8	10	8	10	8	7	14	10	8	10	8	10	8
Hazaribagh	9	12	10	0	11	8	12	0	9	12	11	0	11	0	11	0	12	0	12	8	12	0	13	0

Statement showing monthly variations in the Retail Prices of Food in selected Districts of Bengal, from April 1879 *to March* 1880—concluded.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASABLE FOR A RUPEE.

BARLEY.

	1879.									1880.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	13 5	14 0	15 1¼	13 5	22 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	13 5	18 0
Burdwan	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	18 0
24-Pergunnahs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Backergunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	24 8	22 0	25 0	25 0	30 0
Durbhunga	22 0	23 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	27 0
Bhagulpore	18 15	20 3	18 15	18 15	18 15	17 10	13 14	18 14	21 7	20 3	20 3	25 4
Pooree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazaribagh	16 0	14 0	14 0	.....	.....	14 0	15 8	18 0	17 0	.....	20 0	30 0

MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	14 8	13 5	13 5	.....	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	15 4	16 0
Burdwan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24-Pergunnahs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Backergunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna	27 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0
Durbhunga	25 0	21 0	20 0	15 0	18 0	24 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	27 0
Bhagulpore	20 3	18 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 11	18 14	20 3	20 3	20 3	24 0
Pooree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazaribagh	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	25 8	33 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	27 0	34 8

GRAM.

	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Calcutta	11	8	12	5	11	12	11	11	11	10	11	8	11	8	12	5	13	5	13	5	13	5	16	0
Burdwan	12	8	10	12	12	0	11	12	11	8	11	4	11	0	11	8	11	8	12	4	12	4	15	12
24-Pergunnahs	11	4	11	6	12	4	11	8	10	8	11	0	10	8	10	10	12	0	12	0	12	12	14	0
Backergunge	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	10	0	9	8	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
Chittagong	9	0	8	8	8	8	8	0	9	0	10	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
Patna	16	0	16	0	15	0	15	0	14	8	15	0	14	12	17	8	17	0	17	0	18	0	24	0
Durbhunga	14	0	14	8	13	0	11	0	13	0	15	0	14	0	16	0	17	0	16	0	13	8	16	0
Bhagulpore	13	14	14	3	12	10	12	10	13	4	12	10	12	10	13	4	15	2	15	2	15	12	16	6
Pooree	12	8	13	12	13	2	13	2	11	13	11	13	13	2	11	13	13	2	11	13	11	13	11	13
Hazaribagh	11	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	13	0	13	8	15	8	14	8	15	0	18	0

SALT.

	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Calcutta	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
Burdwan	10	0	10	0	10	0	9	12	10	0	10	0	10	0	9	8	10	0	9	8	10	0	9	12
24-Pergunnahs	9	0	9	6	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	6	9	6	9	10
Backergunge	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Chittagong	8	0	8	0	8	8	9	0	9	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	9	0	8	0	8	0	9	0
Patna	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	14	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	9	0	8	0	8	0
Durbhunga	7	12	7	12	8	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
Bhagulpore	8	13	8	13	8	13	8	13	8	13	8	13	8	13	8	13	8	13	9	2	9	2	9	2
Pooree	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	13
Hazaribagh	7	8	7	4	7	4	7	8	7	8	7	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	7	8	7	8	7	8

Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for each

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Registered Rainfall in Inches at					
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).	
Names of Divisions and Districts.	Names of Stations.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1880.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1880.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1880.
Burdwan Division.		Years.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Burdwan	Burdwan	19—20	4·90	5·15	19·63	21·06	43·67	47·18
	Cutwa	9—10	5·15	10·78	20·23	21·91	43·42	38·53
	Culna	9—10	5·26	7·18	17·97	21·70	40·82	38·64
	Raneegunge ...	10	3·14	9·77	13·19	28·36	37·12	51·86
Bankoora	Bankoora	22—25	4·70	5·75	17·25	33·82	40·37	65·45
Beerbhoom	Soory	17—20	3·05	4·85	16·04	21·08	41·51	42·72
	Hetampore	5	3·87	6·61	21·85	22·49	48·67	45·50
	Rampore Haut ...	7	4·13	7·59	15·97	23·73	40·59	50·19
Midnapore	Midnapore	14—16	4·69	4·22	19·91	21·71	41·62	47·32
	Tumlook	9	6·00	6·10	19·74	19·12	43·35	39·49
	Contai	11—13	4·41	4·28	18·77	24·11	45·01	59·25
Hooghly	Hooghly	15—16	7·06	4·77	23·39	21·21	47·68	42·71
	Serampore	8—9	5·34	4·50	18·63	24·81	42·68	43·89
	Jehanabad	8—9	5·08	6·59	18·66	31·59	45·91	57·46
Howrah	Howrah	11—12	6·79	4·93	22·25	23·91	48·05	50·95
Presidency Division.								
24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island ...	12—13	3·51	4·46	18·98	28·11	47·49	66·09
	Alipore (Jail) ...	9—10	6·12	9·07	21·16	25·94	48·28	58·29
	Bassirhat	9—10	5·12	4·53	20·46	21·70	44·82	49·53
	Baraset ...	9—10	5·20	4·32	20·23	23·35	42·44	44·44
	Diamond Harbour	9—10	6·18	5·67	21·37	24·35	48·43	53·36
	Barripore	9—10	4·45	5·48	19·66	28·31	48·69	60·70
	Satkhira	9—10	8·05	4·35	25·29	23·41	48·60	48·28
	Barrackpore ...	9—10	5·44	5·01	17·62	24·59	39·33	41·77
	Dum-Dum	9—10	5·41	3·91	20·16	21·14	44·37	44·61
Nuddea	Kishnaghur	18—19	5·32	7·06	22·38	25·69	44·08	48·66
	Bongong	10	5·92	7·78	21·24	27·37	46·01	50·31
	Meherpore	9—10	5·96	8·81	20·53	30·88	44·22	54·63
	Chooadanga ...	9—10	6·11	9·04	23·68	28·49	46·03	54·97
	Kooshtea	10	6·15	12·54	23·08	41·69	47·53	69·79
	Ranaghat	9—10	6·39	6·02	20·94	22·98	43·99	47·06
Jessore	Jessore	20—25	7·84	7·53	28·37	36·41	51·96	62·43
	Narail	8—9	6·92	11·08	26·33	30·12	48·05	45·87
	Khoolna	8—9	7·24	7·05	25·94	24·30	52·00	47·35
	Jhenidah	8—9	7·84	9·46	20·83	29·88	58·03	56·15
	Bagirhat	8—9	6·58	4·97	27·19	25·66	54·08	53·98
	Magoora	8—9	7·84	11·81	25·64	33·73	47·52	59·15
Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore ...	25—27	4·61	8·99	19·17	20·38	40·24	50·15
	City Moorshedabad	9	3·49	5·40	16·77	19·09	40·57	40·50
	Jungypore	9	3·82	5·41	17·35	14·15	41·58	39·79
	Azimgunge	7—8	3·89	7·01	15·65	18·83	39·84	37·80
	Lalgolla	6—7	3·89	6·33	16·37	21·20	41·43	39·36
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.								
Dinagepore	Dinagepore	20—22	3·06	5·35	28·57	41·91	58·51	70·58
Rajshahye	Beauleah	21—25	4·42	7·12	21·05	28·00	44·41	52·77
	Nattore	9—10	4·64	10·95	20·74	37·55	46·81	63·57
Rungpore	Rungpore	19—23	4·57	6·25	37·17	43·52	68·85	66·00
	Bhabanigunge ...	9	4·46	5·94	27·12	35·75	51·37	68·84
Bogra	Bogra	17—20	6·25	7·91	30·70	36·84	61·44	65·87
Pubna	Pubna	16—18	7·17	11·55	26·14	37·39	50·78	64·11
	Serajgunge	9—10	5·79	8·46	25·74	24·81	47·73	51·69

Sub-division in Bengal during 1880.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ALL THE STATIONS NAMED IN COLUMN 2.											
Fall in September (1 month).		Fall to end of September. (9 months).		Fall in October (1 month).		Fall to end of October (10 months).		Fall after October and to end of December (2 months).		Total fall of the year.	
Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1880.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1880.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1880.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1880.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1880.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1880.
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
8·38	6·15	52·05	53·33	4·98	7·59	57·03	69·92	0·66	.....	57·69	.....
9·09	8·21	52·51	46·76	3·44	6·68	55·95	53·44	0·41	.....	56·36	.....
6·36	3·82	47·18	42·46	3·81	9·67	50·99	52·13	0·44	.....	51·43	.....
7·40	5·57	44·52	57·43	2·99	7·02	47·51	64·45	0·33	.....	47·84	.....
9·08	7·16	49·47	72·61	4·96	5·86	54·43	76·47	0·59	.....	55·02	.....
10·05	7·24	51·56	49·96	3·45	6·95	55·01	56·91	0·30	.....	55·31	.....
14·59	7·04	63·26	52·84	2·18	4·29	65·42	57·13	0·42	.....	65·84	.....
11·88	10·02	52·47	60·21	3·68	5·75	56·15	65·96	0·28	.....	56·43	.....
8·99	8·04	50·61	55·36	5·67	3·90	56·28	59·26	0·74	.....	57·02	.....
8·09	10·12	51·44	49·61	4·73	3·75	56·17	53·36	0·47	.....	56·64	.....
12·42	20·72	57·43	79·97	9·93	6·76	67·36	86·73	1·45	.....	68·81	.....
8·17	8·02	55·85	50·73	4·01	4·14	59·86	54·87	0·68	.....	60·54	.....
8·21	7·15	50·84	51·04	5·11	2·09	55·95	53·13	0·56	.....	56·51	.....
11·16	6·13	57·07	63·59	5·16	4·32	62·23	67·91	0·46	.....	62·69	.....
9·74	11·70	57·79	62·65	4·55	4·12	62·34	66·77	0·60	.....	62·94	.....
11·88	19·95	59·37	86·04	9·89	13·45	69·26	99·49	0·92	.....	70·18	.....
9·17	13·59	57·45	67·58	5·01	5·73	62·46	73·31	0·49	.....	62·95	.....
7·30	9·57	52·62	59·10	3·54	8·77	56·16	67·87	0·54	.....	56·70	.....
9·06	11·24	51·50	55·68	4·63	5·58	56·13	61·26	0·64	.....	56·77	.....
10·76	16·22	59·19	69·58	5·85	8·09	65·04	77·67	0·61	.....	65·65	.....
9·16	11·15	57·85	71·85	5·95	7·25	63·80	79·10	1·52	.....	65·32	.....
8·06	13·88	56·66	62·16	4·38	4·72	61·04	66·88	0·93	.....	61·97	.....
7·65	6·53	46·98	48·30	3·85	1·93	50·81	50·23	1·01	.....	51·82	.....
8·83	8·52	53·20	53·13	4·69	5·11	57·89	58·24	0·56	.....	58·45	.....
7·21	9·99	54·29	58·65	4·38	10·87	55·67	69·52	0·61	.....	56·28	.....
7·63	6·89	53·64	57·20	4·63	6·86	58·27	64·06	0·61	.....	58·88	.....
8·16	8·44	52·38	63·07	3·29	7·78	55·67	70·85	0·30	.....	55·97	.....
11·69	9·70	58·62	64·67	4·41	7·82	63·03	72·49	0·84	.....	63·87	.....
9·23	11·14	57·46	80·53	4·08	10·55	61·54	91·48	0·56	.....	62·10	.....
6·89	7·24	50·88	54·30	3·37	3·74	54·25	58·04	0·58	.....	54·83	.....
9·27	6·40	61·23	68·83	6·03	6·15	67·26	74·98	1·13	.....	68·39	.....
7·56	3·61	55·61	49·48	3·40	8·97	59·01	58·45	0·47	.....	59·48	.....
8·77	13·34	60·77	60·69	4·67	4·58	65·44	65·27	0·05	.....	65·39	.....
9·22	12·20	61·25	68·35	4·99	5·10	66·24	73·51	0·46	.....	66·70	.....
8·25	12·08	62·28	66·06	3·68	5·48	65·96	71·51	1·00	.....	66·96	.....
8·82	9·45	56·34	68·60	5·51	3·40	59·85	72·06	0·38	.....	60·23	.....
9·85	10·91	50·09	61·06	5·31	9·42	55·40	70·48	0·42	.....	55·83	.....
11·22	11·68	51·79	51·88	3·63	8·16	55·42	60·04	0·31	.....	55·73	.....
11·08	12·99	52·66	52·78	4·08	5·40	56·74	58·18	0·21	.....	56·95	.....
9·30	16·25	49·14	54·05	5·55	5·42	54·69	59·47	0·26	.....	54·95	.....
11·43	14·08	52·86	53·44	4·95	4·32	57·81	57·76	0·49	.....	58·30	.....
13·66	5·07	72·17	73·65	5·08	2·54	77·25	76·19	0·34	.....	77·59	.....
11·22	10·03	55·63	62·80	5·11	5·02	60·74	68·72	0·39	.....	61·13	.....
12·79	7·86	59·51	70·33	4·95	6·90	64·46	77·23	0·42	.....	64·88	.....
13·33	8·74	82·18	74·74	5·00	4·32	87·18	79·06	0·47	.....	87·65	.....
12·74	7·38	64·11	76·22	4·71	10·63	68·82	86·85	0·30	.....	69·12	.....
13·17	4·67	74·61	70·34	5·01	7·18	79·62	77·52	1·19	.....	80·81	.....
11·76	9·97	62·54	74·08	4·61	7·11	67·15	82·19	0·34	.....	67·49	.....
10·07	6·40	57·80	58·09	3·47	3·71	61·27	67·80	0·61	.....	61·88	.....

Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for each

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Names of Divisions and Districts.	Names of Stations.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	Registered Rainfall in Inches at: Fall to end of April (4 months).		Fall to end of June (6 months).		Fall to end of August (8 months).	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1880.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1880.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1880.
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division—*continued*.		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	19—32	7·94	13·20	38·84	52·68	95·0	108·03
Julpigoree	Julpigoree	10—11	6·19	13·58	46·69	62·59	93·99	121·61
	Buxa	9—10	11·94	21·07	81·21	83·03	174·90	185·04
	Boda	10—11	4·30	3·83	35·63	53·63	71·22	96·37
	Titalya	9—10	5·17	8·32	38·92	66·31	84·95	112·29
Cooch Behar Tributary States ...	Cooch Behar ...	8—9	7·62	11·76	59·74	62·07	104·90	114·06
Dacca Division.								
Dacca	Dacca	29—31	9·28	23·22	31·16	58·32	56·63	88·81
	Moonshigunge ...	7 - 8	9·18	19·36	32·72	54·74	65·69	87·56
	Manickgunge ...	7—8	6·50	12·56	23·35	35·07	43·17	57·69
Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore ...	13	8.37	15·44	29·87	39·17	56·83	60·15
	Goalundo	8—9	6·70	17·13	24·63	38·54	50·44	61·26
	Madarpore ...	9—10	8·73	4·65	30·99	20·92	57·49	43·31
Backergunge ...	Burrisal	14—15	7·31	6·64	30·00	33·89	60·84	66·66
	Ferozepore	9—10	5·44	6·54	26·76	45·42	57·55	76·20
	Patuakhally ...	7—8	6·53	5·41	35·89	36·51	70·95	66·17
Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	18—20	9·60	10·92	42·82	41·50	76·42	76·92
	Jamalpore	9—10	5·70	11·54	30·92	43·94	60·83	73·66
	Attia	9—10	6·62	10·70	28·85	32·56	53·19	52·33
	Kishoregunge ...	9—10	9·03	12·38	30·19	45·00	66·65	77·88
Tipperah ...	Comillah	22—23	15·28	11·73	43·29	51·43	78·07	80·49
	Brahmanbariah ...	9—10	10·70	21·70	34·98	55·08	61·09	76·36
Chittagong Division.								
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	21—25	8·14	3·02	38·18	46·14	81·62	94·04
	Cox's Bazar	9—10	5·10	4·22	48·55	54·37	115·22	107·43
Noakhaly	Noakhally	21—23	7·24	5·93	39·15	53·85	81·65	99·24
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamatty Hill ...	11	7·37	5·85	35·32	40·09	74·33	71·75
Hill Tipperah ...	Agartola	7—8	10·48	16·41	33·85	49·07	61·36	72·90
Patna Division.								
Patna	Patna	24—26	1·87	2·48	9·82	11·75	28·63	53·19
	Behar	9—10	1·77	2·91	9·75	7·31	32·85	35·78
	Barh	9—10	1·61	1·89	5·79	6·08	29·85	41·56
	Pinapore	9—10	1·47	2·47	8·91	11·94	29·24	53·19
Gya	Gya	18—20	2·11	2·22	9·32	7·67	29·40	38·25
	Nowada	9—10	1·75	2·57	9·95	7.55	33·16	28·40
	Aurungabad ...	8—10	1·63	1·65	8·53	8·28	32·95	30·83
	Jehanabad	7	1·77	2·11	7·79	6·05	31·21	40·46
Shahabad	Arrah	21—24	2·76	2·66	10·99	7·60	33·28	42·52
	Sasseram	9—10	1·45	1·93	8·50	3·97	33·64	31·25
	Buxar	11—12	1·87	1·85	7·85	4·17	23·85	33·64
	Bhuboosh	9—10	2·33	1·70	9·72	4·11	35·29	21·06
Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore ...	21—24	2·78	3·73	11·05	9·21	31·45	45·79
	Hazipore	8—9	1·83	2·86	9·25	8·53	30·68	48·03
	Sitamurhi	9	3·13	3·11	14·74	8·70	34·81	30·90
Durbhunga	Durbhunga	9	1.95	2·53	11·07	12·57	34·85	41·76
	Madhubunni ...	8—9	3·35	2·70	15·41	12·74	33·72	34·47
	Tajpore	9	1·97	2·64	10·70	6·55	31·70	42·42

Sub-division in Bengal during 1880—continued.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

ALL THE STATIONS NAMED IN COLUMN 2

Fall in September (1 month).		Fall to end of September (9 months).		Fall in October (1 month).		Fall to end of October (10 months).		Fall after October and to end of December (2 months).		Total fall of the year.	
Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1880.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1880.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1880.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1880.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1880.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1880.
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
17·63	9·80	113·53	117·83	6·24	10·15	119·77	127·98	0·40	.....	120·17	.....
24·83	6·08	120·32	127·69	4·85	8·99	125·17	136·68	0·04	.....	125·21	.....
32·93	18·93	207·73	205·96	9·35	18·55	217·08	222·51	0·86	.....	217·94	.....
19·81	9·90	96·73	106·27	5·68	4·67	96·41	110·94	0·11	.....	96·52	.....
21·22	9·11	106·17	121·40	4·50	8·31	110·67	129·71	0·05	.....	110·72	.....
22·28	7·10	127·18	122·06	4·36	7·14	131·54	129·20	0·05	.....	131·59	.....
10·34	15·03	66·97	101·84	5·38	10·45	72·35	112·29	0·94	.....	73·29	.....
11·93	24·65	77·52	112·31	4·28	14·24	81·80	126·45	1·28	.....	83·08	.....
8·65	11·05	56·82	68·74	3·55	8·48	60·37	77·22	0·56	.....	60·93	.....
9·94	10·52	66·77*	76·66	4·32	4·34	71·09	81·00	0·68	.....	71·77	.....
9·05	13·39	53·49	74·59	4·25	12·13	63·74	86·72	0·56	.....	64·30	.....
8·01	6·71	66·10	59·02	4·46	5·16	70·86	55·18	0·59	.....	71·45	.....
10·68	17·29	71·52	77·95	4·31	5·47	75·83	83·42	1·00	.....	76·83	.....
10·03	18·86	67·56	93·06	5·48	4·80	73·04	97·86	1·16	.....	74·20	.....
12·06	21·54	85·05	87·71	6·17	4·13	95·20	91·84	2·03	.....	97·23	.....
14·65	16·04	91·67	92·97	5·26	8·16	96·33	101·12	1·03	.....	97·36	.....
14·71	16·86	75·54	92·52	4·37	9·19	79·91	101·71	0·61	.....	80·52	.....
11·91	6·31	65·10	62·84	4·46	6·20	69·56	70·04	0·25	.....	69·81	.....
15·74	7·54	82·39	85·42	5·89	6·18	88·28	91·60	0·82	.....	89·10	.....
11·02	14·23	88·09	94·72	5·61	4·57	93·70	99·29	1·67	.....	95·37	.....
10·88	10·66	71·97	87·02	4·89	6·00	76·86	93·02	0·78	.....	77·64	.....
15·78	17·14	95·40	112·08	6·08	4·33	101·48	116·41	1·88	.....	103·36	.....
15·13	13·15	131·35	120·53	9·04	3·93	140·39	124·51	1·82	.....	142·21	.....
16·40	21·14	98·08	120·38	7·88	5·06	105·93	125·44	1·80	.....	107·73	.....
13·48	17·13	87·81	88·83	8·24	8·50	96·05	97·38	1·52	.....	97·57	.....
9·68	13·74	71·04	86·73	4·80	7·81	75·84	94·45	1·48	.....	77·32	.....
8·52	2·45	37·15	55·64	2·77	3·63	39·92	59·27	0·34	.....	40·26	.....
6·60	2·99	39·54	42·77	3·16	5·07	42·70	47·84	0·31	.....	43·01	.....
8·77	1·43	38·60	45·79	3·39	2·43	41·99	48·22	0·28	.....	42·27	.....
7·66	2·03	36·90	5[illegible]·21	2·91	3·27	39·81	38·48	0·22	.....	40·03	.....
6·88	5·65	36·32	45·90	2·37	1·96	38·69	45·86	0·32	.....	39·01	.....
7·48	8·15	40·64	50·50	2·27	1·56	42·91	32·11	0·35	.....	43·26	.....
6·72	0·79	39·67	34·62	2·62	1·78	42·29	36·40	0·37	.....	42·66	.....
5·91	2·90	36·22	41·37	2·42	4·29	38·64	47·66	0·37	.....	39·01	.....
9·31	2·84	42·50	45·35	2·64	4·68	45·23	49·98	0·26	.....	45·49	.....
7·09	4·05	40·75	35·30	3·43	4·66	44·18	39·96	0·19	.....	44·37	.....
8·12	1·74	36·97	35·38	3·01	5·06	39·98	40·44	0·25	.....	40·23	.....
8·18	2·12	43·47	23·18	2·76	.....*	46·23	.....*	0·85	.....	47·08	.....
8·70	1·84	40·35	47·83	3·03	0·84	43·17	48·47	0·13	.....	43·30	.....
8·69	1·72	39·37	50·75	4·11	4·08	43·48	55·78	0·29	.....	43·63	.....
9·00	1·26	45·81	32·00	2·78	0·81	46·59	32·87	0·11	.....	46·70	.....
9·84	3·90	44·69	48·56	2·90	1·05	47·59	47·31	0·16	.....	47·75	.....
11·10	2·37	44·82	36·84	2·46	5·23	47·28	42·07	0·06	.....	47·34	.....
8·84	1·59	40·54	44·01	2·34	4·36	42·97	48·37	0·09	.....	43·06	.....

* Not received.

Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for each

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			REGISTERED RAINFALL IN INCHES AT					
			Fall to end of April (4 months).		Fall to end of June (6 months).		Fall to end of August (8 months).	
NAMES OF DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.	Names of Stations.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1880.	Average of years, as per column 3.	Fall in 1880.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1880.
PATNA DIVISION—*continued.*		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Sarun	Chupra	24—27	2·11	2·69	9·44	12·88	28·20	47·52
	Sewan	9—10	2·04	2·20	11·51	8·73	35·00	45·36
Chumparun ...	Motihari	20—22	2·04	3·12	12·59	8·91	36·10	33·80
	Bettiah	8—9	2·73	3·46	14·33	14·28	37·96	60·24
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.								
Monghyr	Monghyr	25—28	2·05	3·19	10·81	8·53	33·24	37·68
	Begooserai	9—10	1·90	1·73	6·49	9·52	29·24	38·96
	Jamooe	8—10	2·70	3·11	11·00	11·14	34·11	31·43
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	25—26	2·53	5·41	13·39	12·27	35·80	29·10
	Soopool	8—9	1·87	2·85	11·97	23·93	37·61	55·79
	Muddehpoora ...	9—10	2·58	5·15	12·02	18·49	37·49	40·76
	Banka	9—10	2·46	2·50	13·24	11·71	36·31	35·33
	Sonbarsa	7	2·08	2·75	11·25	14·18	36·68	43·26
Purneah	Purneah	9—10	2·91	2·70	16·73	24·99	47·41	53·03
	Kishengunge ...	8—9	2·75	4·56	21·54	48·96	54·76	82·42
	Arrareah	7—9	3·25	3·08	18·76	29·85	46·43	68·30
Maldah	Maldah	22—24	4·00	5·94	17·16	22·65	38·22	47·00
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka ..	9	3·25	5·07	15·68	24·15	41·80	49·06
	Deoghur	10—11	2·90	3·48	13·04	18·68	37·08	38·80
	Rajmehal	8—10	2·43	2·76	17·81	16·94	42·60	37·37
	Godda	7—8	1·78	3·29	12·27	11·05	35·83	39·02
ORISSA.								
Orissa Division.								
Cuttack	Cuttack	19—22	3·39	3·44	15·79	18·13	38·87	50·24
	Jajpore	8—9	4·06	6·19	17·48	29·06	40·56	57·63
	Kendrapara... ...	9	3·29	2·80	15·77	25·40	36·61	74·90
	Jagatsingpore ...	8—9	2·66	0·50	12·44	5·43	32·31	26·09
	False Point	13	5·77	2·82	18·43	20·46	46·54	57·09
Pooree	Pooree	22—25	3·17	0·43	12·85	27·86	35·44	59·41
	Khoordah	9—10	2·89	2·04	16·22	15·02	42·00	45·68
Balasore	Balasore	20—21	7·03	5·91	21·15	25·63	44·58	50·98
	Bhuddruck	9—10	4·23	2·33	15·01	25·43	38·[illegible]	42·24
	Jellasore	6—7	4·91	1·59	14·48	18·04	44·00	40·09
	Sora	6—7	4·34	4·14	14·10	20·52	39·40	37·27
	Chandbally	6—7	3·62	4·94	13·46	18·77	37·37	46·65
CHOTA NAGPORE.								
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.								
South-West Frontier Agency.								
Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh... ...	18—20	2·33	1·72	11·72	15·69	37·08	40·58
	Pachumba	9—10	2·86	2·10	12·84	23·37	38·46	46·45
Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	22—24	4·15	3·42	13·12	13·16	55·99	38·47
	Palamow	9—10	2·22	1·09	10·08	6·93	35·63	20·41
Singbhoom	Chaybassa	10—11	4·42	3·19	15·83	22·55	42·37	52·26
Manbhoom	Purulieah	15—17	2·22	6·60	14·00	25·06	36·64	47·45
	Gobindpore	8—9	3·25	4·47	13·63	21·59	42·08	49·79

Sub-division in Bengal during 1880—concluded.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

ALL THE STATIONS NAMED IN COLUMN 2.

Fall in September (1 month.)		Fall to end of September (9 months).		Fall in October (1 month.)		Fall to end of October (10 months).		Fall after October and to end of December (2 months).		Total fall of the year.	
Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1880.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1880.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1880.	Average of years as per column 3	Fall in 1880.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1880.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1880.
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
7·07	1·14	36·17	48·96	2·56	.....*	33·73	.....*	0·11	.....	38·34	.....
7·51	3·37	40·60	49·23	3·81	.....*	44·41	.....*	0·13	.....	44·54	.....
8·15	0·92	44·25	34·72	3·63	0·47	47·88	35·19	0·21	.....	48·09	.....
10·10	1·42	48·06	61·66	2·67	1·15	50·73	62·81	0·15	.....	50·88	.....
8·35	4·51	41·59	42·19	3·87	3·49	45·46	45·68	0·77	.....	45·83	.....
6·69	3·21	35·93	42·17	3·14	2·37	39·07	44·54	0·40	.....	39·47	.....
8·43	4·07	42·54	39·40	2·27	1·47	44·81	40·87	0·10	.....	44·91	.....
7·73	3·78	44·53	32·88	4·29	3·31	47·82	36·19	0·32	.....	48·14	.....
11·72	3·67	49·33	59·46	2·37	2·24	51·70	61·70	0·10	.....	51·80	.....
12·33	3·70	50·82	55·46	4·55	4·20	54·37	57·66	0·12	.....	54·49	.....
9·21	3·47	48·52	38·80	3·11	7·62	48·63	46·42	0·26	.....	48·89	.....
11·34	3·49	48·00	46·75	3·22	7·76	51·22	54·51	0·33	.....	51·57	.....
17·66	4·67	65·07	57·70	3·56	4·28	68·63	61·98	0·15	.....	68·78	.....
14·38	6·73	69·14	89·15	2·51	6·61	71·65	95·76	0·18	.....	71·83	.....
15·18	3·55	61·61	71·85	2·77	2·68	64·38	74·53	0·11	.....	64·49	.....
11·27	7·39	49·49	54·39	4·22	5·14	53·71	59·53	0·62	.....	54·33	.....
10·73	8·41	54·53	57·47	3·73	9·06	58·26	67·13	0·45	.....	58·71	.....
9·54	5·02	47·22	43·82	4·76	12·22	51·98	56·04	0·33	.....	52·31	.....
12·97	6·75	55·57	44·06	2·50	6·12	58·07	50·18	0·40	.....	58·47	.....
9·96	6·95	45·79	45·97	2·65	4·39	48·44	50·36	0·20	.....	48·64	.....
9·34	10·29	48·21	60·53	6·17	5·17	54·38	65·70	1·51	.....	55·89	.....
9·85	7·91	50·31	65·59	6·77	1·30	57·18	66·89	1·68	.....	58·86	.....
9·42	12·20	46·03	87·10	6·17	9·00	52·20	96·10	1·47	.....	53·67	.....
7·22	9·80	39·53	35·89	6·87	12·55	46·40	48·44	2·13	.....	48·53	.....
11·96	7·06	58·50	64·75	12·20	14·39	70·70	79·14	3·33	.....	74·03	.....
9·81	15·14	44·25	74·55	8·35	10·63	52·60	85·18	2·58	.....	55·18	.....
10·23	9·76	52·23	55·44	7·47	13·33	59·70	68·77	1·91	.....	61·61	.....
12·48	11·63	57·06	62·61	7·32	5·38	64·38	67·99	1·27	.....	65·65	.....
9·07	11·74	47·91	53·98	4·17	8·78	52·08	62·76	1·34	.....	53·42	.....
10·15	13·45	54·15	53·54	5·67	5·65	59·82	59·19	0·67	.....	60·49	.....
10·96	12·70	50·36	49·97	5·81	6·55	56·17	56·52	0·94	.....	57·11	.....
10·00	13·35	48·36	60·00	6·64	6·84	55·00	66·84	2·07	.....	57·07	.....
7·50	7·46	44·56	48·64	5·29	4·53	47·85	42·57	0·48	.....	48·33	.....
8·29	7·19	46·75	53·64	3·35	6·77	50·10	60·41	0·44	.....	50·54	.....
8·05	8·05	44·04	46·52	3·18	6·44	47·22	52·96	0·33	.....	47·55	.....
5·27	0·42	43·90	26·83	2·18	3·40	46·08	30·23	0·49	.....	46·57	.....
8·65	12·85	51·02	64·61	3·53	2·54	54·55	67·15	0·46	.....	55·01	.....
7·40	11·18	44·04	58·63	4·05	2·65	48·09	61·28	0·31	.....	48·40	.....
7·72	6·53	49·80	56·32	5·24	3·75	55·04	60·07	0·35	.....	55·39	.....

* Not received.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

Measures for promoting agricultural improvement.

WITH the view of promoting agricultural improvement in Bengal, and encouraging the study of scientific agriculture, two annual special scholarships of £200 a year have been created, to be held by science graduates of the Calcutta University at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester. Only natives of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa will be eligible to these scholarships. The first two scholarships will be tenable for two and a half years, from the commencement of the January term in 1881. Two native gentlemen—one a Hindu and the other a Mahomedan graduate of the Calcutta University—have since the close of the year been selected for these scholarships. An allowance of Rs. 1,000 each has been sanctioned for their expenses in proceeding to England, and a similar allowance will be granted for their return journey.

Botanical Garden, Howrah.

The work of remodelling the garden made considerable progress during the year. Additions were made to the ornamental water; land was levelled and raised; avenues were opened out and connected with the main roads; and swampy ground was reclaimed and prepared for planting. The avenue of *Albizzia Paludosa*, which was laid out some years ago, promises to become one of the principal ornaments of the garden. The laying out of the garden will, it is hoped, be completed in two years more. It will then be possible to devote more minute attention to neatness and general maintenance.

Altogether 46 wardian cases of plants were received from different parts of the world, and 59 were despatched, against 21 and 24 respectively in the previous year. Dr. King justly points to this increase as evidence of the growing usefulness of the garden in the distribution of exotics. The number of plants sent out in open boxes and pots was 19,447, and of plants so received 6,055 in 1878-79. In the interchange of seeds there was a large increase, 6,457 packets having been distributed against 3,972 in the previous year, and 2,448 received against 1,307. There were also considerable additions to the herbarium. Among the chief donors of plants and seeds were Mr. Bull of Chelsea, M. LeBœuf of Argenteuil, Messrs. Haage and Smidt of Erfurt, and Mr. Van Houtte of Ghent. Those who made the most valuable contributions to the herbarium were Mr. Brandis, Inspector-General of Forests; Mr. Sykes Gamble, Conservator of Forests; Mr. Duthie, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Saharunpore; Mr. Fisher of the Assam Forest Department; Mr. Ford of the Hong-Kong

Botanical Garden; Major Collett, M. Godefroy LeBœuf, Archdeacon Hose, and Mr. H. O. Forbes. Dr. King himself was able to add his own collection made during his visit to the Straits and Java.

The garden sustained a serious loss during the year by the death of Mr. Biermann, an officer of much experience and worth, and by that of Mr. Scott, who had been connected with the garden for seventeen years, and had held charge of the herbarium for a considerable period.

Botanical Garden, Darjeeling.

The progress of the *Lloyd Botanical Garden* in Darjeeling during the year was satisfactory; several thousands of seedlings were raised, and considerable quantities of plants and seeds were received and distributed.

Rhea.

Experience appears to have shown that *Rhea* cannot be produced in Lower Bengal as cheaply or as plentifully as was supposed. The plant makes little progress in the cold season, and the stems produced at that period of the year are short and woody. To secure even a moderate yield of well-sized stems, deep-hoeing, manuring, and irrigation are necessary, and it is only on good land, and at a considerable outlay, that three cuttings in the year can be looked for. At present the practical importance of this enquiry depends in a great measure upon the result of the attempts to produce an efficient machine for cleaning the fibre.

Paper Fibres.

The results of the trial in England of certain coarse grasses of Orissa to test their suitability for paper-making are not discouraging. It seems that the two varieties known as *Ranikharia* and *Tiansi* are little inferior to *Esparto* grass, which is so largely exported from Spain for this purpose. The *Sara* grass also appears to be of good quality. Dr. King's correspondent states, regarding *Ranikharia* and *Tiansi*, that "if they can be had in large quantities and at the price of *Esparto*, they might be worth trying on a large scale." Larger quantities will be sent to England for further trial at the close of the present rainy season, and the result is awaited.

Economic trees.

Among the economic plants of which trials have been made in the garden, the *Carob*, the *Eucalypti*, the *Para* rubber, and the fodder-tree (*Symphytum Pregerinum*) must now be pronounced failures, and no advantage is seen in further attempts to induce them to grow in an uncongenial soil and climate. The *Ceara* rubber, on the other hand, promises very well. It is extremely hardy and is readily propagated. Dr. King, the Superintendent of the Botanical Garden, Howrah, anticipates that indigo and tea-planters in the plains will find it to their advantage to cultivate this valuable and hardy tree. He has made a *Ceara* plantation in expectation of large demands for young plants and seeds. Regarding the Guango or Rain-tree (*Pithecolobium Saman*), Dr. King writes:—"This wonderful tree grows faster than any hitherto introduced into Bengal, with the single exception of the *Casuarina*. It gives a beautiful shade and yields a pod with a sweet pulp, which is greedily eaten by cattle. For avenues, cantonment squares, and situations where dense shade is wanted, no tree is more suitable than this." The attention of the district road authorities has been drawn to the

advantage of planting fruit-bearing trees along the sides of the roads, and thus increasing the resources of the district, while promoting the comfort of travellers. The Rain-tree appears to be well adapted for this purpose, and also for the formation of fuel reserves near stations.

Forests.

Area of reserved forest.

THE expectation expressed in last year's report, that 1,816 square miles would probably be added to the reserved forest area during 1879-80, has not been fulfilled, it having been found impossible to complete the arrangements for notifying the further reserves to be taken up in Singbhoom, Chittagong, and other divisions. A report on the Saranda forests in Singbhoom has, however, been submitted by the Assistant Conservator who was specially deputed to examine them, and as soon as the Conservator has made his inspection, demarcation will be commenced. These forests are chiefly sâl, and though much injured by fires and indiscriminate tapping for resin, they appear likely, under good management, to form a valuable addition to the timber tracts of Bengal. The Conservator has inspected most of the forests in the Julpigoree and Buxa divisions which remain to be taken up, and the proceedings necessary before final notifications can issue are in progress in respect of the other tracts referred to above. The exact state of affairs in each division will be noticed below. The Rhotas, Rehul, and Bans-i-koh forests in Shahabad, have been finally excluded from the reserved area. The following table shows the present reserved area and the expected accessions to it:—

Division.	Area in square miles.					
	At the beginning of 1879-80.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Total.	Expected increase.	Total.
Darjeeling	37	1	4½	33½	5	38½
Teesta	66	.....	.....	66	190	256
Kurseong	99	.....	.....	99	13	112
Julpigoree	148	13½	.....	166½	5	171½
Buxa	250	.....	.....	250	4	254
Palamow	216	.....	37	179	.....	179
Hazaribagh	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	31
Singbhoom	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	400
Sunderbuns	1,581	.....	.....	1,581	.....	1,581
Chittagong	570	.....	.....	570	1,150	1,720
Total ...	2,967	19½	41½	2,945	1,798	4,743

Demarcation.

It was shown in last year's report that most of the area finally reserved had been demarcated, and fair progress made in the demarcation of tracts as to which preliminary notifications had issued. The only work, in fact, now remaining to be done is in tracts regarding the boundaries of which some question has still to be decided, or the limits of which are liable to modification by the proceedings of forest settlement officers. The boundary records are apparently making satisfactory progress.

Subordinate establishments.

The monthly maximum allowance for subordinate forest and office establishment was fixed at Rs. 5,000 for 1879-80, but has for 1880-81 been raised to Rs. 5,581, to provide for the increased area taken up in Chittagong. The superior staff consisted, on the 1st April 1880, of 13 officers. Since that date the orders of the Government of India have been received, fixing the strength of the superior forest staff for Bengal and Assam together thus:—

Conservators	2
Deputy Conservators	5
Assistant ditto	8
Sub-Assistant ditto	4
Total ...	19

Of these, six are now employed in Assam. The staff allowed for Bengal, with its increasing forest area, will, it is feared, even when all the officers are present, prove very inadequate; and the grant of leave will, unless special assistance is given from the staff of other provinces, be almost impossible.

Prosecutions for breach of forest rules.

There has been a further decrease in the number of prosecutions for breach of forest rules, there being only 67 cases involving 158 persons, against 74 cases with 247 defendants in 1878-79. In 56 cases convictions were obtained, as against 38 only in the previous year—a greatly improved result. In nine of the cases the charge was that of injuring the forests by fire; in 31, of unauthorized felling or appropriation of forest produce; and in nine, of grazing without permission in prohibited tracts.

Plantations.

An area of 139½ acres was added to the plantations during the year, bringing the total area up to 953½ acres. The system of planting in lines has now been definitely adopted as the best and most economical.

Experiments in growing various trees and plants of economic value were continued at the Botanical Gardens, Howrah, under the supervision of the Forest Department. The experience of the year confirms the conclusions previously arrived at by Dr. King as to the

hopelessness of attempting to grow the Carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*) and the Para rubber (*Hevea Brasiliensis*) in the climate of Lower Bengal. The Baobab plantation in the Botanic Gardens continues to grow slowly. But all the eight species of Eucalyptus are now reported to have failed, and Dr. King considers it mere waste of time to try to grow any of these trees in the Gangetic delta. On the other hand, the Ceara rubber-tree (*Manihot Glaziovii*), when freely exposed to sun and rain, has turned out to be a hardy plant, easily grown, and readily propagated. If its rubber proves good, Dr. King anticipates that tea-planters, with gardens on the plains, and indigo-planters, will soon take it up and find it profitable. He is preparing to meet a large demand for young plants and seeds. The *Prosopis pubescens*, a plant whose pods yield a tanning material, is growing well, but has not yet flowered. The tree which yields the Divi-Divi tan (*Cæsalpinia coriaria*) is found to yield pods freely in the garden, and seeds are now given *gratis* to all applicants. The Guango or rain-tree (*Pithecolobium saman*) is said to grow faster than any hitherto introduced in Bengal. It gives a fine shade and yields a pod much relished by cattle. Dr. King gets supplies of seed for distribution from Jamaica. The Forest Department intends planting it in the Terai and elsewhere, and it is evidently a tree deserving the attention of all landowners and planters. The wattle trees (*Acacia Melanoxylon*, *Decurrens*, and *Dealbata*) tried by the department in the Darjeeling division have grown well below 7,000 feet, but bear transplanting badly

Fires.

The year was a favourable one generally in regard to jungle fires. Of 447,836 acres attempted to be protected, success was secured over 423,105 at a total cost of Rs. 18,284 (up to 30th June 1880). The only serious fires were in Palamow, and even there a large area was saved by the protective measures lately introduced, while the persons who caused the fires were punished. The great fires of 1879 in Sikhim and Darjeeling are said to have resulted in immense destruction of canes and bamboos, rendering those articles extremely scarce in the hills, besides damaging seriously the forests of rhododendron and oak. The closing of the Kurseong forests to hunting, shooting, and fishing during the dangerous season (February to June), which was done last year, has reduced the risks from fire, and the measure will be extended next year to Julpigoree.

Yield and working.

The number of trees felled during the year was 3,295, as against 6,481 in the previous year; but 100,017 cubic feet of timber were brought to depôt, against 78,082. Besides this, in Darjeeling and Julpigoree, 1,52,101 maunds of firewood and charcoal were supplied. The average cost to the department of the timber brought to depôt during the last six years has been Rs. 86 per 100 cubic feet, and the average rate of sales Rs. 143 per 100 cubic feet. The gross sales from depôts during 1879-80 amounted to Rs. 1,36,464, against Rs. 1,66,649 in the previous year. The slackness in the demand for timber for public works accounts for the difference.

The following table exhibits the financial working of the department for the past nine years:—

YEARS.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Area of reserved forests.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Sq. miles.
1871-72	87,360	67,506	19,754	100
1872-73	1,16,690	62,554	54,136	106
1873-74	1,23,733	81,068	42,664	120
1874-75	1,85,914	98,654	87,260	1,467
1875-76	1,98,274	1,39,086	59,188	2,585
1876-77	2,22,401	2,11,689	10,712	3,390
1877-78	4,32,363	2,61,112	1,71,251	3,434
1878-79	4,16,027	3,38,675	77,352	2,907
1879-80	4,49,524	2,75,748	1,73,776	2,945
Total ...	22,32,185	15,36,092	6,96,093	.....
Average of nine years .	2,48,020	1,70,677	77,343	.....

The surplus of 1878-79 was reduced by the exceptional payment of Rs. 63,492 for lands in Kurseong during that year. The favourable results of the past year were mainly due to the successful working of the forests in the Sunderbuns, and to a good season in the Chittagong Hills; the former contributing a surplus of Rs. 1,49,604, and the latter of Rs. 50,831. The Chittagong open forests, from which this surplus accrued, were, however, it should be noted, in charge of the Deputy Commissioner of the district, and not of the Forest Department. Taking deficit and surplus divisions together, the reserved forests gave a net surplus of Rs. 1,20,170, protected forests of Rs. 2,775, and unreserved forests (Chittagong) of Rs. 50,831. The value of the stock in hand at the close of the year was Rs. 61,931 more than that in store at the close of 1878-79.

Working of each division.

The following are the chief points which call for notice in the detailed reports of the different forest divisions:—

Darjeeling.—The present area of the division is 21,351 acres, divided into three ranges and fourteen protective beats, which in this instance are co-extensive with the working blocks. The Rangbul Range, (five blocks) embraces 5,687 acres, and is not likely to be increased. Its boundaries are all but completely demarcated. The Tukdah Range (five blocks) was shown last year at 10,467 acres, but 2,951 acres were found to belong properly to the Teesta forests and were excluded, bringing the Tukdah area to 7,516 acres. About 2,750 acres will, however, be transferred to this range from the Cinchona reserve, raising its eventual area to 10,266 acres. The Goompahar Range (four blocks) has been increased to 8,148 acres by adjustments of boundary, and will receive a further addition of 435 acres when the Pugraingbong reserve is notified. Government has also directed that an area of about 1,000 acres, held at present by the Municipality of Darjeeling, should be made over to the Forest Department for management with the Goompahar Range. The opening of a cart road through this range has been effected at the cost of provincial funds, and if a branch line can be made connecting it with the steam tramway now approaching Darjeeling the value of this forest should be greatly

enhanced. Reproductive measures have been steadily pushed on; and though many difficulties have been felt much useful experience has been gained, and good results obtained in both Rungbul and Tukdah. As regards the fuel operations in the neighbourhood of the station, it is satisfactory to learn that owing to greater economy in the utilization of branches, stumps, and roots the number of trees felled has been less in proportion than in former years. Suggestions made by Dr. Brandis, Inspector-General of Forests, on his visiting Darjeeling last year have led to improved and more systematic working in this as well as in other divisions. The receipts of the division gave a surplus revenue of annas 14-1 per acre, or Rs. 560 per square mile—a considerable advance upon the returns of the previous year. The gross receipts were Rs. 68,562, against Rs. 66,472 in 1878-79. The charges were Rs. 49,782, against Rs. 52,866.

Teesta.—The area of this division is 42,015 acres, divided into five ranges and 19 beats or protective charges. The arrangements for finally notifying eight new blocks are still incomplete, but it is hoped that before the close of 1880-81 the greater part may be finally reserved. Most of these blocks have been demarcated, and their southern boundary will probably be adopted as the district boundary of Darjeeling and Julpigoree. This is a difficult tract to protect from fire, and the year under review was no real test of the effectiveness of the arrangements made; but all possible precautions are being taken by fixing camping-grounds for travellers, clearing broad boundary lines, closing jungle-paths, and employing watchers to guard against destructive conflagrations. No fellings took place during the year, but Rs. 5,015 (against Rs. 3,086 in 1878-79) were realized from sale of timber in depôt and minor produce, against an expenditure of Rs. 16,988. An attempt made after six years' rest to resume the tapping of the rubber-trees in this division seems to have been a failure, owing to the fact that the trees had not even yet recovered the heavy tapping of former years.

Kurseong.—The actual area of this division (62,885 acres) has not increased during the year; but the proceedings for adding to the reserves the areas purchased in the Terai from Mr. Lloyd and others, and the Babookhola and Mamring Hill forests, are nearly completed, and will extend the area by 8,184 acres. The division has four ranges and 19 protective beats. Complete demarcation has been delayed by the operations of the survey now going on, and negotiations rendered necessary by the encroachments of tea gardens. Much useful work has been done in opening up paths through the formerly trackless forests between the Mahanadi and Teesta rivers. Reproduction of toon, sâl, sissu, saj, and lampatia has progressed at Bamunpokri. The India-rubber plantation has also been extended, and experiments in the growth of bamboo under irrigation have been undertaken at Sukna. Protective measures against fire have been extended to nearly the whole division, and the Conservator acknowledges the assistance given to the department by tea-planters in arranging for mutual fire-protection belts. On the other hand, the only serious occurrence of the year was caused by the manager of a Terai garden deliberately setting fire to the forest reserve. This case was prosecuted

to conviction. There was an increase in the work done by the department as regards taking out of timber, although most of the requirements of the Tramway Company were met from private sources. The receipts for the year were Rs. 40,047, against Rs. 35,244 in 1878-79. The charges were Rs. 30,354, of which Rs. 15,289 were spent on the formation, improvement, and protection of forests.

Julpigoree.—The area of this division was 106,530 acres at the close of the year. Proposals for adding the Malhati, Kyranti, and Goshai Hât forests—about 3,000 acres—are under consideration. The division has four ranges and 14 protective beats. The work of demarcation is complete. A good beginning has been made in the way of roads, which are much needed everywhere. Fire protection was attempted in all the blocks, and though some damage was done by fire in two of them the arrangements were fairly successful. The receipts of the year were Rs. 10,417, against Rs. 8,286 in 1878-79. The charges were Rs. 11,593. Next year a surplus is expected.

Buxa.—No change took place in the area of this division during the year (160,000 acres). The Salkuer and Butri forests have been recommended for reservation, which will add 2,500 acres. The division has three ranges and 11 protective beats. The northern boundary, marching with Bhutan, is being laid down by a special officer. A large nursery has been stocked with seedlings of various trees, which will be planted out in bands and serve to protect the forests from fire. Besides this about nine acres were planted up with sâl seedlings. Special measures of fire protection, suggested by the Inspector-General, were carried out, and will, it is hoped, prove useful even in less favourable years than the last. The absence of fire is said to cause the sun-grass to die out, which is of itself an important gain for the young sâl seedlings. The sales of timber were much below expectations, owing to a falling off in the demand for sleepers, but the receipts were still Rs. 64,351, against Rs. 95,714 in 1878-79. The charges were Rs. 56,088, of which Rs. 14,678 were spent on fire protection.

Palamow.—The area of reserves in Lohardugga amounts to 114,560 acres. The Shahabad forests, formerly grouped under this division, were, as already noticed, excluded during the year, the title of Government to the lands having been shown to be doubtful. There are in Palamow four ranges and 20 protective beats. The villages have now been all removed from the reserves, and the boundaries are demarcated. A beginning was made in the way of fire protection, and lines 40 feet broad cut round the forests. Since the 31st March, however, three fires have occurred, burning 20,480 acres. The offenders have been prosecuted and punished. The receipts of the year were Rs. 1,097, against Rs. 757 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 11,978.

Hazaribagh.—The Koderma forest in this district has only been notified since the close of the year. The officer in charge has been engaged in demarcating and reporting on the Saranda forests in Singbhoom, referred to in the opening paragraph of this chapter.

Sunderbuns.—The area of the reserves was unaltered during the year, amounting to 1,011,840 acres, of which 244,480 are in the

24-Pergunnahs and the rest in Jessore. The area is divided into three ranges, and has eleven toll-stations. No reproductive or fire protective measures were required here. The experimental plantations of Baobab at Khulna and Ghooskhalli are said to have failed. The receipts of the division were Rs. 1,87,324, against Rs. 1,72,546 in 1878-79. The charges were Rs. 37,720, against Rs. 53,075. The net revenue was Rs. 94-10 per square mile, as against Rs. 75-8 in the previous year.

Chittagong.—The area reserved in this division remains the same as last year—364,800 acres. The proposed extensions have not been taken up pending the conclusion of proceedings before the Forest Settlement Officer. Reproduction has been extended at Sitapahar. Mahogany plants received from Dr. King have been put out, and are doing well. Experiments with the Ceara rubber and *Pithecolobium saman* are being made. Fire protection is only found necessary round the planted area at Sitapahar. The receipts of the year were only Rs. 2,204, and the expenditure Rs. 19,411; but there is no doubt that eventually these reserves, which are full of fine timber, will bring in a large revenue.

Unreserved forests.—These consist of a small tract in Julpigoree, which will eventually be brought into the reserves, and of 5,100 square miles of open forests in Chittagong, which were during the year under the management of the Deputy Commissioner, but are, from the 1st April 1880, to be taken charge of by the Assistant Conservator, subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner. The revenue from these Chittagong forests last year was Rs. 58,246, and the expenditure Rs. 7,415.

Protected forests.—The only forests of this class are in the Sunderbuns, where they cover an area of 1,199,940 acres in the 24-Pergunnahs and 32,000 acres in Jessore. The receipts of the year were Rs. 12,124, and the charges Rs. 6,744. The receipts represent only eight months' collections, as operations were only commenced after the year began. The revenue from this tract ought to improve rapidly.

Manufactures and Mines.

Indigo.

THE corresponding chapter in last year's Administration Report showed the yield of the indigo crop for each year from 1874-75 to 1877-78, and the estimated outturn of 1878-79, as follows :—

	Mds.
1874-75	1,27,802
1875-76	1,02,860
1876-77	1,55,149
1877-78	1,13,201
1878-79 (estimated yield)	74,000

The following statement, prepared from Messrs. W. Moran & Co.'s Trade Circular, gives the actual yield of the indigo crop of 1878-79 compared with the estimate of that year, and the probable outturn of 1879-80 :—

	Estimated yield, 1878-79.		Actual yield, 1878-79.		Estimated yield, 1879-80.	
	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Jessore	2,250		2,065		3,650	
Nuddea	2,600		2,540		3,100	
Midnapore ...	1,200		1,438		1,050	
Burdwan	580		357		450	
Maldah	150		133		450	
Moorshedabad ...	2,600		2,550		4,200	
Rajshahye and Pubna	870		890		1,200	
Bhagulpore ...	1,350		1,333		2,800	
Purneah	2,200		2,312		3,600	
Rungpore and Patna ...	1,000		917		1,500	
		14,800		14,535		22,000
Monghyr	2,200		1,940		3,900	
Tirhoot	14,300		14,280		28,050	
Chumparun ...	7,700		7,544		18,950	
Chuprah	5,000		4,623		13,100	
		29,200		28,387		64,000
Carried over ...		44,000		42,922		86,000

Brought forward ...		44,000		42,922		86,000
Benares—						
European	5,500		5,406		6,300	
Native	4,000		3,290		4,200	
		9,500		8,696		10,500
Doab—						
European	3,500		2,725		4,500	
Native	17,000		18,785		27,000	
		20,500		21,510		31,500
Total ...		74,000		73,128		1,28,000

The outturn of 1878-79 was the smallest known for 21 years The production in the Doab was poor, but the quality of the native make was vastly superior to that of previous years, and it is plain that the native manufacturers are beginning to understand that they must aim at good quality rather than large quantity. The quality of the Bengal and Behar indigo was also good, the reason assigned being that the heavy rains gave an abundant supply of good, clean water—a most important element in the manufacture of superior indigo.

The following statement shows the exports of indigo to foreign countries during the year 1879-80 as compared with the previous year:—

	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
To United Kingdom	35,639	1,11,55,830	20,897	80,96,867
" Austria—Trieste	7,125	22,14,852	4,911	20,53,881
" France	14,045	47,56,563	7,770	32,66,028
" Italy	837	3,04,879	358	1,40,410
" Egypt	203	59,230	170	63,890
" United States	10,773	29,78,472	12,194	45,84,731
" Persia	1,163	3,07,567	471	1,92,665
" Turkey in Asia	5,007	12,95,462	1,049	3,77,631
" Other countries	55	15,909	108	38,416
Total ...	74,747	2,30,88,814	47,928	1,88,03,499
Quantities in Indian maunds, and average value per Indian maund.	1,01,739 Indian maunds.	@ 227 per Indian maund.	65,235 Indian maunds.	@ 288 per Indian maund.

In consequence of the large demand in Russia and America the prices of fine, good indigo in some instances reached Rs. 355 per maund—a level quite unprecedented in the annals of indigo. These extraordinarily high prices did not continue throughout the season; but the rates did not go lower than Rs. 50 a maund. The lowest prices obtained for the bulk of the crop, which consists of what is known as "good middling," were from Rs. 80 to Rs. 85 per maund.

Tea.

Tea is grown in the districts at Darjeeling, Julpigoree, Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Dacca, Lohardugga, and Hazaribagh. The following statement

illustrates the state of tea cultivation in Bengal during the calendar year 1879 :—

Division.	District.	Number of plantations.	Approximate average elevation.	Area in Acres. Under mature plants.	Under immature plants.	Total area under tea.	Taken up for planting, but not yet planted	Approximate yield in lb. Black.	Green.	Total.	Average yield in lb per acre of mature plants.
			Ft.								
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	Darjeeling* ..	152	300 to 6,500	21,117	7,073	28,190	9,137	5,126,460		5,126,460	242
	Julpigoree ..	37	400 to 1,000	1,813	3,356	5,169	5,910	411,580		411,580	227
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ..	(a) 29	18 to 200	1,912	1,075	2,487	8,120	535,145		535,145	378
	Chittagong Hill Tracts...	4	45 to 96	12	262	274	5,081	(b)		(b)	(b)
Dacca ...	Dacca	6	13 to 21	30½	1	31½	...	2,824	...	2,824	92
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh ...	6	2,241	734	210	944	2,350	65,455	...	65,455	89
	Lohardugga ...	23	800 to 3,000	438	1,135	1,573	3,580	82,189	...	82,189	187
	Total ...	257	.....	25,556½	13,112	38,668½	34,190	6,223,651	...	6,223,651	246

* Returns for 139 gardens have been received this year. The figures for the remaining 13 have been taken from last year's return as approximately correct.

(a)—Information in regard to eight of these gardens not having being furnished by the managers the figures included in this return are incomplete.

(b)—Information not given.

It will be seen that the number of gardens under tea cultivation during the year was 257, or 22 more than in the year 1878. The area under plant was 38,668 acres, against 35,708 in the previous year.

In the Darjeeling district there were 152 gardens at work during 1879,—an increase of eight gardens on the number returned in the previous year; but the average yield per acre shows a decrease from 391lb to 242lb. The approximate yield shows also a very large decrease, from 7,525,980lb to 5,126,460lb. This is attributed to unprecedentedly dry weather during the spring, followed by a very wet season later on, and to the damage caused by the red spider and blight which prevailed extensively throughout the district. There were no applications during the year for waste lands for tea cultivation.

In Julpigoree there was an increase of eight gardens over the number reported in the previous year, and of 212,354lb in the approximate gross outturn, but the average yield per acre was only 227lb, against 280. The decrease in the average yield was doubtless due to the same causes as operated in Darjeeling. Six applications for leases of lands were pending at the close of 1878, and seven were filed during 1879. There were thus altogether 13 applications for disposal. Of these six were granted, two were rejected, four were withdrawn, and one was under enquiry at the close of the year. The Commissioner reports that the attempt to grow the indigenous species of tea plant has generally failed where it has been tried, and that the gardens are chiefly planted with the hybrid plant.

There was an increase of two gardens in the Chittagong Hill Tracts over the number returned in 1878, but the figures are unfortunately incomplete both for Chittagong and the Hill Tracts, the planters having failed to supply the information required of them. In the former district eight gardens failed to supply any statistics whatever, while no information is shown regarding either the average or total yield of tea in the latter district. No comparison can therefore be made between the results of the year under review and the previous year. The season was a bad one owing to prolonged drought at the commencement, followed by heavy and continuous rain. The prices obtained were much below the average of previous years.

No new gardens appear to have been started in the Dacca district during the year. The season is said to have been unfavourable for tea. The average yield per acre shows a decline from 115 to 92lb.

In the Chota Nagpore Division there was an increase of four gardens over the number reported last year, but the approximate yield shows a marked decrease, especially in Hazaribagh. This is attributed to unfavourable weather.

Coffee.

Coffee is grown to a very small extent in Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, but no statistics are available, the planters having failed to give the requisite information. In Lohardugga one only out of the three gardens referred to last year is in existence, the other two having been closed in consequence of the long-continued drought in the district. In this garden the area under plant was 10 acres, and the approximate yield was 640lb, the average yield per acre of mature plants being 80lb.

Burdwan Division.

Silk, jute, cotton, indigo, iron, brass, and bell-metal are the principal industries of the Division. In Midnapore silk manufacture continues to decline, and in the year under review six out of nine filatures in the Ghattal subdivision remained closed. In Beerbhoom the working was more profitable, owing, as it seems, chiefly to the low rates of wages. It is said that no change has occurred in these for the past twenty-five years. Tusser silk manufacture is said to have revived in this district. Large quantities of this silk are also produced in Midnapore. The Jute and Cotton Mills of Hooghly and Howrah were busy during the year, but the hand manufacture of country cloth is in a languishing state. Indigo factories exist in Midnapore, Bankoora, and Beerbhoom. In Midnapore the area under cultivation fell off in the past year, but there was a great improvement in the outturn, as well as in the prices realized. In Bankoora and Beerbhoom the season was less favourable. Country paper is manufactured on a small scale in several places in Hooghly and Howrah. The Bally Paper Mills are conducted on a large scale and on scientific principles, and the quality of the paper made is improving. No attempt has yet been made to start again the Bengal iron works in Burdwan, but there has been, it is said, some talk of re-opening the iron furnaces formerly worked at Mahomed Bazar in Beerbhoom. The manufacture of brass and bell-metal articles for domestic use prevails throughout the division. The places most noted are Ghattal, Ramjibunpore, Kenjakora, Bishenpore, and

Pattroshair. Lac is manufactured in Beerbhoom and in Midnapore. Sugarcandy is extensively manufactured at Nowada, and grass mats at Roghunathbari, both in the Tumlook sub-division. Brick-making and boat-building are flourishing trades in Hooghly and Howrah. The Pottery Works of Raneegunge are conducted on an extensive scale, and the ware is said to be hard and durable, of excellent quality and design. The output of the six leading coal companies at Raneegunge amounted to 469,699 tons during the year. They all mine on the English plan, making large galleries, and leaving nearly one-third of the coal to support the roof. Accidents are rare at the mines. The high prices commanded by coal lately have, it is believed, led to the re-opening of several inferior mines.

Presidency Division.

A detailed account of the factories and mills in the 24-Pergunnahs was given in the last general Administration Report, and it is therefore unnecessary to repeat it in the present one. A considerable quantity of sugar and molasses is manufactured in the Satkhira and Bussirhat sub-divisions. It is chiefly made from the juice of the date-tree, a small quantity only being made from sugarcane. There are about 230 sugar-mills in those sub-divisions, and a large portion of the sugar manufactured is sold at Baduria and Goburdanga in the Bussirhat sub-division. Country cloth is still manufactured in the abovenamed sub-divisions, but the industry has nearly disappeared. Shell-lime is also made in small quantities in those sub-divisions from the shell found in the Sunderbuns. The lime is generally manufactured for local consumption, and does not come to the market. "Durma mats" are made in Satkhira from the reeds found in the fens, and boats are built from sundari wood. In Barripore fine tusser silk is still found in two or three villages, of which a small quantity only finds its way to market. At Anwarpore, in the Baraset sub-division, a kind of gauze for curtains is made. It is chiefly remarkable for its durability, and finds a ready sale in Calcutta.

Indigo and cloth are the chief manufactures of the Nuddea district. In the sub-division of Kooshtea there were eleven indigo factories at work last year, of which six belong to Europeans and the rest to natives. The yield is said to have been good. In the Meherpore sub-division there are four concerns, all belonging to Europeans. Two of the concerns cultivated a large quantity of chur land and made some profit, but the other two only covered their expenses by the unusual high price, viz. over Rs. 300, which indigo obtained in the market. About 65,000 bighas were under indigo cultivation in this sub-division. In the Ranaghat sub-division there are also four concerns, but indigo is on the decline, and is being rapidly replaced by jute and tobacco. The area under indigo cultivation was 2,200 bighas. In the Chooadanga sub-division there are three indigo concerns, of which two are managed by Europeans. The outturn of the sub-division is estimated at about 1,500 maunds.

Manchester piece-goods are said to interfere with the sale of cotton fabrics of Santipore, but it will be some time before the Santipore looms lose their popularity altogether. The value of the cotton trade at Santipore and the surrounding villages is still estimated at three lakhs of rupees. These villages also manufacture sugar to a

considerable extent: large quantities of *goor* and molasses are carted to Santipore, where they obtain a ready sale after being refined The quantity thus produced is estimated at 40,000 maunds of refined sugar and 40,000 maunds of *goor*, representing an annual capital of Rs. 3,32,500. There are about 30 manufactories, which give employment to 500 labourers during the working season. Raw date-sugar is also manufactured in the Meherpore and Chooadanga sub-divisions to a large extent.

A large quantity of tobacco is also grown in the district, and the leaf produced is as fine as any in Bengal. Cutlery of tolerable quality is made in some of the villages in the Ranaghat sub-division, and some curious locks made by a native, having attracted attention, were sent to the Economic Museum.

A little silk is manufactured in the district, there being one filature at Coomerkhally and another at Plassey. In both, however, the produce has been insignificant. Saltpetre is manufactured to a small extent in Meherpore, and Krishnaghur still continues to be famous for artistically modelled figures in clay.

The principal manufactures of the Jessore district are indigo and date-sugar. There are altogether 31 indigo factories in the district working under Europeans and natives. The principal concerns are the Sinduri, Jaradaha, and Porahati in Jhenida; the Nowahatta and Hazrapore in Magoora; and the Narail and Mokimpore firms in Narail. The first five belong to Europeans and the last two to natives. The outturn of indigo in each of the three sub-divisions named above was very poor, owing partly to unusual drought in the beginning of the year, and partly to the floods in August. The outturn in Jhenida was 1,537 maunds against 2,512 maunds of the previous year. The Sinduri and Jaradaha concerns, however, in spite of the loss in quantity, made a considerable profit by the high prices. Sugar is largely manufactured in all the sub-divisions of the district. The early setting in of the winter was beneficial to the production of *date-goor* or molasses, and the outturn of sugar was better than that of 1878-79. In all the sub-divisions, except Magoora, where the flood-water did not entirely subside until late, coarse sugar was sold in the town at Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 per maund at the end of the cold season.

The other manufactures of the district of minor importance are those of native piece-goods, iron implements, country boats, durma mats, pottery, and mustard-oil. Almost all of these are locally used and consumed. Boats are extensively manufactured in Khulnah and Bagirhat. They are generally for local use. The manufacture of big *jalas*—a kind of earthen-pot—in the Khulnah sub-division, deserves notice. The biggest *jala*, of a diameter of about five feet, will hold 15 maunds of rice, paddy, or pulses. They are ordinarily used for storing food-grains, and are exported to Calcutta by the river route. There is also a large trade in betel and cocoanuts in the sub-division of Bagirhat, which adds very considerably to the wealth of the people of all classes.

It deserves notice that Baboo Sitanath Ghose of Roygram, a village in the sub-division of Narail, has invented machines for weaving and paddy-husking, and other machines of minor importance. But

he has only patented his weaving machine, and not finding it pay, has hesitated to go to the further expense of patenting others.

In Moorshedabad also indigo suffered considerably from the early rise of the rivers. It is grown mostly on chur lands, and can generally be cut before any damage is done; but during the year under review the floods having come down earlier than usual, they destroyed a large portion of the crop, and of what was saved the colour was washed out.

The other important manufacture of the district is silk. The outturn of this too was poor, the weather and the floods being the cause. There has, however, been, the Magistrate believes, a revival lately, but not to a very satisfactory extent, and mulberry leaves are being used, it appears, in some places as fodder for cattle, the supply being in excess of the demand. Silk cloths, are manufactured in Soojagunge and Gowas in the sudder, and in Mirzapore in the Jungypore sub-division.

Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

The chief manufactures of the Division are silk, indigo, tea, cinchona, molasses, gunny-bags, cloths, and carpets With the exception of a small quantity produced in Bogra, the manufacture of silk is now confined to the district of Rajshahye, where the well-known firms of Messrs. Robert Watson & Co. and Messrs. Louis Payen & Co. still carry on operations on a considerable scale. The former also possesses several indigo factories in the same district, the remaining factories, six in number, being owned by Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co. and natives. The extension of tea cultivation continues in Darjeeling and Julpigoree In each district eight new gardens were opened during the year, and the total number of gardens is at present 37 in Julpigoree and 152 in Darjeeling. The area under cultivation was 11,079 acres in the former district and 37,327 acres in the latter, and the estimated yield of the season 411,580lb and 5,126,460lb respectively, or a total of 5,538,040lb. as compared with 7,535,980lb in 1878-79. The Government cinchona plantation in Darjeeling is in a most thriving condition. It possesses no less than 4,632,735 plants, of which three-quarters of a million were added during the year; 861,590lb of dry bark were collected during the year; 9,434lb of febrifuge were manufactured, of which 5,400lb were supplied to Government institutions and 2,757lb sold to the public; and a net profit of Rs. 56,000 was obtained on the working of the season. The manufacture of gunny-bags is very largely carried on in the Division by the people in their own homes and by European mills. The Serajgunge mills employ some 2,200 people, and are stated to have turned out gunny-cloth sufficient for four and a half millions of bags during the year. In Rungpore and Julpigoree another common home manufacture is that of *endee* cloth, made from a species of silk derived from a worm which feeds on the castor-oil plant. Cotton carpets are manufactured in great quantity in Rungpore and exported to other districts, but the manufacture of country cloths is dying out. Molasses are produced largely in Dinagepore and Bogra, and in the latter district sugar-refining is also carried on at two places. The copper and iron mines of Darjeeling, referred to in last year's Report, were not worked during the year under review, the lessee having apparently found little inducement to renew his lease.

Dacca Division.

There are no mines in this Division, nor were any new manufactures introduced into it during the year under report.

Goor of a good quality is made in Furreedpore, and to a smaller extent in Dacca. Cloth-weaving still goes on in Furreedpore, Dacca, and Mymensingh, and the manufacture of fine muslin has not entirely died out in the two latter districts. Brass utensils, pottery, and gold and silver ornaments are made everywhere, but of not particular excellence: the best come from Dacca and its neighbourhood. Cocoa-nut-oil and boats are almost the only manufactures which can be looked on as special to Backergunge, and a little indigo for local use is still made in Dacca, Mymensingh, and Furreedpore. Agricultural implements are made everywhere. At Goalundo the fish-curing experiment goes on. The drawback has been reduced from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 2-6 on the salt used. There was a scarcity of fish during the year, which rendered the operation less extensive and successful than usual; but a fair profit appears to have been made, and the salt used is much superior to that cured outside the enclosure

Chittagong Division.

There is nothing to report under this head in the two regulation districts of this Division. In the Hill Tracts the lime stone discovered in the Thursa valley was examined and found to be of a very inferior quality and useless for practical purposes.

Patna Division.

Indigo, sugar, and saltpetre continue to be the principal manufactures in the Division.

The year was a bad one for indigo, and but for the unusually high prices ruling in Calcutta the results would have been generally disastrous.

The sugar outturn has been fair on the whole. The cultivation and manufacture of sugar form the most important industry in Shahabad, and they have received an impetus from the facilities afforded by the extension of the canals, and the invention by Messrs. Thomson and Mylne, of improved iron mills for pressing the cane. Those mills are now in general use throughout the district. Interesting experiments are being made at Nasrigunge by the Shahabad Sugar Company, and at Jetowna by Messrs. Thomson and Co. in preparing sugar. The cane is put into a cylinder, which whisks it round at a very rapid rate for a few minutes, and then is found encrusted with sugar.

The Inland Customs Department of the North-Western Provinces has taken over the control of the saltpetre trade in Behar, and the tendency of their policy is said to be to close most of the small refineries and concentrate operations in larger and better managed establishments.

It is deserving notice that the tobacco farm started by Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Co. on the lands at Poosah made over to them by this Government turned out about 130,000lb of manufactured leaf during the year, and that they have now begun the manufacture of cigars.

Bhagulpore Division.

The only manufacture that could be called general in this division is that of indigo. This is still important, although there has been a steady decline in its manufacture for some years. Last year the season was particularly

unfavourable, and the outturn very inconsiderable. The Commissioner observes that "the gradual collapse of the system may be attributed partly to increased independence of the people. It is also said that, owing to internal communication having improved, the ryot finds that food-grains can command any market, whereas indigo plant is saleable only at the nearest factory." The silk industry in Maldah was more active than in the previous year, but is still much depressed. Of the other manufactures of the division the Commissioner believes none to be capable of development, or to have any future before them. Coal, iron, and other minerals exist in the parts south of the Ganges, but mining operations have not hitherto proved successful. Slate-quarrying is carried on in Monghyr, and stone-quarries are also worked in that district, Bhagulpore, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. In the latter district there is much competition for the leases of the Government quarries in the Damin-i-koh.

Orissa Division.

The principal industry of the province is the manufacture of salt; and to this, as was noticed last year, a great impulse has been given by the equalization of the duty with that on Ganjam salt, and by the payment by Government of the preventive establishments formerly charged to the makers.

The total sales amounted to 496,186 maunds against 441,915 maunds in the previous year, showing a net increase of 54,271 maunds in the Division. There were no sales of imported salt during the year under report. This is said to be due to the strong local preference for Punga salt. It is satisfactory to know that the consumption of duty-paying salt in the protected areas is increasing, and in Cuttack is now quite up to a normal average (being 5·25 seers per head). The prosperity of the people and improved police supervision are credited with the result. Even in Balasore, where illicit manufacture and smuggling are more common, it is now 4·3 seers per head.

Cuttack is famous for its filigree work, principally silver filigree, though gold is also worked; but the demand for it, as observed last year, does not spread. Carpenters and braziers turn out good and substantial furniture, though in point of elegance and polish they are inferior to what is to be obtained in Calcutta or Madras.

No mines have yet been discovered in this Division.

Chota Nagpore Division.

The manufactures of the Division are unimportant, consisting chiefly of articles for local domestic use, such as brass and pewter utensils, coarse cloths, blankets, and ornaments. The Ranchi Lac Company is in liquidation, but manufacture is still conducted on a reduced scale. There are also 26 lac factories in Manbhoom. The increasing popularity of Messrs. Thomson and Mylne's hand sugar mills in Palamow is the most encouraging fact recorded under this head of the report. The cultivation of sugarcane will doubtless be largely extended as the machine comes into more general use, and a material addition may thus be expected to the income of the agricultural population of the sub-division. Fifty-nine of these machines were sold at Daltonganje during the year, besides others imported direct from Behar. The number disposed of in the previous year was thirty. The division abounds in coal, and other minerals are also found in large quantities in various

parts. In the Hazaribagh district three coal mines were working during the year, the number of people employed being 6,210 and the output of coal 362,844 tons. Mica mines are worked in four villages of the Gowan estate in Hazaribagh, and similar mines exist in the Government estate of Koderma, but are not worked at present. The mineral wealth of the province is practically untouched except in the north-eastern corner of the Hazaribagh district, where the existence of railway communication has helped the development of coal-mining enterprize. The opening up of other parts of the province must be the work of time; but already a project is under consideration for establishing cheap and easy communication between the Palamow coal-fields and the East Indian Railway by the construction of a railway line as far as Baron, and the use of the Sone canal thence to Buxar.

Cinchona plantation and febrifuge.

Dr. King has since December last been officiating in the office of the Government Quinologist, in addition to his own duties as Superintendent of the Plantation.

The season was unusually favourable for planting operations, and about three-quarters of a million of young trees were planted out, of which 644,222 were *Succirubra*, covering an area of a little above 196 acres, against 353,415 planted over an area of 120 acres in the previous year. Altogether 276,700 trees of this species were put out on the new plantation of Sittong, covering an area of nearly 101 acres; 258,620 were planted on the old plantation of Rishap and Mungpoo, though on virgin soil, and 108,900 replaced those that had to be uprooted for the bark crop. In addition to these, a good many young plants were utilized in filling up gaps as they occurred in the older parts of the plantation. It is gratifying to observe that the efforts made to propagate the *Calisaya* and hybrid varieties have at last begun to bear fruit. Of the hybrid species, 39,400 were planted during the year at Mungpoo, and 36,680 at Sittong, and of *Calisaya* 12,782 were planted out at the latter plantation. The nursery stock of all three kinds has also been kept up, the year ending with a total of 16,000 stock plants and 403,000 young ones.

Dr. King, who was authorized to proceed to Java and ascertain the conditions under which the Dutch have successfully grown *Calisaya*, visited the plantations in that island during the year. The result of his visit to that island was embodied by him in an interesting report, which shows that, in respect of soil and climate, the Java plantations have great advantages over those of Sikkim, while, on the other hand, labour is much cheaper in British Sikkim. The conclusions arrived at by Dr. King were that efforts should be made to graft *Ledgeriana* and approved varieties of *Calisaya* on *Succirubra* stocks; that attention should be directed towards propagating the best varieties of *Calisaya*; that trial should be given to the Java plan of shaving the bark of cinchona trees; and that a more suitable locality for cinchona cultivation than Sikkim should be sought for in Burma, the Andaman Islands, and the Khasi Hills. The Dutch method of shaving the bark of living trees has already been tried at Mungpoo, but there has been as yet no time to judge of the results.

The entire produce of the plantations for the year was 361,590lb of dry bark against 261,659lb in 1878-79; of this, 29,520lb were

yellow, and the rest red bark. The new plantation of Sittong grew its first crop during the year, and of the bark gathered, 15,850lb represented the yield of that plantation. The aggregate yield of bark in former years amounted to 1,134,901lb, so that the total produce of the plantations since their opening, including the crop of the past year, has been 1,496,491lb.

As usual, the red bark crop of the old plantation was obtained by one of the three methods of uprooting, coppicing, and thinning; but the yellow bark was entirely got by thinning the *Calisaya* trees planted from 1869 to 1871. The figures under this head are as follows:—

				lb
Obtained by uprooting	...	...	...	168,045
Ditto coppicing	...	...	...	38,550
Ditto thinning	...	..	...	154,995
		Total	...	361,590

From 100 acres of eleven years old trees uprooted the average yield of bark of all kinds was 1,680lb per acre. The average yield of 26 acres of ten years old trees coppiced was 1,482lb per acre. The outturn showed great inequalities; for while a patch of trees on low Rishap yielded at the rate of 2,584lb per acre, another patch of the same age, but planted a little higher up on the same ridge, produced only 1,560lb.

The total expenditure on the plantation amounted to Rs. 69,973-0-4, of which Rs. 15,204-4-6 represented the capital expenditure on the new plantation at Sittong, and Rs. 54,768-11-10 the working expenses of the old plantations.

The Superintendent's proposal to take 350,000lb of red bark as the crop of the next year has been approved. Should it be found, as the season advances, that more is likely to be wanted, it will not be difficult to increase the quantity to 400,000lb.

In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, 14,240lb of the yellow or *Calisaya* bark was sent to England for sale towards the close of the year; but as Mr. Gammie has now succeeded in making sulphate of quinine of excellent quality from this bark, it will probably not be desirable to send any more away.

The introduction upon the plantations of a new species of cinchona, which yields the Carthagena or Columbian bark, is an interesting feature in the operations, and it is hoped that the plants brought out to India from Kew may be successfully propagated.

The Superintendent reports that there is a considerable demand for seed of *Cinchona succirubra* among the coffee-planters of Ceylon, who sow it broadcast between the trees on their plantations, as also for seed of *Cinchona calisaya;* but it has been found impossible to meet the demand for the seed of the latter variety to the full extent, as the bulk is required for the Government Plantation.

The total outturn of the febrifuge factory for the year just passed was 9,434lb 13oz. against 7,007lb in the previous year. The demand of that year, however, amounted to 7,955lb 7oz, which Mr. Wood, the Quinologist, was able to meet from the large stock that he had on hand at the commencement of the year. The febrifuge factory has been

extended during the year, and is now on a sufficiently large scale to meet all probable current demands, and at the same time to maintain a sufficient reserve stock of the alkaloid as now manufactured. The question of manufacturing a superior drug has for some time past been under consideration. The object which Government had in view in appointing the Cinchona Febrifuge Committee in 1877 was to determine how far the febrifuge was susceptible of improvement by excluding its amorphous constituents. Whilst discussing this question, the Committee recommended for trial a mixture made of four parts of sulphate of quinine, eight of sulphate of cinchonidine, and nine of sulphate of cinchonine. The result of this trial showed that the antiperiodic properties of the febrifuge are not diminished by the elimination of the amorphous alkaloids, while the triple sulphate has the advantage of creating less nausea and gastric disturbance than the ordinary febrifuge. At the same time the Committee considered that the proportion of cases in which the febrifuge had been found to create great nausea was so small, while its efficacy as a remedy in the treatment of fevers had been so unmistakably established, that the remedial advantages to be gained by substituting for it a finer preparation were not sufficient to warrant any great increase of cost. In view, however, of the extension in the cultivation of *Cinchona calisaya* and the probability of the manufacture from it of pure sulphate of quinine being undertaken, they recommended that a small factory should be established at which the preparation of the pure alkaloids of *Cinchona succirubra* could in the meantime be carried on, so that the cost of producing the triple sulphate could at once be ascertained. Accordingly a proposal was submitted to the Government of India in August last for the erection of a small factory for the manufacture of the triple sulphate and of pure sulphate of quinine. This question, and that of the appointment of a quinologist in succession to Mr. Wood, are now under the consideration of the Government of India.

Mr. Gammie, who has been in charge of the factory throughout the year, has carried out with great success experiments for preparing sulphate of quinine, and an improved and purer febrifuge. The sulphate of quinine prepared by Mr. Gammie, though on a small scale, has been declared on analysis to be equal to that of the best European makers.

The cost of manufacture in the present factory during the year, including the cost of the bark, has been Rs. 95,531-3-7, or Rs. 10-2 per pound, being 12 annas 7 pies per pound less than in 1878-79.

The febrifuge of last year was disposed of as follows:—

	lb.	oz.
To the Medical Depôt, Calcutta	3,500	0
Ditto ditto, Bombay	1,600	0
Ditto ditto, Madras	300	0
Sold to the public	2,757	8
Samples, loss in packing, consumed in experiments, &c., &c.	6	8
Total ...	8,164	0

The sales to the public have exceeded those of 1878-79 by 3,981lb —a circumstance which proves beyond all doubt that the drug is rising in general estimation.

The result of the operations of the past year, from a financial point of view, has been most satisfactory. The revenue derived from the sale of the febrifuge, and a small quantity of bark, seed, and plants to the medical depôts and to the public, amounted to Rs 1,36,773, as shown below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Febrifuge sold to the public	46 803	8	0
Seed, plant, and bark sold to the public ...	739	8	0
Credit Medical Depôt, Calcutta	57,850	0	0
Ditto ditto, Bombay	26,425	0	0
Ditto ditto, Madras	4,955	0	0
Total ...	1,36,773	0	0

This sum, according to the figures given in the Quinologist's report, was Rs. 56,260 in excess of the expenditure on account of both the plantations and the factory.

The total expenditure on the plantation from its commencement (including compound interest at 4 per cent.) is a little less than ten lakhs of rupees. The cash transactions for the year, therefore, show a profit of rather more than 5½ per cent. on the capital. But this does not represent the whole of the gain for the year, for the stock in hand has been increased in value by Rs. 42,775, which is equal to another 4 per cent. on the capital. The amount of febrifuge used in substitution of quinine in Government hospitals and dispensaries during the past year was 5,400lb If the average price of quinine in Calcutta be taken at Rs. 90 (a rather low estimate), the saving effected by this substitution during the year would appear to have been very nearly four lakhs of rupees, and the total saving since the factory commenced working to have aggregated 11¼ lakhs of rupees, or more than the plantations have cost since their opening.

Trade.

TRADE OF BENGAL.

THE total value of the imports and exports of the province, exclusive of Government transactions, in each of the last five years is shown in the following table:—

	1875-76	1876-77	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandize { Foreign trade	17,76,71,746	16,69,38,128	19,38,54,456	16,61,18,521	18,67,45,616
Merchandize { Coasting „	2,18,26,576	2,25,79,046	2,78,76,093	2,74,74,406	3,54,83,496
Treasure ... { Foreign trade	1,08,05,451	2,62,54,665	4,86,53,992	1,82,03,438	3,10,40,863
Treasure ... { Coasting „	25,86,718	57,00,143	96,83,333	83,87,192	1,55,69,942
Total ..	21,28,90,491	22,14,71,982	28,10,27,874	22,01,83,557	26,88,39,947
Exports					
Merchandize { Foreign trade	23,74,70,596	26,59,60,184	31,22,08,140	29,31,34,366	30,37,62,481
Merchandize { Coasting „	5,02,56,309	5,55,02,089	13,07,11,152	5,91,07,188	5,05,41,288
Treasure .. { Foreign trade	74,59,428	10,38,308	4,47,096	53,65,973	32,76,911
Treasure .. { Coasting „	75,92,441	2,75,87,290	2,66,75,774	80,15,261	1,54,17,653
Total ..	30,27,78,834	38,40,87,871	47,00,02,162	36,56,82,788	37,30,32,416
Total Trade of Bengal Import and Export ...	51,56,69,325	60,55,59,853	75,10,30,036	58,58,66,345	64,18,72,363

As compared with 1878-79, imports of merchandize increased in the past year by upwards of two crores of rupees in the foreign trade, and by nearly 80 lakhs in the coasting trade. Imports of treasure also increased by over 1¼ crores in the foreign trade and by about 72 lakhs in the coasting trade. Exports of merchandize increased by over one crore in the foreign trade, but decreased by 86 lakhs in the coasting trade; while exports of treasure show a decline of 23 lakhs in the foreign trade and an increase of over 74 lakhs in the coasting trade. The total import and export trade of the year in both merchandize and treasure improved by over 5½ crores, but still fell short of the trade of 1877-78 by nearly 11 crores. The improvement during the year is very satisfactory when contrasted with the

falling off in 1878-79, which amounted to 16 crores of rupees, or about 22 per cent. on the gross value of the trade of the province.

The Port of Calcutta

The total value of the sea-borne trade of Calcutta, exclusive of Government transactions, was Rs. 61,22,73,282, against Rs 56,34,81,070 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 4,87,92,212. The imports amounted to Rs. 21,74,45,840 in the foreign and Rs. 3,95,28,266 in the coasting trade, against Rs. 18,40,57,381 and Rs. 2,77,30,163 respectively in 1878-79; and the exports to Rs. 30,00,47,247 in the foreign and Rs. 5,52,57,929 in the coasting trade, against Rs. 29,34,30,284 and Rs. 5,82,69,242 respectively in 1878-79. The foreign trade thus improved in both branches, while the coasting trade improved in imports, but declined in exports.

There was a further reduction in the value of stores imported by Government at Calcutta, the amount being only Rs. 9,93,904, against Rs. 24,17,960 in 1878-79 and Rs. 44,70,790 in 1877-78. The decrease occurred chiefly in railway plant and rolling-stock, metals, arms and ammunition, liquors, carts and carriages, hardware and woollen goods. The reduction in imports was due partly to the substitution of country manufactures and materials for those of the home market, and partly to the decreased importation of railway material in consequence of the postponement of some projects. Stores exported by Government amounted in value to Rs. 99,593, or Rs. 47,191 in excess of the previous year, due to larger shipments of copper coin to Ceylon, and of books and printed matter to the United Kingdom.

Exclusive of Government transactions, the total foreign trade of Calcutta, export and import, during the past year was returned at Rs. 51,74,93,087 as compared with Rs. 47,74,81,665 in 1878-79, the increase being Rs. 4,00,11,422, of which Rs. 3,33,94,459 were credited to imports and Rs. 66,16,963 to exports. In *imports*, merchandize advanced in value from Rs. 16,58,47,943 to Rs. 18,64,40,947. The improvement was confined to duty-free goods, and followed closely upon the stimulus given to the importation of cotton piece-goods of the inferior kinds by the exemption of such goods from duty since March 1879. The imports of cotton manufactures (dutiable and free) increased by no less than 1 crore 78¾ lakhs. Other articles which show a large increase are metals, oil, salt, coal, woollen goods, khopra, quinine, aniline dyes, silk, piece-goods, and sugar. There was a large falling off in the imports of railway plant and rolling-stock, cotton-twist, machinery and mill-works, umbrellas, building materials, cocoa-nuts, ice, books and printed matter, and chemicals. Imports of dutiable goods declined from Rs. 14,48,73,103 to Rs. 14,02,38,602. The importation of treasure rose from Rs. 1,82,03,438 to Rs. 3,10,04,893. There was an increase of nearly 21 lakhs in gold, the total import of that metal amounting to 66¼ lakhs, which is an indication of the prosperous condition of the people, gold being chiefly in demand for jewellery and ornaments. The remainder of the increase (107 lakhs) was in silver, which came from China in payment of the large shipments of cotton and opium made during the year. The imports of treasure from the United Kingdom decreased, owing to the greater use

of Council drafts for purposes of remittance. Under *exports*, Indian merchandize rose from Rs. 28,70,81,239 to Rs. 29,59,06,195, and foreign merchandize fell from Rs. 10,33 072 to Rs. 8,64,141, the net increase in merchandize of both kinds being Rs. 87,06,025. The increase was mainly in duty-free articles. Raw cotton exports increased by nearly 1 crore and 17 lakhs, and there was also a large increase in hides and skins, wheat, jute, jute-bags poppy-seed, opium, saltpetre, and til-seed. In linseed (19¼ lakhs), rape-seed (55¼ lakhs), tea, raw-silk, and some other articles, there were notable decreases. Of dutiable goods, shellac improved by 8¼ lakhs, but rice fell by 1 crore and 12¾ lakhs, and indigo by over 42¾ lakhs.

The distribution of the foreign trade among the different countries was as follows:—United Kingdom, 59½ per cent.; China, 17½ per cent.; United States, 6¼ per cent.; Ceylon, 2¾ per cent.; Straits Settlements, 4 per cent.; France, 3 per cent.; Mauritius, 1 per cent.; Australia, 1 per cent.; Italy, 1½ per cent.; Austria, 1 per cent.; and other countries, 2½ per cent. The United Kingdom alone absorbed three-fifths of the entire trade, and China one-sixth. About one fourth only was distributed among the remaining countries. In the trade with the United Kingdom, the imports, exclusive of treasure, increased by 187 lakhs, the greater part of which consisted of cotton goods, and the exports by 66 lakhs, chiefly due to larger shipments of raw cotton. Treasure fell by 24 lakhs in imports and 6 lakhs in exports. In the China trade a notable feature was the large importation of silver, but the export trade was also exceptionally brisk, indicating probably that China has recovered from the effects of the late famine. A marked development was observed in the trade with the United States. The imports increased by nearly 93 per cent., the principal article being mineral oil. Ice declined by 1¼ lakhs, owing to the increasing use of the machine-made article in this country. In exports to the States, the steady advance which has been maintained during the past five years is very noteworthy. In 1875-76 they were valued at 167 lakhs: in 1879-80 they had risen to 296 lakhs. Country produce, raw jute, hides and skins, and linseed contributed the chief share of the increase in the past year. The most prominent facts in the trade with other countries were a large decrease in exports of rice to Ceylon and Mauritius, these colonies having supplied themselves more largely from Burma and elsewhere, and a large increase in exports of raw cotton to France and Italy, and in imports of coral from Italy and of unwrought copper from Australia.

IMPORTS.

Coal.

As regards the principal articles of the import trade, it is observed that the imports of coal increased from 34,341 tons to 65,193 tons, but the quantity was still below the imports of 1876-77 (77,375 tons) and 1877-78 (80,703 tons). The fact that the increased importation of 30,000 tons of foreign coal was followed by a reduction of only 12,000 tons in the exports of country coal, warrants the conclusion that country coal at present prices can keep its hold on the market. The influx of shipping in search of freight, caused by the rise in the freight market in the middle of the year, accounts to some extent for the larger importation of the year, coal being frequently used by such ships for ballast.

Corals.

Corals, which come almost entirely from Italy, show an increase of 4½ lakhs. It is explained that the increase is partly accounted for by more correct valuation, and partly by larger consignments of a kind of coral known as "looriah," which is in much demand with the Nepalese for devotional purposes.

Cotton twist and yarn (European).

The following figures show the imports of cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods for the last five years:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Twist and yarn ...	1,04,43,692	1,05,55,852	1,17,65,668	1,05,71,836	97,55,635
Piece-goods	10,34,61,521	9,33,74,348	11,42,74,160	8,55,28,850	10,34,00,269
Total ...	11,39,05,213	10,39,30,200	12,60,39,828	9,61,00,686	11,31,55,904

The decrease in cotton twist and yarn in the past year amounted to 11 per cent., and was attributed to the existence of large stocks at the beginning of the year. In December 1878 there were 4,257 bales in hand, while in December 1879 the stocks had been reduced to 1,767 bales. It is worthy of notice that the imports of grey yarns under 30s. were only 4,000lb less in 1877-78, when they were liable to duty, than they were in the year under review. It also appears that the imports from Bombay still represent 14 times the amount of duty free yarn imported from Manchester.

Cotton piece-goods (European).

A remarkable increase occurred in the imports of piece-goods of all kinds. Grey goods advanced from 524,144,589 to 609,064.757 yards; white from 116,097,264 to 136,772,309 yards; and coloured from 79,012,160 to 100,046,421 yards. Grey goods thus increased by 85 millions of yards, white by nearly 21 millions, and coloured by 21 millions. The expansion of the piece-goods trade during the year is to be explained entirely by the present prosperous condition of the people of these provinces, combined with the recent development of facilities of communication. While the remission of duty under the notification of March 1879 has greatly stimulated the manufacture of certain classes of goods in England for the Indian market, it does not appear that the increased importation of the past year was in excess of the demand. The fact that there was an actual reduction in the despatches from Calcutta to the North-Western Provinces (owing to the preference given by dealers in Northern India to the Bombay market, where prices were lower) further shows that the imports of the year were mainly intended to meet the demand of Bengal alone.

Drugs and medicines.

In drugs and medicines imported there was an increase of over two lakhs, which was accounted for by larger imports of quinine and camphor. It would appear

therefore that the demand for quinine remains unaffected by the increasing use of the cinchona febrifuge prepared on the Darjeeling Plantations. The imports of malt liquor and of wines and liqueurs declined by 14,557 and 1,007 gallons respectively, while in spirits there was an increase of 28,201 gallons.

Liquors.

The falling off in the importation of malt liquors, amounting to 30 per cent. since 1874-75, appeared to be due partly to the competition of Indian with English beer, and partly to the less general use of beer by Europeans in this country, claret and whisky to a great extent taking its place. The consumption of wines and liqueurs varies but little on the whole, though there was a falling off in the imports of the more expensive kinds, champagne having diminished by 6,000 gallons, while claret, chiefly of a cheap description, increased by 9,000 gallons. A rise of 17,000 gallons in imports of whisky accounted largely for the increase under the head of spirits. The loss of revenue on liquor of all kinds during the year, as compared with 1878-79, was about one lakh of rupees.

Metals and their manufactures.

The figures under the head of machinery and mill-work showed a slight falling off, attributable to the depressed condition of the jute manufacture. In metals there was an increase of over 22 lakhs. The winding up of the Bengal Iron Company probably accounted for the increase in the imports of unwrought iron, while a similar increase in the case of wrought-iron was attributed to an extra demand from local ship-builders. In copper, wrought and unwrought, the imports exceeded those of the previous year by 77,746 cwt. The difficulty of making satisfactory financial arrangements between India and Australia is said to account for the fact that over 50,000 tons of Australian copper were shipped to Calcutta *viâ* England, instead of direct during the past year. The growth of a direct trade with Australia in tea, jute, seeds, and other Indian produce will, it may be hoped, in time correct this anomaly.

Oils.

The increased use of mineral oil by the Native population led to an advance in imports of this article, the quantity being 3,696,348 gallons, against 1,077,878 gallons in 1878-79, of which the United Kingdom supplied 410,452 and the United States 3,255,896 gallons, against 293,550 and 783,852 gallons respectively in 1878-79. The oil imported from the United Kingdom is chiefly "batching" oil for softening jute before manufacture.

Salt.

The imports of salt rose from 238,876 to 291,585 tons.

Silk and silk cloth.

A slight increase is observed in raw silk, and a very large advance in the quantity of silk piece-goods (1,120,076 yards being imported, against 767,725 in 1878-79). The price of silk cloth was lower by 21 per cent, which doubtless stimulated the demand.

Tobacco.

Tobacco showed a considerable decline, indicating, as observed last year, the increasing popularity of the native product.

Exports.

Raw Cotton.

Under the head of *Exports*, the expansion of the trade in raw cotton was most marked, the exports being the highest within the last eight years, as shown below:—

	Cwt.
1872-73	712,970
1873-74	299,348
1874-75	224,019
1875-76	310,465
1876-77	311,125
1877-78	95,596
1878-79	343,538
1879-80	807,610

The United Kingdom, China, Austria, France, and Italy all took large quantities in excess of the previous year's transactions. The Indian crop was good, and the foreign demand for the staple was influenced by a variety of causes. In the United Kingdom a short American crop was expected; in China it was apparently necessary to make up for the unusually low imports of previous years, when the country suffered from distress; and in France and Italy larger imports were required on account of the prevailing practice of introducing cotton in silk piece-goods and ribbons. Exportation to China is, it appears, somewhat slack in the current year, indicating that stocks there are now replenished.

Indigo.

Last year's indigo crop was seriously reduced by unseasonable weather, and the outturn (74,000 maunds) proved the smallest on record for upwards of twenty years. An abundant supply of pure water at the time of manufacture, however, proved of great benefit to the quality of the dye, and the proportion of fine indigo brought to market was unusually high. The quality of dye produced by native growers is also said to have much improved of late years. The short supply and fine quality, combined with large demands from America and Russia, contributed to an unprecedented rise in prices, which tended to retrieve in some measure the losses of the producers from short crop. The total exports in the past year amounted to 65,235 maunds, valued at Rs. 1,88,04,499, as compared with 1,01,739 maunds, valued at Rs 2,30,88,814 in 1878-79, the average value per maund being Rs. 288, against Rs 227.

Rice.

The exports of rice declined from 5,701,035 to 3,831,083 cwts. Ceylon took nearly 1½ million of hundred weights less than in the previous year, having dealt more largely with Burmah, where prices were lower. The exports for Mauritius were also reduced by nearly half a million of hundred weights, but there was an increase of shipments to the colony from Chittagong and the Orissa ports, due to the more favourable prices

ruling at the outports. The United Kingdom took 705,056 cwts., as compared with 456,153 cwts. in 1878-79 and 370,278 cwts. in 1877-78, owing to the fears of an unfavourable harvest which were at one time entertained in England. The same cause, as well as an anticipation of reduced supplies from America, and the prevalence of low freights here at one period of the year, caused an increase in the demand for Indian wheat.

Wheat.

The exports of wheat in the last five years were as follows:—

1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
1,330,831	59,89,703	3,882,318	1,23,36,374	4,544,392	1,01,13,054	889,809	42,16,609	1,583,660	76,47,508

Hides and skins.

One of the most striking features in the statistics of the year was the great development of the export trade in hides and skins. The figures for the last five years are:—

1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
No.	No	No.	No.	No.
8,208,498	7,537,152	8,706,423	9,286,059	12,023,038

In the past year there was an advance of more than 1½ millions in hides and one million in skins. Two-thirds of the raw, and the whole of the dressed hides, went to the United Kingdom, while the United States took one-fifth of the raw hides, 90 per cent. of the raw skins, and 93 per cent. of the dressed skins. The exports to the United States rose from 3¼ to over 5½ millions, accounting for four fifths of the general increase in the trade of the year. The development of this trade is doubtless due to the opening up of communications with new districts by the extension of the railway system in Behar and Northern Bengal.

Jute (raw), gunny bags, gunny-cloth.

The exports of raw jute amounted to 6,298,693 cwts., the highest figure attained since 1872-73. The increase is attributed to heavy shipments of the crop of 1878-79 within the first-half of the past year. The last season's crop was not a particularly good one. The export trade in gunny-bags shows a steady increase during the past five years, but there was a general fall in their value last year, amounting to Rs. 3 on every hundred. The total number shipped was 54,875,254, as compared with 43,902,259 in 1878-79 and 18,695,025 in 1875-76. In gunny-cloth the exports increased from 4,586,821 to 5,210,756 yards. The value of the jute exports of all kinds was Rs. 5,27,61,741, against Rs. 4,66,52,594 in 1878-79, showing an advance of over 61 lakhs. There was a slight improvement in the export of raw jute to the United Kingdom, but a falling off of 2½ millions in the number of

bags, attributed to the bad quality of the previous year's shipments. The exports of gunny-cloth also fell off considerably. The United States took 50 per cent. more of raw jute than in 1878-79, and 30 per cent. more gunny-bags, the number of these being 23,760,218, against 18,485,255 in 1878-79. The number of bags despatched to Australia, for use in the transport of grain and wool, also increased from 8,501,290 to 12,266,990. The high price of raw jute in India, coupled with the low prices obtainable for the manufactured articles, led to a serious depression of the industry, many mills working at a loss and some being compelled to stop altogether.

Oil-seeds.

Oil-seeds, consisting of linseed, poppy-seed, rape-seed, and til-seed, form an important item in the export trade of Calcutta, their total value in 1879-80 amounting to Rs. 2,61,13,493. The total exports of linseed were lower than in the previous year (2,529,406 cwts. against 2,964,598), but from the increase in the quantity taken by the United States it is satisfactory to notice that the anticipations of a fall in the American demand, in consequence of extension of home cultivation, are not being realized. Poppy (508,356 cwts. against 219,048) and til-seed (392,842 cwts. against 248,720) show a very large increase, France having drawn extensively on the Calcutta market to supplement a deficient local supply of "oil-stock." A short crop and large local requirements led to a heavy reduction of the exports of rape-seed (586,411 cwts. against 1,481,132.)

Silk and silk goods.

The experience of the silk trade in the past year was very discouraging. It was at one time hoped that the shortness of the European crop would improve materially the prospects of Indian silk, but this expectation was frustrated by a low demand for silk goods (chiefly due to the substitution of other textiles for silk) and a consequent fall in the value of the raw material. Thus, although the Indian exports advanced from 1,265,836 to 1,367,196lb, their value actually decreased from Rs. 55,67,991 to Rs. 51,26,744. In silk piece-goods the results were better. A large advance took place in exports, while the average value continued steady. The increased shipments were, it is reported, the result of a heavy demand on the United Kingdom for printed silk handkerchiefs in Burmah. The plain goods are sent to England to be printed, and are re-shipped thence to Burmah direct.

Sugar.

It is clear from the export returns of recent years that the production of sugar in Bengal is not in excess of the local consumption and the demand from other parts of India, and that under ordinary conditions there would be hardly any export trade in this produce. With the exception of the years 1876-77 and 1877-78, which were quite abnormal, the exports have declined steadily since 1875-76. In the past year they amounted to 38,582 cwts., but the local demand was so strong that prices rose from Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 10, and a distillery in Oudh apparently found it remunerative to import supplies from the Straits Settlements. The imports from the Straits thus rose from 832 to 10,313 cwts. The whole of the exports from Calcutta could, it would seem, have been disposed of profitably in the local market.

Tea, Indian.

The tea exports of the past five years, and their average value per pound, are shown in the following statement:—

	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	lb	Rs.	lb	Rs.
To United Kingdom ...	24,153,320	2,14,88,279	27,465,065	2,57,46,041
,, Australia	43,416	43,899	42,170	42,677
,, Other countries	18,714	18,184	21,964	18,328
Total ...	24,220,450	2,15,00,362	27,529,198	2,58,07,047
Average value per pound ...	14 annas and 2 pies.		15 annas.	

	1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
	lb	Rs.	lb	Rs.	lb	Rs.
To United Kingdom ...	33,133,438	3,01,26,090	33,970,196	3,09,19,608	37,658,963	3,00,54,798
,, Australia	22,717	21,329	59,448	57,865	82,589	62,049
,, Other countries	30,723	23,481	59,394	50,323	92,245	73,375
Total ...	33,186,878	3,01,73,900	34,089,038	3,10,27,796	37,833,794	3,01,90,223
Average value per pound ...	14 annas and 6 pies.		14 annas and 7 pies.		13 annas and 9 pies.	

The low prices ruling throughout the year had a most depressing effect upon the tea industry. Apart, however, from this it is feared that there has been a tendency among Indian growers in recent years to sacrifice quality to quantity in their outturn. The large increase in exports to the United Kingdom during the past year is attributed to a temporary reduction in the supply from China. The gradual advance in the shipments to Australia and other countries is a most promising sign for the future. The success of Indian teas at the Sydney Exhibition may also be expected to result in a considerable development of the export trade in this article.

Tobacco.

In tobacco the exports fell from 10,062,010lb to 4,827,265lb, or by more than 56 per cent. The exports must also have been influenced to some extent by a deficiency in the Indian crop. The export to Italy increased by over 50 per cent. This was the only market showing an increased demand.

Coasting trade.

The total value of the Calcutta coasting trade in the past two years was:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	2,13,73,250	2,50,59,315
Exports	5,23,02,139	4,16,81,771
Total ...	7,36,75,389	6,67,41,086

The increase of 37 lakhs in the imports was due chiefly to improvement in the trade with Madras. The trade with Burmah, the Bengal outports, and non-British ports also showed an advance; but this was more than counterbalanced by a decline of 10½ per cent. in the trade with Bombay. Exports gave much the reverse of these results. The shipments to Madras, Burmah, and non-British ports diminished considerably, while those to Bombay and the Bengal outports increased, the net effect being a decline of 20¼ per cent. in the total exports.

The imports from Madras, in which an increase occurred, were raw cotton, raw hides, ghee (from Rs. 1,405 to Rs. 16,28,213), castor-seed, and indigo. The low price of Madras ghee has given a sudden and marked impulse to its sale in Calcutta and the neighbourhood. Madras castor-seed was also in greater demand for manufacture into oil for the English market. The exports to Madras of Indian produce (especially of rice) fell away by nearly 66½ lakhs.

Smaller consignments of raw cotton, country cotton twist, betel-nuts, and sugar, accounted for the diminution in the Bombay imports. Only 2,996,675lb of cotton twist and yarn came from Bombay, as against 4,615,000lb in the previous year. The importation of Bombay grey cotton goods amounted to 10,399,672 yards, against 10,508,078 yards in the previous year; but the total value of the goods increased from Rs. 24,86,955 to Rs. 27,93,835. The decline in the imports of cotton twist and yarn was attributed to a fall in prices in Calcutta, owing to excessive imports in the two preceding years, to larger shipments from Bombay to China, and to the closing of several mills in Bombay. There was a rise in exports to Bombay, chiefly under rice and sugar.

Imports from Burmah showed an increase, chiefly in rice, cutch and gambier (for export to the United States), and railway plant (mostly wooden sleepers); while there was a heavy decrease in teak wood. The decrease in exports to Burmah occurred in foreign cotton twist, piece-goods, and hardware, and in various Indian articles. In the case of foreign goods, it seems probable that shipments from Calcutta have fallen off in consequence of an increase in direct shipments from Europe.

MINOR PORTS.

Chittagong.

In the foreign trade the imports of Chittagong increased from Rs. 2,38,699 to Rs. 3,31,721, or by nearly 39 per cent., owing to the receipt of larger shipments of salt from the United Kingdom and of cocoanuts from Ceylon and the Maldives for the local manufacture of

coir. Much of the salt was brought by ships seeking jute cargoes, and a ready sale was obtained for it in the neighbouring districts, as well as in Chittagong itself. The foreign export trade advanced in value from Rs. 37,41,555 to Rs. 46,78,330. Raw jute, which is brought in country vessels and transhipped for the United Kingdom at Chittagong, advanced by 31 per cent., and rice by 24 per cent., over last year's figures, Mauritius and Ceylon having made larger purchases. The coasting trade amounted in value to Rs. 81,91,821, being Rs. 33,54,324 in excess of the previous year. The progress made by the port within the past two or three years promises well for the further development of its commerce. The total value of the trade of this port (excluding treasure) has risen from Rs. 49,74,000 in 1875-76 to Rs. 1,26,84,000 in 1879-80.

Orissa ports.

The trade of the Orissa ports during the year is compared with that of the previous year in the following table :—

	Balasore.		Cuttack.		Pooree.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign trade	3,33,958	4,01,227	9,95,681	17,77,999	27,840	87,540
Coasting "	81,91,467	85,73,947	35,17,321	18,83,761	4,98,257	1,48,922
Total ...	85,25,425	90,35,174	45,13,002	36,61,763	5,26,097	2,36,462

The foreign trade of Balasore is entirely export, and showed an increase during the year owing to the diversion of the export trade in rice from home to foreign ports, chiefly Mauritius and the Maldives. In the interportal trade its imports increased partly, no doubt, owing to the fact that many consignments for Cuttack go now by the Chandbally instead of the False Point route, but in great measure the increase indicated only continuous development in the trade of Orissa The Cuttack trade showed the same increase in foreign exports, owing to the diversion of the rice exports from home markets. The interportal exports showed a corresponding decrease. In this port, however, the coasting imports also showed a falling off of 3½ lakhs, three lakhs of this being under treasure. At Pooree the foreign export trade in rice advanced from Rs. 27,840 to Rs. 87,540. But the coasting import trade fell from Rs. 1,30,303 to Rs. 42,503, most of the decrease being under treasure; while the exports fell from Rs. 3,67,954 to Rs. 1,06,419, owing to the dullness of the rice traffic with Madras

Naraingunge.

Naraingunge has no foreign trade. It exports jute and other products of Eastern Bengal to Chittagong, receiving salt chiefly in return. It has also a small trade with Moulmein. The imports last year amounted to Rs. 4,93,373, and the exports to Rs. 29,70,437.

System of registration as regards the internal trade.

As explained in last year's report, the work of traffic registration at present carried on in Bengal, so far as the needs of the Government of India are concerned, embraces a record of—

(1)—The trade along the chief routes;
(2)—The trade of large towns and commercial centres; and
(3)—The trade external to British India.

Registration of Calcutta trade.

By far the most important part of the work of traffic registration in Bengal relates to the trade in connection with the Calcutta port. The whole of the traffic coming into, and going from, Calcutta is intercepted, on the one hand, by a cordon of stations, of which there are 26 round the town, and, on the other, by the different railways and inland steamers. All these stations were kept open throughout the year.

Registration of trade of the ports of Chittagong and Orissa.

At Chittagong a record is at present kept of the trade embraced by the customs returns, supplemented by that carried by country boats to and from the town of Chittagon. In Orissa the returns exhibit the sea-borne trade only, but the Commissioner has been requested to submit any proposals which he may wish to make for improving the registration of the trade statistics of the ports and districts in that province.

Registration of trade on the Nuddea rivers, and on the Midnapore, Hidgellee, and Orissa canals.

The returns of trade carried along the Nuddea rivers, and on the Midnapore, Hidgellee, and Orissa canals, are all received from the different toll-stations, as heretofore, free of cost.

Registration of railway traffic.

The statistics of trade carried along the East Indian Railway are regularly received from the Jamalpore station. The cost of this registration is now being borne by the Government of India, but there are still a few points to be settled before the registration can be pronounced to have obtained a satisfactory footing. Regarding the Eastern Bengal Railway, monthly returns of traffic are regularly transmitted to Government from the Agent's Office at Sealdah, the cost of compilation being defrayed from the Provincial Revenues. The returns which are annually obtained from the Examiner of Accounts of State Railways, concerning the trade carried along the different State Railways in Bengal, are similarly paid for by the Government of Bengal.

Registration of steamer traffic.

The statistics of trade carried by inland steamers have, as in previous years, been obtained from the records of the India General Steam Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company.

Frontier trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan.

The system of registration introduced in Bengal in June 1879, to obtain a record of our frontier trade with Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan, by a cordon of stations situated on all the recognized principal routes of traffic between Chumparun and Julpigoree, worked without interruption during the remaining months of the year. The expenditure is borne partly by the Government of India and partly by this Government.

Trade of Calcutta with the interior

The total weight and value of the merchandize imported into, and exported from, Calcutta by internal routes, registered during 1879-80, as compared with the figures for the previous two years, are shown, in round numbers, in the following table :—

Specification of routes.		Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
By country boats	1877-78	4,88,83,000	14,69,14,000	76,11,000	4,62,75,000	5,64,94,000	19,31,89,000
	1878-79	3,46,19,000	12,66,43,000	69,85,000	4,35,83,000	4,16,04,000	17,02,26,000
	1879-80	2,79,82,000	12,00,50,000	89,00,000	4,54,43,000	3,68,82,000	16,54,93,000
By inland steamers	1877-78	18,29,000	3,08,91,000	9,44,000	1,27,49,000	27,73,000	4,36,40,000
	1878-79	16,99,000	3,21,25,000	5,08,000	1,49,18,000	22,07,000	4,70,43,000
	1879-80	20,11,000	3,38,61,000	6,13,000	1,19,63,000	26,24,000	4,58,24,000
By East Indian Railway	1877-78	2,32,18,000	12,48,99,000	43,41,000	12,97,27,000	2,75,59,000	25,46,26,000
	1878-79	2,56,66,000	20,98,04,000	62,12,000	16,42,31,000	3,18,78,000	37,37,35,000
	1879-80	2,63,97,000	28,68,19,000	75,03,000	16,84,28,000	3,39,00,000	45,52,42,000
By Eastern Bengal Railway	1877-78	1,00,69,000	4,39,13,000	17,45,000	3,43,89,000	1,18,14,000	7,77,02,000
	1878-79	55,77,000	3,82,29,000	18,74,000	3,52,03,000	74,51,000	7,34,32,000
	1879-80	63,49,000	4,91,83,000	24,61,000	4,01,64,000	88,10,000	8,93,47,000
By South-Eastern State Railway.	1877-78	8,13,000	5,98,000	38,000	63,000	8,51,000	6,61,000
	1878-79	8,36,000	9,44,000	34,000	82,000	8,70,000	10,26,000
	1879-80	7,58,000	7,93,000	25,000	67,000	7,83,000	8,60,000
By road	1877-78	29,56,000	1,45,25,000	14,86,000	78,50,000	44,42,000	2,23,75,000
	1878-79	35,16,000	2,56,21,000	29,49,000	1,83,45,000	64,65,000	4,39,66,000
	1879-80	42,03,000	2,59,94,000	22,97,000	1,36,79,000	65,00,000	3,96,73,000
Total .	1877-78	8,77,68,000	36,11,40,000	1,61,65,000	28,10,55,000	10,39,33,000	59,21,95,000
	1878-79	7,19,13,000	43,30,66,000	1,85,62,000	27,98,62,000	9,04,75,000	71,24,78,000
	1879-80	6,77,00,000	51,66,40,000	2,17,99,000	27,07,39,000	8,94,99,000	79,00,79,000
Average of the last three years		7,57,94,000	43,69,49,000	1,88,42,000	26,33,85,000	9,46,36,000	70,03,34,000

COTTON, RAW.

Imports by internal routes

The total quantity of raw cotton imported into Calcutta during the year 1879-80, as compared with the figures of the preceding two years, is shown in round numbers as follows :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By rail	1,95,000	6,43,000	13,66,000
,, sea	1,55,000	1,65,000	1,42,000
,, boat	16,000	73,000	74,000
,, road	3,000	2,000	2,000
Total ...	3,69,000	8,83,000	15,84,000

It will be seen that the imports during the past year were as much as 79 per cent. over the figures for 1878-79, and 329 per cent. over those of 1877-78, due to there being a great demand for export of this article by sea, coupled with a plentiful harvest in the cotton-producing districts.

Principal railway stations.

The different railway stations which consigned the largest quantities during the past year, as compared with the figures for the preceding two years, are shown below:—

Stations	Districts.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds
Agra ...	Agra ...	89,000	1,64,000	3,41,000
Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore ...	6,000	1,02,000	2,77,000
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	18,000	84,000	1,63,000
Umballa .	Umballa ...	(345)	21,000	1,13,000
Khoorjah ...	Bulundshahr ...	8,000	62,000	86,000
Ferozabad ..	Agra ...	1,000	20,000	67,000
Beawur ...	Rajputana States	.. .	.....	61,000
Nusserabad ..	Ditto ...	13,000	15,000	53,000
Hatrass City ...	Allyghur ...	2,000	14,000	37,000
Allyghur ...	Ditto ...	5,000	22,000	31,000
Mirzapore ...	Mirzapore ...	.. ...	19,000	23,000
Seharunpore ...	Seharunpore ...	... .	11,000	15,000
Chandowsi .	Mooradabad ...	4,000	14,000	14,000
Hatrass-road ...	Allyghur ..	1,000	6,000	11,000
Jeypore ...	Rajputana States	1,000	3,000	13,000

Exports by all routes.

The exports of cotton from Calcutta by all routes during the year, as compared with those of the preceding two years, were—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By sea	1,34,000	4,68,000	11,08,000
„ boat	13,000	21,000	12,000
„ road	8,000	19,000	5,000
„ rail	25,000	17,000	10,000
Total ...	1,80,000	5,25,000	11,35,000

Exports by sea.

The sea-borne exports for the last three years were distributed as follows:—

	1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Cwts	Mds	Cwts	Mds	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports—						
United Kingdom	23,000	31,000	173,000	2,36,000	449,000	6,12,000
Other ports	73,000	99,000	171,000	2,32,000	358,000	4,87,000
Total ...	96,000	1,30,000	344,000	4,68,000	807,000	10,99,000
To Indian Ports— ...						
Bombay and other Indian ports	2,000	4,000	(485)	(660)	7,000	9,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	98,000	1,34,000	344,000	4,68,000	814,000	11,08,000

Quantity not exported during the year under report.

After deduction of the sea-borne exports, as well as exports by internal routes, from the total quantity imported into Calcutta during 1879-80, there remains a surplus of 4,49,000 maunds, as against 3,58,000 maunds in 1878-79 and 1,89,000 maunds in 1877-78.

TWIST AND YARN (BUROTHAN).

Exports by internal routes.

The total quantities of cotton twist and yarn exported from Calcutta during the past three years are shown below in round numbers :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By rail	1,49,000	1,64,300	1,64,600
„ boat	49,800	27,800	46,400
„ road	13,800	28,500	11,000
„ steamer	4,500	13,000	8,900
„ sea	49,400	43,100	49,900
Total ...	2,66,500	2,77,300	2,80,800

The increase last year was 1·26 per cent. on the figures of 1878-79 and 5·36 per cent. on those of 1877-78. The supply carried by rail, which amounted to 41·38 per cent. of the total trade, was almost exactly the same as in the previous year, but 15,600 maunds more than in 1877-78.

In the following statement the exports of twist and yarn from Calcutta by internal routes during 1879-80 are classified by provinces, and compared with the figures for the two previous years :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Into Bengal	1,32,700	1,37,700	1,36,500
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	26,900	34,500	33,000
„ Punjab	24,100	22,800	27,200
„ Behar	19,100	28,200	22,200
„ Other places ...	14,300	11,000	12,000
Total ...	2,17,100	2,34,200	2,30,900

Exports by sea.

The sea exports during the past three years were distributed as follows :—

	1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
	lb.	Mds.	lb.	Mds.	lb.	Mds.
To Orissa ports	1,548,000	19,300	1,469,000	18,400	1,805,000	22,600
„ British Burma ...	1,526,000	19,100	1,364,000	17,100	1,090,000	13,600
„ Madras	691,000	8,600	377,000	4,700	860,000	10,700
„ Chittagong	107,000	1,300	155,000	1,900	151,000	1,900
„ Bombay and other ports in India ...	3,000	(48)	17,000	200	16,000	200
„ Foreign ports ...	79,000	1,000	65,000	800	65,000	800
Total ...	3,954,000	49,900	3,447,000	43,100	3,938,000	43,100

Principal river marts.

The principal river marts to which cotton twist was largely exported during the last three years are the following :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Jhalokati, on the river Gujalea, in district Backergunge	4,300	2,700	6,700
Midnapore, on the High Level canal, in district Midnapore	1,500	3,100	4,800
Bhanga, on the river Kumar, in district Furreedpore	3,700	2,400	4,400
Ghattal, on the river Roopnarain, in district Midnapore	22,000	3,200	3,800
Santipore, on the river Hooghly, in district Nudden	1,900	1,200	2,500

The decrease in the supply sent to Ghattal during the past two years is due, not to diminished consumption, but to a large quantity of twist and yarn having been imported in those years direct from the cotton mills on the banks of the river above and below Calcutta and Howrah. Including these consignments, the total importation of twist and yarn into the Midnapore district amounted to 58,800 maunds against 52,300 maunds in 1878-79, as shown below :—

	European twist.		Indian twist.		Total.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Ghattal	3,200	3,700	40,100	37,800	43,300	41,500
Midnapore	3,100	4,800	1,700	7,600	4,800	12,400
Panchkoora	.....	600	1,400	3,300	1,400	3,900
Other places	1,400	1,000	1,400	.....	2,800	1,000
Total ...	7,700	10,100	44,600	48,700	52,300	58,800

In return for twist, Calcutta imported a large supply of country-made piece-goods from the Midnapore district. The following statement shows the trade of Calcutta with Midnapore in respect of these two staples during the past three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Names of Marts in Midnapore.	Cotton twist and Yarn exported from Calcutta.						Hand-made Piece-goods imported into Calcutta.		
	Quantity.			Value.			Value.		
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ghattal ...	22,000	43,300	41,500	15,40,000	25,93,000	26,97,000	3,98,000	2,03,000	5,19,000
Midnapore ...	1,500	4,800	12,400	1,05,000	2,89,000	8,06,000	2,000	13,000	1,000
Panchkoora ...	.....	.....	3,900	.....	.....	2,54,000	.....	.....	.....
Other places ...	4,300	4,200	1,000	3,01,000	2,51,000	65,000	96,000	1,19,000	2,000
Total ...	27,800	52,300	58,800	19,46,000	31,33,000	38,22,000	4,96,000	3,35,000	5,22,000

Besides Midnapore, the only other districts which import this article in considerable quantities are Nuddea, Dacca, Furreedpore, and Burdwan, the total trade of which, during the past three years, is shown below :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Nuddea	21,100	26,300	25,700
Dacca	15,400	20,000	21,200
Furreedpore	14,500	11,600	13,700
Burdwan	12,400	12,800	13,600

Imports by sea.

The total quantity of European twist and yarn imported into Calcutta during 1879-80 was 12,206,000lb, or 1,52,600 maunds in round numbers, against 12,802,000lb, or 1,60,000 maunds in 1878-79, and 15,234,000lb, or 1,90,300 maunds in 1877-78, as shown below :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WHENCE IMPORTED.	1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
	lb.	Mds.	lb.	Mds.	lb.	Mds.
From Foreign Ports—						
United Kingdom ..	14,956,000	1,86,900	12,358,000	1,54,500	11,901,000	1,48,800
Other foreign ports ...	251,000	3,100	412,000	5,100	243,000	3,000
Total of Foreign Ports ..	15,207,000	1,90,000	12,770,000	1,59,600	12,144,000	1,51,800
From Indian Ports—						
Madras	9,000	100	18,000	200	36,000	500
British Burma ...	..	...	12,000	200	14,000	200
Other Indian ports .	18,000	300	2,000	.. ..	12,000	100
Total of Interportal trade	27,000	400	32,000	400	62,000	800
GRAND TOTAL ..	15,234,000	1,90,400	12,802,000	1,60,000	12,206,000	1,52,600

Comparison of imports with exports.

After deduction of imports from exports, the result indicates a deficit of 1,26,400 maunds against 1,14,100 maunds in 1878-79, and 75,900 maunds in 1877-78, which must have been made up by the quantities produced in the cotton mills in India.

Cotton (European) piece-goods.

The registration of the piece-goods trade according to value still rests on an unsatisfactory footing, and it has not yet been found possible to conclude arrangements with the Railway authorities to remedy the defects noticed in the previous reports. In the absence of actual facts, the statistics furnished in respect of this trade must necessarily depend to a certain extent on inference.

The rail-borne statistics of piece-goods give only the weight of these goods in maunds. In order therefore to convert the exports by weight into exports by value, it is necessary to determine the rate at which the conversion should take place. In previous years the price of a maund of piece-goods in Bengal was fixed at Rs. 80, but these goods are now comparatively cheap, and it is necessary that a revision of the rate should now be made. According to the figures of the Calcutta

Custom-house, the prices of piece-goods per yard since 1875-76 have been as follows:—

Year.	Grey piece-goods.		White piece-goods.		Coloured, printed, and dyed piece-goods.		Average price of all sorts.	
	Per yard.		Per yard.		Per yard.		Per yard.	
	As.	P.	As.	P.	As.	P.	As.	P.
1875-76	1	11½	2	4½	2	0¾	2	4½
1876-77	1	10½	2	3	2	7½	2	3
1877-78	1	10¼	2	1	2	3¾	2	1
1878-79	1	9	2	0½	2	4½	2	0¼
1879-80	1	9½	2	2	2	5	2	1½

As compared with 1875-76, the depreciation in the value of piece-goods in 1879-80 was three pie per yard, or 10 53 per cent.; but, as compared with 1876-77, the decrease was not more than one and a half pie per yard, or 5·55 per cent. In 1876-77 it was ascertained that the average value of a maund of piece-goods when first imported into Calcutta was Rs. 64. If, therefore, 5·55 per cent. be deducted from this valuation, the net price of all sorts of piece-goods for 1879-80 would amount to Rs. 60-7-2. Adding to this 25 per cent., as on the previous occasion, on account of under-statement of values, duty, insurance, landing charges, agency expenses, as well as profits of importers, and also similar expenses and profits of retail vendors, we find that the average value of a maund of piece-goods in Bengal would amount to Rs. 75-8-11. Rupees 75 therefore has been taken as the basis for the conversion of exports by weight into exports by value in respect of the rail-borne traffic. In all other cases the figures represent declared values.

The following statement illustrates the piece-goods trade of Calcutta during the year 1879-80, as compared with the previous two years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Year.	Imports into Calcutta by sea.	Exports from Calcutta.							
		Inland Exports.						Total exports by sea.	Grand total of exports.
		By E. I. Railway.	By E. B. Railway.	By river steamer.	By boat.	By road.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78 ..	11,35,03,000	7,82,71,000	2,34,79,000	67,22,000	32,32,000	11,03,000	11,31,07,000	97,99,000	12,23,06,000
1878-79 ..	8,42,57,000	9,38,03,000	2,44,82,000	77,04,000	12,16,000	32,60,000	13,04,65,000	39,42,000	13,03,47,000
1879-80 .	10,31,10,000	9,61,65,000	2,51,79,000	54,56,000	14,32,000	25,72,000	13,08,04,000	53,27,000	13,01,31,000

Imports.

The value of piece-goods imported by sea during the past year is little below 10½ crores of rupees in round numbers, almost equal to the total value of this trade registered in 1875-76; but, as compared with 1878-79, the transactions indicate an increase to the extent of 22·37 per cent., while, as compared with 1877-78, when the supply reached its highest point recorded since 1875-76, the result shows a decrease of 9·16 per cent. The different ports from which the supply was derived during the past three years are shown in the following statement:—

	Imports by Sea.		
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Foreign Ports—			
United Kingdom	11,27,83,000	8,36,50,000	10,20,74,000
Other ports	4,07,000	1,70,000	4,44,000
Total ...	11,31,90,000	8,38,20,000	10,25,18,000
From Indian Ports—			
Bombay	2,60,000	2,88,000	4,74,000
Madras	12,000	1,14,000	59,000
British Burma	33,000	24,000	54,000
Other Indian ports... ...	7,000	11,000	5,000
Total ...	3,12,000	4,37,000	5,92,000
Grand Total ...	11,35,02,000	8,42,57,000	10,31,10,000

Besides the above supply, the imports by sea of cotton piece-goods of Indian manufacture into Calcutta during the past year amounted to Rs. 28,16,000 in round numbers against Rs. 25,07,000 in the previous year. The value of piece-goods sent to Calcutta by rail from Bombay was Rs. 24,000 against Rs. 9,000 in 1878-79. The aggregate registered imports during the past year amounted to Rs 10,59,50,000 in value against Rs 8,67,73,000 in 1878-79.

Exports.

The exports from Calcutta by internal routes are valued at Rs. 13,08,04,000 against Rs. 13,04,05,000 in 1878-79, and Rs. 11,31,07,000 in 1877-78. The railway returns, however, include both the weight of goods and the weight of bales and boxes containing those goods. It has been settled, in communication with the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces, that 6·5 per cent. should be deducted on account of the weight of packing from the grand total of exports by rail, and this reduces the figures shown above to—

1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10,64,93,000	12,27,16,000	12,29,17,000

If to these are added the quantities exported by sea from Calcutta in the three years, the total value of the exports amounts to Rs. 12,82,44,000 in 1879-80, Rs. 12,86,58,000 in 1878-79, and Rs. 11,56,32,000 in 1877-78.

The distribution of the piece-goods sent out from Calcutta, province by province, during the past three years, is shown as follows:—

	Exports from Calcutta.		
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Bengal	3,69,71,000	4,00,62,000	3,77,24,000
,, Behar	3,17,57,000	3,64,78,000	3,42,38,000
,, North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,31,75,000	2,92,43,000	2,98,72,000
,, Punjab	1,34,00,000	1,65,92,000	2,09,94,000
,, Assam	43,92,000	42,66,000	39,46,000
,, Rajputana States ...	11,68,000	13,94,000	15,06,000
,, Chota Nagpore ...	8,67,000	12,68,000	14,23,000
,, Central Provinces ...	10,87,000	7,15,000	8,74,000
,, Bombay	2,73,000	3,64,000	3,22,000
,, Orissa	8,000	4,000	5,000
,, Nizam's Territory ...	9,000	19,000	.....
Total of Inland Export ...	11,31,07,000	13,04,05,000	13,08,04,000
Deduct 6·5 per cent. on account of weight of packing in respect of the trade carried by rail ...	66,14,000	76,89,000	78,87,000
Net Exports, Inland ...	10,64,93,000	12,27,16,000	12,29,17,000
Add exports by sea to Chittagong, Orissa, and other Indian and Foreign ports	91,99,000	59,42,000	53,27,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,56,92,000	12,86,58,000	12,82,44,000

The decrease of Rs. 4,14,000 in value last year is owing to the comparative cheapness of the Manchester goods, and not to diminished consumption; for, as regards quantities, the exports are 6·32 per cent. above the figures for 1878-79, and 18·24 above those for 1877-78.

Comparison of imports with exports.

It will be remembered that the valuation of Rs. 75 for a maund of piece-goods is 25 per cent. in excess of the values registered in the Custom-house In order therefore to strike any correct balance between imports and exports, it is necessary, in the first instance, to establish an equilibrium between these two sections of the trade. If, therefore, 25 per cent. be added to the imports by sea, the total of the year's traffic is raised to Rs. 13,24,32,000 against Rs. 10,84,64,000 in 1878-79. Deducting from this the total supply of piece-goods, amounting in value to Rs. 12,82,44,000, exported from Calcutta, we get a surplus of Rs. 41,88,000, out of which Rs. 25,00,000 worth of goods must be deducted for consumption in Calcutta, and the net surplus of imports over exports will then be Rs. 16,88,000. It is probable however, that the stocks were much larger than this, for the railway statistics include piece-goods both of Indian and of European manufacture.

Progress of local manufacture by steam and by hand.

The only mill in the vicinity of Calcutta which is known to manufacture cotton piece-goods is Bowreah, but no information is available as to the total outturn or the quantities which passed into consumption from that place. The quantity of cotton worked up in the Bowreah mill is stated to be 42,000 maunds in round numbers, or 61·07 per cent. in excess of the quantity consumed in 1878-79.

INDIGO

Imports by internal routes.

The total quantity of indigo imported into Calcutta during the past year, as compared with the trade of the preceding two years, is shown below :—

	In 1877-78	In 1878-79	In 1879-80.
	Mds	Mds	Mds.
By East Indian Railway	1,64,300	1,14,500	72,000
,, Eastern Bengal Railway ...	10,300	8,200	8,200
,, Country boats	5,300	3,000	2,800
,, Other routes	400	100	700
Total ..	1,80,300	1,25,800	83,700

The falling off in the past year was 33·47 per cent. as compared with 1878-79, and 53·57 per cent. as compared with 1877-78. The quantities carried by the East Indian Railway were 37·12 per cent. below the figures for 1878-79, and 56·18 per cent. below those for 1877-78. The following statement will show the places of supply, province by province, during the past three years :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Behar	1,13,400	53,300	40,800
,, North-Western Provinces and Oudh	48,900	60,500	30,500
,, Bengal	16,800	11,900	11,600
,, Other places	1,200	100	800
Total ...	1,80,300	1,25,800	83,700

Exports by sea.

The exports by sea from Calcutta during the year 1879-80 amounted to 47,900 cwts., or 65,300 maunds, as against 74,700 cwts., or 1,01,700 maunds in 1878-79, and 99,500 cwts., or 1,35,400 maunds in 1877-78.

Quantities not exported during the year.

The surplus of imports over exports amounted to 15,600 maunds against 20,200 maunds in 1878-79. It will be remembered, however, that the rail figures include the weight of the chests as well as that of the indigo. An allowance of 18 per cent. on this account being made, the result is a surplus of 1,200 maunds in 1879-80, against a deficit of 1,900 maunds in the preceding year.

JUTE, RAW.

Imports by internal routes.

The import of raw jute into Calcutta amounted during the past year to 1,06,16,000 maunds in round numbers against 1,03,44,000 maunds in 1878-79, and 1,00,93,000 maunds in 1877-78.

The quantities carried by country boats show a decrease of 23·21 per cent. as compared with 1878-79, and 6·86 as compared with 1877-78; while, in the case of the rail-borne traffic, the increase was 43·98 per cent. as compared with 1878-79, and 8·87 as compared with 1877-78. The quantity carried by the Eastern Bengal line was 29·82 per cent. in excess of the figures for 1878-79, but, compared with 1877-78, the trade showed a decrease of 6·66 per cent. The supply imported *viâ* the Northern Bengal State Railway was 317·57 per cent. in excess of the quantities attracted to this route in 1878-79. As regards the steamer traffic, the increase was 22·51 and 38·15 per cent. as compared with 1878-79 and 1877-78 respectively. The imports by road routes indicated an increase of 10·32 per cent as compared with 1877-78, and 32·04 as compared with 1878-79.

Principal supplying districts.

The different districts from which the jute supplies were largely drawn during the past three years are shown below, as compared with the quantities taking the rail in those years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Imports by all routes.			Imports by rail.		
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds
Pubna	23,54,000	27,79,000	32,37,000	6,12,000	4,11,000	6,68,000
Furreedpore	26,76,000	23,59,000	25,68,000	22,24,000	15,48,000	21,87,000
Dacca	27,77,000	25,91,000	19,73,000	9,77,000	7,80,000	6,79,000
Rungpore	1,05,000	1,12,000	5,88,000	3,000	94,000	4,81,000
Hooghly	4,50,000	3,63,000	5,29,000	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh	5,31,000	5,18,000	4,27,000	.....	.....	.....
24-Pergunnahs	3,07,000	5,39,000	3,82,000	(650)	2,000	1,000
Rajshahye	2,83,000	3,90,000	2,72,000	(360)	7,000	23,000
Nuddea	2,47,000	1,84,000	2,24,000	1,51,000	1,23,000	1,72,000
Julpigoree	.....	37,000	95,000	.....	37,000	95,000
Dinagepore	75,000	1,05,000	89,000	(800)	6,000	9,000
Jessore	1,12,000	1,06,000	87,000	.....	.....	.....
Moldah	33,000	78,000	68,000	.....	.....	.....
Other districts	1,47,000	1,06,000	77,000	(190)	5,000	6,000
Total ...	1,00,93,000	1,03,44,000	1,06,16,000	39,78,000	30,08,000	43,31,000

The entire supply shown against Pubna is comprised of the despatches from Serajgunge, with the exception of 1,07,000 maunds exported from Pubna and other smaller marts, which take away salt in return. Of the total imports of jute into Serajgunge, about nine-sixteenths come from the northern districts, about one-fourth from the eastern, and about three-sixteenths from the Pubna and Bogra districts. Rungpore stands fourth in the list of supplying districts. The easy

communication afforded by the railway has given a powerful impetus to the development of the jute trade in this district. The local estimate puts down the total exports at no less than nine lakhs of maunds, nearly two-thirds of which are traced to Calcutta. The jute grown in Furreedpore is sent direct to Calcutta. The total supply shown against this district does not, however, represent the produce of that district, the supply of Goalundo being for the most part derived from places outside Furreedpore. The jute grown in Eastern Mymensingh and Tipperah is, in the first place, exported to Naraingunge. The steamers of the Eastern Bengal Railway and the Inland Steamer Companies exported 12,73,000 maunds from the marts of Naraingunge and Dacca during the year under report, against 12,77,000 maunds in 1878-79, and 13,81,000 maunds in the year before.

Principal river marts.

The statement below shows the exports from the chief river marts during the past year, as compared with the totals of the preceding two years:—

Marts.	Districts.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Serajgunge ...	Pubna .	9,82,000	15,36,000	16,97,000
Nusseerabad ...	Mymensingh ...	1,03,000	2,79,000	4,10,000
Naraingunge ..	Dacca ...	9,73,000	8,28,000	4,05,000
Dacca ...	Do. ...	1,19,000	4,54,000	2,90,000
Bhuddressur ...	Hooghly ...	31,000	1,05,000	2,81,000
Madaripore ...	Furreedpore ..	2,87,000	7,81,000	2,63,000
Rampore Beauleah	Rajshahye ...	26,000	3,78,000	2,45,000
Boidyabatty ...	Hooghly ...	74,000	1,16,000	1,76,000
Bhanga ...	Furreedpore ...	.....	16,000	85,000
Jessore ...	Jessore ...	56,000	77,000	82,000
Pubna ...	Pubna ...	20,000	2,30,000	80,000
Maldah ...	Maldah ...	33,000	77,000	67,000
Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore ...	.....	5,000	60,000

Principal railway stations.

A similar statement shows the trade of the principal railway stations from which jute is forwarded, as compared with the figures for the previous two years:—

Stations.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Goalundo	20,96,000	13,66,000	18,79,000
Pangsha	1,17,000	1,69,000	2,70,000
Domer	.....	14,000	1,86,000
Kooshtea	1,08,000	80,000	1,31,000
Darwani	3,000	49,000	1,25,000
Saidpore	1,000	24,000	78,000
Huldibari	.....	11,000	44,000
Kownea	.....	.....	40,000

Principal stations on steamer routes.

The principal marts whence jute was carried by river steamers during the past three years are shown below :—

Marts.			1877-78	1878-79.	1879-80.
			Mds.	Mds	Mds.
Serajgunge	...	...	11,74,000	10,10,000	14,33,000
Naraingunge	...	...	11,63,000	10,28,000	11,08,000
Dacca	...	...	2,17,000	2,50,000	1,66,000
Kaligunge	..	...	55,000	28,000	87,000
Kooshtea	...	...	7,000	32,000	1,000

Principal marts on road routes.

The different marts on road routes which contributed chiefly to the trade were Baraset (1,24,000 maunds against 1,24,000 maunds in 1878-79 and 1,10,000 maunds in 1877-78), and Bussirhat (60,000 maunds against 51,000 maunds in 1878-79 and 59,000 maunds in 1877-78), both within the 24-Pergunnahs district.

Exports by sea.

Last year the quantity of raw jute exported by sea amounted to 6,316,000 cwts., or 85,96,000 maunds in round numbers, as against 5,755,000 cwts., or 78,33,000 maunds in 1878-79, and 5,402,000 cwts., or 73,75,000 maunds in 1877-78. The destination of the exports during the past three years, was to the following places :—

	1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Cwts	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports	5,320,000	72,40,000	5,702,000	77,60,000	6,299,000	85,73,000
Indian „	82,000	1,12,000	53,000	73,000	17,000	23,000
Total	5,402,000	73,52,000	5,755,000	78,33,000	6,316,000	85,96,000

The yearly fluctuation of the export jute trade of Calcutta by sea during the past eight years will be seen from the following figures :—

Year.				Value.
		Cwts.	Mds.	Rs.
1872-73	...	7,062,000	1,16,12,000	4,12,79,000
1873-74	...	6,126,000	83,38,000	3,43,55,000
1874-75	...	5,500,000	74,86,000	3,24,50,000
1875 76	...	5,207,000	70,87,000	2,80,53,000
1876-77	...	4,574,000	62,26,000	2,66,49,000
1877-78	...	5,402,000	73,52,000	3,50,83,000
1878-79	...	5,755,000	78,33,000	3,63,65,000
1879-80	...	6,316,000	85,96,000	4,11,92,000

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

* The surplus of imports over exports amounted during the past year to 19,35,000 maunds against 23,03,000 maunds in 1878-79, and 25,03,000 maunds in 1877-78. The quantity of raw jute consumed locally in the neighbouring mills through Bhuddressur amounted

during the past year to 1,06,000 maunds against 2,27,000 maunds in 1878-79. The returns of the Eastern Bengal Railway also show an importation of 2,16,000 maunds of jute into these mills *viâ* the stations of Naihati and Shamnuggur during the past year. The aggregate supply available for local consumption in the jute mills would therefore be 22,57,000 maunds against 25,30,000 maunds in the previous year.

GUNNY-BAGS

Imports by internal routes.

The total number of gunny-bags imported into Calcutta during the past three years is shown below in round numbers:—

Specification of routes.	Imports into Calcutta. 1877-78. No.	1878-79. No.	1879-80. No.
By Boat	16,403,000	20,936,000	16,536,000
,, Eastern Bengal Railway ..	3,157,000	3,539,000	3,133,000
,, East Indian Railway	462,000	446,000	471,000
,, South-Eastern State Railway	1,000	.....	... .
,, Road	27,000	112,000	151,000
,, Sea	1,396,000	1,347,000	197,000
Total ...	21,446,000	26,380,000	20,488,000

Last year the decrease amounted to 22·34 per cent as compared with 1878-79, and 4·48 as compared with 1877-78. It will be seen that nearly three-fourths of the total supply was carried by country boats. The figures shown against the Eastern Bengal Railway include 378,000 bags carried by the Northern Bengal State Railway against 997,000 bags in 1878-79. The imports by the East Indian Railway and by road routes indicate a slight increase; but, as regards the imports by sea, the decrease is 85·37 per cent. as compared with 1878-79, and 85·89 as compared with 1877-78, due mainly to shorter shipments from Madras ports, as well as from foreign ports other than United Kingdom.

Principal exporting districts.

The different districts which contributed chiefly to the trade during the past three years are the following:—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	In 1877-78. No.	In 1878-79. No.	In 1879-80. No.
Dinagepore	3,790,000	8,641,000	6,193,000
Hooghly	8,257,000	6,021,000	5,994,000
24-Pergunnahs	3,130,000	3,803,000	4,320,000
Pubna	2,931,000	2,582,000	2,658,000
Burdwan	....	265,000	326,000
Purneah	491,000	547,000	700,000
Julpigoree	381,000	484,000	204,000
Rungpore	117,000	512,000	169,000
Other districts	950,000	1,831,000	462,000
Total ...	20,039,000	25,034,000	20,288,000

The trade in hand-made gunnies showed a decrease of 25·93 per cent. as compared with 1878-79, but an increase of 47·13 as compared with 1877-78; while in power-loom manufacture the decrease was 11·74 per cent. as compared with 1878-79, and 20·40 as compared with 1877-78.

Exports by all routes.

The export of gunny-bags from Calcutta by all routes during the past three years is as follows :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	No.	No.	No.
By Sea	57,869,000	63,757,000	75,575,000
,, East Indian Railway ...	19,687,000	15,547,000	12,166,000
,, Boat	758,000	2,413,000	4,058,000
,, Eastern Bengal Railway ...	937,000	760,000	399,000
,, Road	85,000	147,000	86,000
,, South-Eastern State Railway ...	48,000	11,000	.....
Total ...	79,384,000	82,635,000	92,284,000

Exports by sea.

The following statement shows the distribution of the exports by sea during the past three years :—

	In 1877-78.	In 1878-79.	In 1879-80.
	No.	No.	No.
To Indian Ports, viz.—			
Madras	179,000	85,000	541,000
Other ports in Madras	2,383,000	332,000	1,698,000
Bombay	15,942,000	10,085,000	8,017,000
Other ports in Bombay	276,000	8,000	.....
British Burma	11,812,000	8,430,000	8,143,000
Other Indian ports	2,184,000	964,000	2,301,000
Total of Interportal Trade ...	32,776,000	19,854,000	20,700,000
To Foreign Ports, viz.—			
United Kingdom	497,000	7,107,000	4,584,000
Other Foreign ports	24,597,000	36,796,000	50,291,000
Total of Foreign Trade ...	25,094,000	43,903,000	54,875,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	57,870,000	63,757,000	75,575,000

Last year there was an increase of 118½ lakhs of bags as compared with 1878-79, and of 177 lakhs as compared with 1877-78.

Exports by internal routes.

Of the total exports by internal routes, 12,166,000 bags were carried by the East Indian Railway against 15,547,000 bags in 1878-79, and 19,687,000 bags in 1877-78. The destination of the exports during the past year was Cawnpore 1,857,000), Patna (1,496,000), Delhi (609,000), Loodhiana (454,000), and Umritsur (310,000). Of the supply exported by country boats 2,134,000 bags, or more than half of the total boat traffic, were consigned to the 24-Pergunnahs, 747,000 bags went to Hooghly, 163,000 bags to Midnapore, 136,000 bags to Patna, 133,000 bags to Bhagulpore, 119,000 bags to Sarun,

104,000 bags to Durbhunga, 93,000 bags to Nuddea, 79,000 bags to Goruckpore, 74,000 bags to Burdwan, 59,000 bags to Monghyr, 54,000 bags to Moorshedabad, and 38,000 bags were sent to Pubna.

Comparison of exports with imports.

If imports are deducted from exports, a deficit is shown of 71,796,000 bags against 56,255,000 bags in 1878-79, and 57,938,000 in 1877-78, which is of course due to the large manufacture in Calcutta and the Suburbs.

GUNNY-CLOTH.

Imports by internal routes.

The import trade of Calcutta in gunny-cloth during the past three years was, in round numbers, as follows:—

		Pieces.		
		1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
By boat	... ...	46,000	34,000	42,000
„ rail	... ...	.....	(100)	.....
„ road	... ...	5,000	36,000	45,000
„ sea	... ...	(300)	(500)	1,000
	Total ...	51,000	70,000	88,000

Out of the total supply during the past two years, that of power-loom manufacture was 43,000 pieces against 19 pieces in 1878-79.

The hand-made pieces amounted to 45,000 in number against 51,000 in 1878-79.

If a machine-made piece be taken as equal to 80 yards, and a hand-made piece of gunny as equal to 22 yards, the total of the year's traffic would amount to 4,427,000 yards against 2,840,000 yards in 1878-79.

Exports.

The export of gunny-cloth by sea was consigned as follows:—

	1878-79.			1879-80.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
To Foreign ports ...	4,630,000	57,000	4,587,000	5,210,000	1,000	5,211,000
„ Indian „ ...	3,135,000	17,000	3,152,000	1,638,000	7,000	1,665,000
Total ...	7,665,000	74,000	7,739,000	6,868,000	8,000	6,876,000

The supply exported by internal routes amounted to 18,000 pieces, or 1,472,000 yards in round numbers, against 21,000 pieces, or 1,686,000 yards in 1878-79.

Outturn of manufacture in Calcutta.

Besides the registered supplies mentioned above, the returns of the Nuddea rivers also showed a large quantity of power-loom gunny-cloth, amounting to 664,000 pieces, sent up-country direct from those mills

without passing the Port Commissioners' wharves. The destination of the exports during the past two years is detailed below :—

Importing District.	Total of District. 1878-79.	1879-80.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Durbhunga	126,000	273,000
Monghyr	88,000	143,000
Goruckpore	98,000	82,000
Patna	54,000	75,000
Sarun	48,000	28,000
Bhagulpore	69,000	26,000
Other districts	83,000	37,000
Grand Total ...	566,000	661,000

If these pieces are converted into yards, at 80 yards the piece, the result is 53,120,000 yards against 45,306,000 yards in 1878-79. The gross total of gunny-cloth exported from Calcutta would therefore be 61,468,000 yards against 54,731,000 yards in 1878-79. Deducting from this 981,000 yards imported from the interior, and allowing 2,000,000 for the Calcutta consumption, we get as the outturn of manufacture in Calcutta 62,487,000 yards, which equals 7,81,000 maunds, at about 80 yards equal to one maund, against 55,612,000 yards, or 6,95,000 maunds in 1878-79.

WHEAT.

Imports by internal routes.

The quantity of wheat imported into Calcutta during the year 1879-80, as compared with that of the preceding two years, is shown below :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By rail	49,70,000	14,75,000	24,21,000
,, boat	21,42,000	11,56,000	13,92,000
,, other routes	18,000	16,000	4,000
Total ...	71,30,000	26,47,000	38,17,000

There was thus an increase of 44·3 per cent. in the past year as compared with 1878-79, but a decrease of 46·5 per cent. as compared with 1877-78. The sources of supply, province by province, during those years, are as follow :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	20,01,000	9,81,000	16,17,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	31,38,000	11,03,000	15,06,000
Bengal	13,25,000	4,71,000	1,38,000
Punjab	6,19,000	88,000	2,56,000
Other places	41,000	1,000	.....
Total ...	71,30,000	26,47,000	38,17,000

During the past year by far the largest supply was derived from the Behar districts, the total being 64·4 per cent. in excess of that of 1878-79, and 19·3 per cent. below that of 1877-78. The inundations of the autumn were followed by a magnificent cold-weather harvest. The principal districts which contributed to the trade during the past three years are—

Districts.	1877-78	1878-79.	1879-80
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds
Patna	4,92,000	89,000	5,32,000
Bhagulpore	6,06,000	3,87,000	3,93,000
Monghyr	3,69,000	1,66,000	2,05,000
Sarun	1,17,000	1,45,000	1,87,000
Sonthal Pergunnahs	99,000	1,02,000	1,33,000
Other places in Behar	3,21,000	95,000	1,67,000
Total ...	20,04,000	9,84,000	16,17,000

In the supply from the North-Western Provinces there was an increase of 36·6 per cent. as compared with 1878-79, but a decrease of 108·4 as compared with 1877-78. The districts which did the largest trade are—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cawnpore ...	8,37,000	5,46,000	2,80,000
Allyghur ...	2,15,000	36,000	2,46,000
Meerut ...	2,63,000	35,000	1,98,000
Bulundshahr ...	89,000	23,000	1,48,000
Saharunpore ...	96,000	3,000	1,07,000
Goruckpore ...	32,000	2,000	83,000
Lucknow ...	2,65,000	11,000	76,000
Benares ...	1,75,000	11,000	70,000
Moradabad ...	1,33,000	96,000	51,000
Other districts ...	10,33,000	3,40,000	2,47,000
Total ...	31,38,000	11,03,000	15,06,000

The Bengal supply, of which 86,000 maunds, or 19·7 per cent., takes the rail, is chiefly comprised of imports from Nuddea, Moorshedabad, and Hooghly. In the former two districts only is the wheat crop of much importance. The Hooghly supply is for the most part made up of imports from the town of Bhuddressur.

The Punjab supply all comes by rail. The increase in the despatches last year is 290·9 per cent as compared with 1878-79, but they are still 58·7 per cent. below the figures for 1877-78. With the exception of 1,000 maunds, the entire supply is made up of the imports from Delhi.

Principal railway stations.

The railway stations which despatched wheat most largely during the past three years are—

Stations on the E. I. R. line.	Districts.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore ...	8,31,000	54,000	2,80,000
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	2,41,000	79,000	2,55,000
Allyghur ...	Allyghur ...	92,000	29,000	1,97,000
Meerut ...	Meerut ...	1,52,000	35,000	1,64,000
Shahjehanpore ...	Shahjehanpore ...	1,65,000	1,34,000	1,02,000
Khoorjah ...	Bulundshahr ...	41,000	10,000	93,000
Sahebgunge ...	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	35,000	35,000	71,000
Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	1,43,000	11,000	54,000
Chundowsi ...	Morabadad ...	1,14,000	94,000	49,000
Hattrass ...	Allyghur ...	83,000	7,000	47,000
Secundrabad ...	Bulundshahr ...	41,000	.....	43,000

Principal river marts.

A similar statement illustrates the trade carried by country boats from the principal river marts in the interior during those years:—

Name of mart.	In what district.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	1,16,000	3,21,000	3,08,000
Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	78,000	1,09,000	1,55,000
Patna ...	Patna ...	1,50,000	67,000	1,26,000
Revelgunge ...	Sarun ...	1,11,000	89,000	1,21,000
Bhuddressur ...	Hooghly ...	94,000	69,000	1,12,000
Nuddea ...	Nuddea ...	.....	1,01,000	98,000
Chuprah ...	Sarun ...	.....	55,000	66,000
Goruckpore ...	Goruckpore ...	32,000	.....	62,000
Maldah ...	Maldah ...	94,000	69,000	48,000
Hanskhally ...	Nuddea ...	58,000	11,000	38,000
Moorshedabad ...	Moorshedabad ...	50,000	57,000	30,000
Purneah ...	Purneah ...	57,000	19,000	23,000

Exports by sea.

The total of wheat exported from Calcutta to foreign markets by sea during the past eight years, is shown in the following statement:—

Years.	Cwts.	Equivalent in maunds.	Years.	Cwts.	Equivalent in maunds.
1872-73 ...	114,000	1,97,000	1876-77 ...	3,882,000	52,84,000
1873-74 ...	489,000	6,63,000	1877-78 ...	4,544,000	61,85,000
1874-75 ...	279,000	3,80,000	1878-79 ...	890,000	12,11,000
1875-76 ...	1,331,000	18,11,000	1879-80 ...	1,584,000	21,56,000

The grand total of exports from Calcutta by sea to both Foreign and Indian ports amounted to 1,689,000 cwts., or 22,99,000 maunds—

65·6 per cent. in excess of the trado of 1878-79, but 64·4 below that of 1877-78, as detailed below :—

	1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	4,544,000	61,86,000	890,000	12,11,000	1,584,000	21,56,000
„ Indian „ ...	194,000	2,68,000	130,000	1,77,000	105,000	1,43,000
Total ...	4,738,000	64,54,000	1,020,000	13,88,000	1,689,000	22,99,000

Exports were stimulated during a part of the year by low freights.

Quantities not exported before the close of the year.

After deduction of the gross exports from the total quantity imported into Calcutta during the past year, there remains a surplus of 14,57,000 maunds against 11,67,000 maunds in 1878-79, and 6,11,000 maunds in 1877-78.

GRAM AND PULSE.

The principal pulses comprised under this head are *mutter*, *khesari*, *mashuri*, *maskalai*, *moog*, *boot*, or *chhola*, and *urhur*, all harvested in the spring. The total quantity of these cereals imported into Calcutta during the past year, as compared with the trade of the previous two years, is shown in round numbers as follows :—

Imports by internal routes.

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By rail	18,76,000	15,24,000	12,71,000
„ boat	28,40,000	9,50,000	10,38,000
„ road	8,000	10,000	44,000
„ steamer (including sea import)	7,000	8,000	15,000
Total ...	47,31,000	24,92,000	23,68,000

The quantities imported last year indicate a decrease of 4·97 per cent. as compared with 1878-79, and of 49·95 per cent. as compared with 1877-78. The sources of supply, classified by provinces, during the past three years, are as follow :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Behar	18,65,000	9,75,000	14,30,000
„ Bengal	24,93,000	9,11,000	5,97,000
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	3,08,000	3,41,000	1,95,000
„ Punjab	50,000	2,53,000	1,24,000
„ Other places	15,000	12,000	22,000
Total ...	47,31,000	24,92,000	23,68,000

The largest despatches of these staples were made from the Patna district, which contributed 7,71,000 maunds against 3,33,000 maunds in 1878-79, and 3,19,000 maunds in 1877-78. Monghyr, with an exportation of 4,32,000 maunds against 4,12,000 maunds in 1878-79 and 5,55,000 maunds in 1877-78, stands next upon the list. Then comes Nuddea, which supplied 2,54,000 maunds against 4,83,000

maunds in 1878-79, and 11,16,000 maunds in 1877-78. From Delhi the imports were 1,23,000 maunds against 2,27,000 maunds in 1878-79, and 29,000 maunds in 1877-78.

Exports by sea.

The total exportation of these cereals by sea during the past three years is shown below :—

	1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Foreign ports ..	8,39,000	616,000	5,54,000	407,000	4,84,000	356,000
„ Indian „ ...	24,00,000	1,763,000	6,66,000	489,000	3,93,000	288,000
Total ...	32,39,000	2,379,000	12,20,000	896,000	8,77,000	644,000

Quantities not exported before the close of the year.

After deduction of the exports from the imports, there remains 10,08,000 maunds against 8,44,000 maunds in 1878-79, and 12,00,000 in 1877-78.

RICE AND PADDY.

Imports into Calcutta by internal routes.

The total quantity of rice imported into Calcutta during the past year amounted to 1,09,06,000 maunds in round numbers against 1,39,44,000 maunds in 1878-79, and 2,43,21,000 maunds in 1877-78. The total imports of paddy amounted to 15,07,000 maunds against 12,62,000 maunds in 1878-79, and 13,62,000 maunds in 1877-78. At the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy, the total of the year's traffic in rice amounted to 1,18,48,000 maunds, as shown in the following statement :—

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	1877-78.			1878-79.			1879-80.		
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total in rice.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total in rice.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total in rice.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By boat ...	1,69,10,000	11,87,000	1,76,52,000	91,47,000	9,78,000	97,58,000	72,75,000	11,27,000	79,79,000
„ road ...	12,44,000	55,000	12,78,000	9,53,000	1,19,000	10,27,000	6,78,000	1,39,000	7,65,000
„ rail ...	58,20,000	49,000	58,50,000	36,93,000	69,000	37,37,000	26,01,000	33,000	26,24,000
„ steamer ...	1,76,000	.....	1,76,000	1,000	... ..	1,000	1,000	.. ...	1,000
„ sea ...	1,71,000	71,000	2,16,000	1,50,000	96,000	2,10,000	3,51,000	2,05,000	4,79,000
Total ...	2,43,21,000	13,62,000	2,51,72,000	1,39,44,000	12,62,000	1,47,33,000	1,09,06,000	15,07,000	1,18,48,000

The decrease during the past year is 19·71 per cent. as compared with 1878-79, and 52·93 as compared with 1877-78. Very much the largest supply comes by country boats, the quantities carried during the past year being 67·34 per cent. of the total trade of that year; while in 1878-79 and 1877-78 the percentages under this head were 56·23 and 70·12 respectively. The imports by rail during the last year were 22·13 per cent. of the total trade of that year against 25·36

and 23·24 in 1878-79 and 1877-78 respectively. The sea imports, comprising for the most part supplies from Balasore, Chittagong, and British Burma, showed a great increase during the past year, being 128·09 per cent in excess of the figures for 1878-79, and 121·76 above those for 1877-78.

The following statement shows the sources of this supply, province by province, as compared with the trade of the preceding two years :—

Sources of Supply. Province by Province.	By boat and road.			By rail and steamer			Total.		
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal ...	1,83,84,000	1,06,13,000	85,93,000	57,99,000	30,03,000	25,61,000	2,41,83,000	1,36,16,000	1,10,54,000
" Behar .	3,29,000	96,000	40,000	1,56,000	6,71,000	1,48,000	4,85,000	7,67,000	1,87,000
" Orissa ..	33,000	61,000	1,00,000	1,90,000	2,04,000	3,58,000	2,23,000	2,65,000	4,58,000
" Chota Nagpore	21,000	.....	....	61,000	61,000	56,000	82,000	61,000	56,000
" Assam	1,55,000	15,000	3,000	3,000	(445)	(5)	1,58,000	15,000	3,000
" N.-W. P and Oudh	8,000	(306)	(310)	8,000	2,000	3,000	16,000	2,600	3,000
" Madras .	.....	.... .	.....	4,000	... ..	1,000	4,000	.....	1,000
" British Burma...	.....	.....	.....	21,000	6,000	76,000	21,000	6,000	76,000
" Other places ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	1,000	.....
Total ...	1,89,30,000	1,07,85,000	87,45,000	62,42,000	39,48,000	31,03,000	2,51,72,000	1,47,33,000	1,18,48,000

The total quantites contributed by the districts which supplied the largest quantities during the past three years may be shown as follows :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Name of District.	Imports into Calcutta.								
	1877-78.			1878-79.			1879-80.		
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total in rice.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total in rice.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total in rice.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
24-Pergunnahs	36,30,000	4,71,000	42,25,000	29,28,000	4,37,000	31,96,000	28,58,000	3,92,000	31,03,000
Backergunge ..	31,96,000	.....	31,96,000	29,12,000	.....	29,12,000	28,07,000	2,000	28,08,000
Midnapore ...	26,20,000	6,03,000	29,97,000	10,16,000	4,80,000	13,16,000	6,83,000	5,78,000	10,44,000
Beerbhoom ...	7,72,000	.....	7,72,000	6,96,000	...	6,96,000	9,07,000	... ..	9,07,000
Burdwan ...	38,00,000	83,000	38,83,000	18,02,000	86,000	18,56,000	7,33,000	1,37,000	8,10,000
Moorshedabad	9,52,000	.....	9,52,000	8,90,000	.....	8,90,000	6,15,000	.....	6,15,000
Hooghly ...	14,48,000	49,000	14,77,000	7,77,000	61,000	8,15,000	5,41,000	65,000	5,82,000
Dinagepore ...	11,61,000	.....	11,61,000	7,08,000	.....	7,68,000	5,75,000	1,000	5,76,000

Exports by sea.

The total of rice exported from Calcutta by sea amounted during the past year to 69 lakhs of maunds in round numbers or five millions of cwts., as against 105 lakhs of maunds, or seven millions of cwts. in 1878-79, and 221 lakhs of maunds, or 16 millions of cwts. in 1877-78. The following

statements illustrate the distribution of the exports of rice and paddy from Calcutta by sea during those three years:—

Exports of Rice from Calcutta by Sea.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WHITHER EXPORTED.	1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Indian Ports, viz.—						
Madras	86,31,000	6,341,000	4,56,000	835,000	2,000	1,000
Other ports in Madras...	21,28,000	1,563,000	10,64,000	782,000	9,91,000	214,000
Bombay	34,32,000	2,522,000	10,60,000	778,000	13,95,000	1,025,000
Other ports in Bombay	5,000	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Burma	12,000	9,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	2,000
Pondicherry	1,99,000	146,000	(403)	(200)	(4)	(3)
Other Indian ports ...	2,38,000	175,000	1,92,000	142,000	29,000	22,000
Total of Interportal Trade...	1,46,15,000	10,760,000	27,75,000	2,039,000	17,20,000	1,264,000
To Foreign Ports, viz.—						
United Kingdom ...	5,04,000	370,000	6,21,000	456,000	9,60,000	705,000
Other Foreign ports ...	70,18,000	5,156,000	71,39,000	5,245,000	42,55,000	3,129,000
Total of Foreign Trade ...	75,22,000	5,526,000	77,60,000	5,701,000	52,15,000	3,834,000
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPORTS BY SEA.	2,21,67,000	16,286,000	1,05,35,000	7,740,000	69,35,000	5,095,000

Exports of Paddy from Calcutta by Sea.

To Indian ports	2,73,000	201,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	(611)
„ Foreign „	55,000	40,000	13,000	10,000	2,000	2,000
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPORTS BY SEA.	3,28,000	241,000	15,000	11,000	3,000	2,000

The sea-borne exports of the port of Calcutta since 1872-73 are shown in round numbers as follows:—

	Mds.		Mds.
1872-73	1,03,00,000	1876-77	1,94,00,000
1873-74	74,00,000	1877-78	2,21,00,000
1874-75 (famine year)	40,00,000	1878-79	1,05,00,000
1875-76	58,00,000	1879-80	69,00,000

Comparison of imports with exports.

The surplus of imports over exports amounted during the past year to 39,11,000 maunds against 34,78,000 maunds in 1878-79, and 24,67,000 maunds in 1877-78.

Stocks of rice in Calcutta.

The enquiry which is at present being made every month at all the markets and *entrepots* in Calcutta showed the stocks of rice in the first week of April last at 20,17,000 maunds in round numbers against 19,35,000 maunds in 1878-79, and 20,38,000 maunds in 1877-78.

Paddy is not included in the foregoing figures. The total imports of paddy being 15,07,000 maunds, and the total exports 3,000 maunds, there remained a balance of 15,04,000 maunds, which, at the rate of 25 seers to a maund of paddy, is equivalent to 9,40,000 maunds of rice. If this figure was added to the stocks of rice shown above, the total stocks would be raised to 29,57,000 maunds against 27,14,000 maunds in 1878-79, and 26,83,000 maunds in 1877-78.

MISCELLANEOUS SPRING AND RAIN CROPS.

Imports by internal routes.

Under this heading are comprised barley, *kodo*, *shama*, Indian-corn, oats, millets, and other crops, which are reaped during the spring and rainy seasons. They form an important part of the food-supply of Behar. The total quantity of these grains registered during the past year amounted to 3,61,000 maunds in round numbers against 4,03,000 maunds in 1878-79, and 4,07,000 maunds in 1877-78. The several routes followed by the trade during those years are shown in the following statement:—

		Miscellaneous spring crops.	Miscellaneous rain crops	Other food-grains	Total.
		Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds.
By boat ..	1877-78	2,57,000	6,000	.. ...	2 63,000
	1878-79	1,09,000	5,000	... .	1,14,000
	1879-80	1.24,000	2,000	.....	1,26,000
„ rail ...	1877-78	(particulars not available.)		1,38,000	1,38,000
	1878-79	35,000	. ....	2,53,000	2,88,000
	1879 80	.... .	.....	2,35,000	2 35,000
„ other routes	1877-78	.....	.....	6,000	6,000
	1878-79	.....	.....	1,000	1,000
Total ...	1877-78	2,57,000	6,000	1,44,000	4,07,000
	1878-79	1,44,000	5,000	2,54,000	4,03,000
	1879-80	1,24,000	2,000	2,35,000	3,61,000

The sources of supply, province by province, during the past three years, are as follow:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds	Mds.	Mds.
From Behar	2,42,000	2,53,000	2,15,000
„ Bengal	1,17,000	77,000	73,000
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	29,000	68 000	39,000
„ Other places	19,000	5,000	4,000
Total ...	4,07,000	4,03,000	3,61,000

The subjoined table shows all the chief marts which contributed to the trade during the past year, as compared with the figures for the preceding two years :—

Principal supplying marts.	By Boat. 1879-80.	By Rail. 1879-80.	Total. 1877-78.	Total. 1878-79.	Total. 1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Patna	32,000	64,000	67,000	68,000	96,000
Bhagulpore	20,000	29,000	13,000	60,000	49,000
Futwa	...	30,000	(600)	20,000	30,000
Cawnpore	...	14,000	(2)	35,000	14,000
Nuddea	12,000	...	...	18,000	12,000
Mozufferpore ...	1,000	9,000	...	...	10,000

Exports by sea.

The grand total of exports by sea amounted to 95,000 cwts., or 1,30,000 maunds, against 116,000 cwts., or 1,58,000 maunds in 1878-79, and 234,000 cwts., or 3,18,000 maunds in 1877-78. The destination of the exports during these three years was as follows :—

To	1877-78. Cwts.	1877-78. Mds.	1878-79. Cwts.	1878-79. Mds.	1879-80. Cwts.	1879-80. Mds.
Foreign ports ...	124,000	1,69,000	87,000	1,19,000	84,000	1,15,000
Indian " ...	110,000	1,49,000	29,000	39,000	11,000	15,000
Total ...	234,000	3,18,000	116,000	1,58,000	95,000	1,30,000

HIDES.

Imports by internal routes.

The total quantity of hides imported into Calutta during the past year, as compared with the trade of the previous two years, is shown in round numbers as follows :—

	1877-78. No.	1878-79. No.	1879-80. No.
By rail	5,761,000	6,374,000	8,822,000
" boat	276,000	268,000	319,000
" road	95,000	174,000	112,000
" steamer	6,000	129,000	6,000
" sea	382,000	370,000	291,000
Total ...	6,520,000	7,315,000	9,550,000

The total increase is 30·55 per cent. as compared with 1878-79, and 46·47 as compared with 1877-78. It will be seen that seven-eighths of the gross imports came by rail, of which the East Indian Railway line carried 7,008,000 pieces against 4,724,000 pieces in 1878-79, and 4,776,000 pieces in 1877-78, and the Eastern Bengal line 1,814,000 pieces against 1,650,000 pieces in 1878-79, and 985,000

pieces in 1877-78. One special cause of the increase in the supply from Behar was the great mortality caused by small-pox among cattle in Sarun and Mozufferpore. The supply imported during the past year was derived from the provinces mentioned below :—

	1879-80.
	No.
From Behar	3,775,000
„ Bengal	2,946,000
„ North-Western Provinces	1,890,000
„ Punjab	866,000
„ Madras	65,000
„ Other places	8,000
Total ...	9,550,000

Out of the total supply from Behar, 2,933,000 pieces were drawn from the Patna Division, and the remainder (842,000 pieces) from the Bhagulpore Division. The imports from Bengal were consigned from the different Divisions shown below, arranged according to quantities :—

	1879-80.
	No.
Dacca Division	1,662,000
Burdwan „	601,000
Presidency „	377,000
Orissa „	210,000
Chota Nagpore „	61,000
Chittagong „	29,000
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division	6,000
Total ...	2,946,000

Imports by sea.

The sea imports during the past year were mostly derived from Balasore (196,000 pieces), Madras (65,000 pieces), and from Chittagong (26,000 pieces).

Exports by sea.

The export of hides by sea during the past year was distributed as follows :—

	1879-80.	
	No.	Cwt.
To Foreign Ports—		
United Kingdom	5,199,000	400,000
Other Foreign ports	2,551,000	298,000
Total ...	7,750,000	698,000
To Indian Ports—(Chiefly Madras) ...	1,000	1,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,761,000	699,000

Comparison of imports with exports.

After deduction of exports from imports there remained 1,765,000 pieces not exported at the close of the year against 1,170,000 pieces at the close of 1878-79.

SALT.

In the last year's report a doubt was expressed whether the reduction of duty, notified on the 31st July 1878, had any way benefited the consumer. From the enquiries made during the year, it is obvious that the reduction of duty has as yet had but little effect on the retail price of salt; in some districts the prices fell, while in others they rose after the reduction of duty.

Another important point for consideration in connection with the salt trade is the competition of indigenous salt with the Liverpool salt. According to the Bengal Trade Returns of the two years previous to 1879-80, there was a great diminution in the demand for Liverpool salt in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in Behar, owing to the increased outturn of cheap salt from the mines of the Punjab and from the Sambhur Lake. In 1879-80 the deliveries of Liverpool salt showed an increase of 5,19,000 maunds to Behar and Bengal, but a decrease of 58,000 maunds to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. According to the report on the administration of the Inland Customs Department for the official year 1879-80, the quantities of indigenous salt sold during the past three years are—

1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
42,27,000	63,76,000	69,31,000

The quantity sold during the past year is thus over 5½ lakhs of maunds, or 8·70 per cent. in excess of the figures for 1878-79, and over 27 lakhs of maunds, or 63·97 per cent. in excess of that for the preceding year.

Salt trade of Calcutta.

The following statement shows in round numbers the total salt trade of Calcutta, imports as well as exports, during the past three years 1877-78 to 1879-80:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
YEAR.	IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA BY SEA.			EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA AND HOOGHLY.							
				Inland exports.							
	From foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	By East Indian Railway.	By Eastern Bengal Railway.	By steamer.	By boat.	By road.	Total.	Exports by sea.	Grand total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1877-78 ...	73,85,000	6,66,000	80,51,000	21,37,000	5,62,000	72,000	37,91,000	48,000	86,10,000	16,000	86,27,000
1878-79 ...	72,03,000	6,50,000	78,53,000	21,38,000	5,40,000	95,000	45,25,000	62,000	73,69,000	1,000	73,70,000
1879-80 ...	77,01,000	5,98,000	83,59,000	24,58,000	8,40,000	92,000	43,51,000	72,000	78,23,000	(19)	78,23,000

Imports.

The sea-borne imports indicate an increase of 6·41 per cent. as compared with 1878-79, and 3·82 as compared with 1877-78. The Collector of Customs, Calcutta, observes that the whole of the increase is from the United Kingdom, and that this tends to show that the local manufacture, though favoured by a lower rate of duty, does not restrict the imports from Liverpool. It is, however, too early now to arrive at a definite conclusion; for, as appears from Mr. Halsey's report, the manufacture of indigenous salt during the past year suffered in some parts from exceptionally severe rain and other causes, so that it cannot be said that both these salts have had fair play in the market last year.

Besides the above imports, the statistics of the rail-borne traffic carried along the East Indian Railway show an importation of 17,000 maunds of indigenous salt into Calcutta during the past year against 1,000 maunds in 1877-78:—

Exports.

The distribution of the Calcutta supply during the past three years is classified by provinces in round numbers as follows:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
To Bengal	40,31,000	45,85,000	47,89,000
„ Behar	29,30,000	22,56,000	25,71,000
„ Assam	2,92,000	2,70,000	2,55,000
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	3,84,000	1,83,000	1,25,000
„ Chota Nagpore ...	70,000	75,000	83,000
„ Nepal	3,000	.....	.....
Total ...	86,10,000	73,69,000	78,23,000
To Seaports	16,000	1,000	(19)
GRAND TOTAL ...	86,26,000	73,70,000	78,23,000

Salt trade of Bengal.

The quantities of salt carried to each of the revenue divisions comprising the Bengal province, from Calcutta direct, during the past two years, may be shown as follows:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan Division (excluding Hooghly with Howrah)	8,98,000	8,74,000
Presidency Division (excluding Calcutta and Suburbs) ...	10,82,000	11,09,000
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division...	9,13,000	9,71,000
Dacca Division	15,68,000	16,91,000
Chittagong Division	1,32,000	82,000
Chota Nagpore Division	75,000	83,000
Total ...	40,68,000	48,10,000

* Of this quantity 88,000 maunds of salt, against 81,000 maunds in 1878-79, were sent to Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan from the Bengal Presidency.

If to this were added—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.
(1)—The imports into Bengal by rail from places other than Calcutta	2,000	6,000
(2)—The sales of salt manufactured in Bengal under the Excise Rules	4,65,000	5,11,000
(3)—The quantities of sea-imported salt on which duty was paid in the Chittagong port ...	2,15,000	2,60,000
Total ...	6,82,000	7,77,000

the grand total of taxed salt available to the whole province would amount to 55,87,000 maunds in round numbers against 53,49,000 maunds in 1878-79. Out of this supply however, a small deduction will have to be made on account of the supplies sent to places outside the province, as shown below:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.
To Behar (by rail)	10,000	15,000
„ North-Western Provinces (by rail) ...	(1)	(1)
„ Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan (by road) ...	7,000	3,000
Total ...	17,000	18,000

The net quantity of salt available for consumption among a population of 39,836,067 souls would thus amount to 55,69,000 maunds against 53,32,000 maunds in 1878-79, or at the rate of 11lb 6¾oz. against 11lb ⅞oz. per head per annum.

Salt trade of Behar.

The Behar imports from Calcutta direct, division by division, during the past two years, may be shown as follows:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.
Patna Division	14,31,000	17,42,000
Bhagulpore „	8,25,000	8,29,000
Total ...	22,56,000	25,71,000

The imports into Behar from places other than Calcutta during those years by rail were—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal	10,000	15,000
„ North-Western Provinces ...	4,000	17,000
„ Punjab	40,000	7,000
„ Rajputana	(251)	18,000
„ Central Provinces	1,000	(4)
Total ...	55,000	57,000

The gross registered imports into this province would therefore amount to 26,28,000 maunds against 23,11,000 maunds in 1878-79. The quantities exported from this province by rail and by land during those years are detailed below :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.
To Calcutta (by rail)	(5)	15,000
„ Bengal (by rail)	1,000	1,000
„ North-Western Provinces (by rail) ...	4,000	2,000
„ Punjab (by rail)	(20)	1,000
„ Central Provinces (by rail)	(312)	(271)
„ Nepal (by land)	78,000	85,000
Total ...	83,000	1,04,000

The net quantity left to the whole province would accordingly amount to 25,25,000 maunds against 22,27,000 maunds in 1878-79. The population of Behar being 20,416,931, this supply would furnish 10lb 2oz. for consumption per head of the population for the year against 8lb 8oz. in 1878-79. It is known, however, that a good deal of Liverpool salt goes out annually by country boats along the Ganges and the Gogra from Patna, Revelgunge, and Buxar, to meet the demand in parts of Oudh and the North-West, and the fact of this branch of the trade being specially brisk during the past year, is well proved by the remarks embodied in the Inland Customs Report, explanatory of the fluctuation in the trade in indigenous salt from the Sultanpore and Nuh sources. The following remarks, embracing the Eastern salt, are extracted from that report :—

"The following figures give the importations of salt from Calcutta to stations west of Patna on the East Indian Railway for the past two years :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bankipore	4,571	17,005
Dinapore	6,602	8,381
Bihta	37,812	31,179
Arrah	1,00,525	1,28,095
Behea	29,041	17,505
Rughunathpore	10,919	7,618
Dumraon	14,729	11,425
Buxar	40,943	38,325
Chowsa	5,332	2,032
Up to Mogulserai	26,640	28,933
Above ditto	6,598	508
Total ...	2,74,712	2,91,306

"The increase is sufficiently explained by the low prices that have ruled in Calcutta during the past year. For instance, according to returns furnished to my office, the average price of salt in Calcutta during the last quarter of 1879-80 was Rs. 63·83 per 100 maunds against Rs. 79·66 in the corresponding period of 1878-79. This represents a reduction of price at the port of about 2·5 annas a maund—an amount sufficient to carry the salt another 120 miles further up-country if the price were to continue"

It would appear, therefore, that the causes which tended to augment the import trade of Behar in Liverpool salt are not far to seek. Besides, the hide trade of the Behar districts has been especially brisk during the year under review, and the Collector of Customs rightly observes that this must have also taken a part in increasing the salt demand of the province.

Salt trade of Calcutta with Assam.

The supply of salt sent to Assam from Calcutta amounted during the past year to 2,55,000 maunds against 2,70,000 maunds in 1878-79, or at the rate of 5lb 3oz. against 5lb 11oz. in 1878-79 per head of the population, consisting of 3,921,263 souls.

Salt trade between Bengal and the Upper Provinces.

The salt trade of the Bengal Presidency with the Upper Provinces during the past two years is shown as follows :—

	Imports into Bengal (by rail).				Exports from Bengal (by rail and boat from Calcutta, and by rail from other places).			
	Into Calcutta.	Into Bengal.	Into Behar.	Total.	From Calcutta	From Bengal.	From Behar.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces—								
1878-79 ...	(134)	(17)	4,000	4,000	1,83,000	(4)	4,000	1,87,000
1879-80 ...	1,000	(255)	17,000	18,000	1,26,000	(1)	2,000	1,28,000
Punjab—								
1878-79 ...	1,000	.....	40,000	41,000	(2)	.....	(20)	(22)
1879-80 ...	.....	4,000	7,000	11,000	.....	.....	1,000	1,000
Rajputana—								
1878-79 ...	.....	.....	(251)	(251)	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879-80 ...	(499)	2,000	18,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Provinces—								
1878-79 ...	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	(342)	(342)
1879-80 ...	.....	.....	(4)	(4)	.....	.....	(271)	(271)
Bombay—								
1879-80 ...	.....	(213)	.....	(213)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—								
1878-79 ...	1,000	(17)	45,000	46,000	1,83,000	(4)	4,000	1,87,000
1879-80 ...	1,000	6,000	42,000	49,000	1,26,000	(1)	3,000	1,29,000

It will be seen that the registered importation of indigenous salt into Bengal shows an increase of 6·52 per cent., while the exports of Liverpool salt from that Presidency indicate a decrease of 31·01 per cent.

Imports by sea.

The sea-borne supply of salt into Calcutta during the past three years was derived from the following sources :—

Place of shipment.	Imports into Calcutta by Sea.					
	1877-78.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1879-80.
	Tons.	Mds.	Tons.	Mds.	Tons.	Mds.
Liverpool	234,000	63,71,000	226,000	61,53,000	216,000	66,82,000
Arabia	16,000	4,37,000	20,000	5,45,000	22,000	6,01,000
Bombay	18,000	5,00,000	22,000	6,12,000	22,000	5,96,000
Egypt	4,000	1,01,000	5,000	1,28,000	6,000	1,72,000
Italy	11,000	2,87,000	7,000	1,50,000	5,000	1,49,000
France	4,000	1,01,000	... ..	...	3,000	89,000
Madras	6,000	1,66,000	1,000	38,000	.	.
Other places	3,000	88,000	7,000	1,97,000	3,000	70,000
Total ...	296,000	80,51,000	288,000	78,53,000	307,000	83,59,000

Comparison of imports with exports

After deduction of exports from imports, the result shows a surplus of 5,70,000 maunds against 5,05,000 maunds in 1878-79.

Clearances from shipbond and bond.

The quantities of salt on which duty was paid in Calcutta and the 24-Pergunnahs during the past two years, as compared with the inland despatches from Calcutta in those years, are shown as follows:—

	Clearances from Shipbond and Bond			
	Sea imported salt.	Excise salt	Total clearances.	Despatches inland
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1878-79	77,75,000	25,000	78,00,000	73,70,000
1879-80	82,18,000	15,000	82,63,000	78,23,000

The difference between the two totals shown above would amount to 4,40,000 maunds against 4,30,000 maunds in 1878-79, as representing the quantity available for consumption in Calcutta, the Suburbs, Hooghly, and a part of the 24-Pergunnahs district. If the metropolitan and suburban population be taken at about three million souls, the quantity shown above would allow 5 seers 14 chittacks, or 11lb 1⅔oz. per head of the population, against 5 seers 11 chittacks, or 11lb 10½oz. per head according to the figures for 1878-79.

SALTPETRE

Imports by internal routes.

The total quantity of saltpetre imported into Calcutta amounted during the past year to 7,28,000 maunds against 6,56,000 maunds in 1878-79, and 6,30,000 maunds in 1877-78. The following statement shows the imports of saltpetre into Calcutta since the year 1872:—

	Years.	By river.	By rail.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Calendar ...	1872 ...	3,23,000	2,96,000	6,19,000
	1873 ...	3,24,000	3,59,000	6,83,000
	1874 ...	3,06,000	3,63,000	6,69,000
	1875 ...	(not available)	4,34,000	(not available)
Official ...	1876-77 ...	1,01,000	5,18,000	6,19,000
	1877-78 ...	70,000	5,60,000	6,30,000
	1878-79 ...	62,000	5,94,000	6,56,000
	1879-80 ...	50,000	6,78,000	7,28,000

Last year the percentage of increase in the quantities carried by rail was 14·14 as compared with 1878-79, and 21·07 as compared with 1877-78, while the quantity attracted to the river was 19·35 and 28·57 per cent. less than the figures for the preceding two years respectively. The increase in imports was due to the state of the Calcutta market, where the demand for this article was abnormally high.

The entire supply during the past three years was derived from the provinces mentioned below:—

	1877-78.	1878-79	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Behar ...	4,93,000	4,92,000	5,29,000
„ North Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1,00,000	98,000	1,28,000
„ Punjab	33,000	58,000	71,000
„ Other places ...	4,000	8,000	(500)
Total ...	6,30,000	6,56,000	7,28,000

The foregoing statement clearly shows that the outturn of saltpetre in Behar during the past year was not equal to the demand made upon it, and more distant places were able to come in and supply part of the needs of Calcutta.

Exports by sea.

The total exports of saltpetre from Calcutta by sea amounted to 511,000 cwts., or 6,95,000 maunds in round numbers, against 385,000 cwts., or 5,24,000 maunds in 1878-79, and 391,000 cwts., or 5,32,000 maunds in 1877-78. The destination of the exports during the past three years was—

	1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports—						
United Kingdom ...	218,000	2,97,000	180,000	2,45,000	262,000	3,57,000
Other Foreign ports ...	171,000	2,32,000	202,000	2,75,000	246,000	3,34,000
Total ...	389,000	5,29,000	382,000	5,20,000	508,000	6,91,000
To Indian Ports ...	2,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	4,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	391,000	5,32,000	385,000	5,24,000	511,000	6,95,000

Quantities not exported before the close of the year.

The surplus of imports over exports amounted during the year to 27,000 maunds against 1,23,000 maunds in 1878-79, and 96,000 maunds in 1877-78.

LINSEED.

Imports by internal routes.

The total quantity of linseed forwarded to Calcutta during 1879-80, as compared with the figures for the preceding two years, is shown below:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By boat	35,42,000	22,54,000	20,80,000
„ rail	34,97,000	19,21,000	16,52,000
„ road	30,000	19,000	11,000
„ other routes	8,000	5,000	2,000
Total ...	70,77,000	41,99,000	37,45,000

The importation of linseed during the past year showed a falling off of 10·81 per cent. as compared with 1878-79, and of 47·08 as compared with 1877-78. Business in these staples is said to have been dull, and this fact accounts for the falling off in the trade. The sources of supply, province by province, as compared with the previous two years, are as follow:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Behar	36,34,000	22,59,000	21,65,000
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	17,74,000	10,84,000	4,74,000
„ Bengal	14,70,000	8,55,000	7,60,000
„ Other provinces ...	1,99,000	1,000	46,000
Total ...	70,77,000	41,99,000	37,45,000

Very much the largest supplying district is Patna, from which the exports were 11,35,000 maunds against 11,17,000 maunds in 1878-79, and 19,04,000 maunds in 1877-78. From Tirhoot the exports were 5,27,000 maunds against 3,83,000 maunds in 1878-79, and 5,09,000 maunds in 1877-78. The supply from Bhagulpore and Monghyr taken together amounted to 4,11,000 maunds, out of which 1,03,000 maunds, or 25·06 per cent., took the rail. In 1878-79 the total of such trade was 3,54,000 maunds against 1,06,000 maunds, or 29·94 per cent. carried by rail, and in 1877-78, 5,16,000 maunds against 1,35,000 maunds, or 26·16 per cent. conveyed by the route. Sarun exported 2,27,000 maunds against 2,77,000 maunds and 4,20,000 maunds in the previous two years respectively—all carried by country-boat. The North-West supply amounted to 4,74,000 maunds against over 10¾ lakhs of maunds in 1878-79, and over 17¾ lakhs of maunds in 1877-78, coming mostly from Goruckpore, Cawnpore, Mirzapore, Fyzabad, and Allahabad: the quantity carried by rail was 51·05 per cent., while the remainder followed the river route. In 1878-79 the percentage of goods carried by rail was 64·67, and in 1877-78 62·86. From Hooghly the exports were 3,15,000 maunds in 1879-80, 2,65,000 maunds in 1878-79, and 3,21,000 maunds in 1877-78, but the bulk of these supplies was despatched from Bhuddressur, which is chiefly a distributing mart. From Nuddea and Moorshedabad the aggregate total by all routes was 2,25,000 maunds against 86,000 maunds, or 38·22 per cent. carried by rail; while the figures for 1878-79 and 1877-78 were 3,60,000 maunds against 1,36,000 maunds, or 37·78 per cent. by rail, and 5,82,000 maunds against 2,83,000 maunds, or 48·63 per cent. by rail respectively. The imports from Furreedpore by rail showed a decrease of 3·70 per cent. as compared with 1878-79, and 64·05 as compared with 1877-78. This is owing to the opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway, which is now gradually attracting to it merchandize which had hitherto been carried by river to Goalundo, for conveyance thence by rail to Calcutta.

Exports by sea.

The exports of linseed by sea during 1879-80, as compared with the figures of the previous nine years, were as follow:—

	Quantity.			Quantity.	
	Cwts.	Mds.		Cwts.	Mds.
1870-71 ...	2,273,000	44,55,000	1875-76 ...	4,118,000	56,05,000
1871-72 ...	2,807,000	38,20,000	1876-77 ...	3,524,000	47,97,000
1872-73 ...	2,154,000	29,32,000	1877-78 ...	5,199,000	70,77,000
1873-74 ...	2,298,000	31,28,000	1878-79 ...	2,965,000	40,35,000
1874-75 ...	2,795,000	38,04,900	1879-80 ...	2,529,000	34,43,000

Quantities not exported before the close of the year.

After deduction of the exports from the quantity imported into Calcutta, there remained a balance of 2,90,000 maunds during 1879-80, as against 1,58,000 maunds in 1878-79, and a deficit of 5,000 maunds in 1877-78.

MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.

Imports by internal routes.

The registered imports of mustard and rapeseed into Calcutta during the year 1879-80, as compared with the figures of the preceding two years, are as follow :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By rail	18,67,000	21,43,000	16,57,000
,, boat	15,39,000	8,24,000	6,91,000
,, steamer	1,54,000	3,30,000	1,00,000
,, road	3,000	(300)	(300)
Total ...	35,63,000	30,00,000	23,58,000

The decrease in the past year was 6,42,000 maunds as compared with 1878-79, and 12,05,000 maunds as compared with 1877-78. It has been remarked that the season's crop was small: and after the supply of local requirements, which were very large, there was little left for exportation from the producing districts.

The different provinces which contributed to the above supply are the following :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From North-Western Provinces ...	8,03,000	12,80,000	12,63,000
,, Behar	17,24,000	12,72,000	7,85,000
,, Bengal	6,99,000	3,23,000	2,43,000
,, Oudh	80,000	67,000	35,000
,, Assam	2,42,000	34,000	7,000
,, Other provinces	15,000	24,000	25,000
Total ...	35,63,000	30,00,000	23,58,000

It would appear that the only mart which succeeded in keeping pace with the demand for this staple was the North Western Provinces. The decrease of nearly five lakhs of maunds under Behar was due to diminished supplies from Patna, which despatched 2,62,000 maunds against 7,22,000 maunds in 1878-79, and 7,03,000 maunds in 1877-78. The decrease under Bengal was occasioned mainly by shorter supplies from Nuddea (15,000 maunds against 66,000 maunds in 1878-79, and 69,000 maunds in 1877-78) and Moorshedabad (24,000 maunds against 46,000 maunds in 1878-79, and 28,000 maunds in 1877-78). The supply from Assam was deficient in each of the past two years.

Exports by sea.

The exports of mustard-seed and rapeseed by sea during 1879-80, as compared with the figures of the previous nine years, are as follow :—

Years.		Cwts.	Mds.	Years.		Cwts.	Mds.
1870-71	...	2,085,000	28,39,000	1875-76	...	906,000	12,53,000
1871-72	..	1,131,000	15,40,000	1876-77	...	1,098,000	14,94,000
1872-73	...	27,000	37,000	1877-78	...	1,858,000	25,28,000
1873-74	..	100,000	1,37,000	1878-79	...	1,487,000	20,23,000
1874-75	...	439,000	5,98,000	1879-80	...	588,000	8,00,000

Quantity not exported during the close of the year under report.

After deduction of the exports from the quantity imported by all routes, there remained 6,84,000 maunds against 2,25,000 maunds in 1878-79, and 7,15,000 maunds in 1877-78.

SILK, RAW

Imports by all routes.

The total registered import of raw silk into Calcutta during 1879-80, as compared with the trade of the preceding two years, was in round numbers as follows :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By rail	16,600	16,000	14,600
,, boat	6,200	4,100	5,700
,, sea	2,800	2,000	2,800
,, other routes	1,800	700	... ...
Total ...	27,400	22,800	23,100

The increase in the past year was 1·31 per cent. as compared with 1878-79, but a decrease of 15·69 as compared with 1877-78. The largest imports were as usual conveyed by rail; but the quantities carried by boat also showed an increase of 39·02 per cent. as compared with 1878-79. The quantity carried by inland steamers was 66·67 per cent. below the trade of 1878-79, but was equal to that of 1877-78. The imports by sea, which also indicated a slight increase, were almost entirely obtained from Hong-Kong in China, which supplied 162,500lb, or 2,000 maunds, against 158,200lb, or 2,000 maunds in 1878-79, and 225,700lb, or 2,800 maunds in 1877-78.

Exports by sea.

The exports by sea during 1879-80 were 1,744,000lb, or 21,800 maunds in round numbers, against 1,691,000lb, or 21,100 maunds in 1878-79, and 2,179,800lb, or 27,200 maunds in 1877-78 The value of the sea exports of silk from Calcutta during the past seven years was—

	Rs.		Rs.
1873-74	1,13,43,000	1877-78	1,12,04,000
1874-75	76,24,000	1878-79	80,79,000
1875-76	41,11,000	1879-80	68,61,000
1876-77	93,97,000		

Comparison of imports with exports.

Last year the surplus of exports over imports amounted to 4,400 maunds against 1,300 maunds in 1878-79, and 6,800 maunds in 1877-78.

SUGAR.

Imports by internal routes.

The total quantity of refined and unrefined sugar imported into Calcutta during the past year, as compared with the figures of the preceding two years, are shown in round numbers as follows :—

	Refined sugar.			Unrefined sugar.		
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By boat ...	3,78,000	1,12,000	1,60,000	3,96,000	4,76,000	5,41,000
,, rail ...	2,88,000	41,000	30,000	3,43,000	1,93,000	3,13,000
,, road ...	72,000	67,000	97,000	48,000	87,000	72,000
,, sea ...	... ...	19,000	25,000	.....	1,000	.....
Total ...	7,38,000	2,39,000	3,12,000	7,87,000	7,57,000	9,26,000

Refined sugar showed an increase of 30·54 per cent. as compared with 1878-79, but a decrease of 57·52 per cent. as compared with 1877-78. Under unrefined sugar the percentage of increase was 22·32 as compared with 1878-79, and 17·66 as compared with 1877-78. It will be observed that the bulk of the trade was carried by country boats. During the past year the quantities carried by rail were 9·61 per cent. of the total trade under refined, and 33·80 per cent. under unrefined, sugar.

The sources of supply, province by province, as compared with the preceding year, are as follow:—

	Refined sugar.		Unrefined sugar.	
	1878-79	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal	1,69,000	1,86,000	7,28,000	8,07,000
„ Behar	34,000	32,000	25,000	1,15,000
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	17,000	69,000	3,000	4,000
„ Other places	19,000	25,000	1,000	.. ..
Total ...	2,39,000	3,12,000	7,57,000	9,26,000

Exports by sea.

The distribution of the sea-borne trade during the past two years was as follows:—

	Refined sugar.				Unrefined sugar			
	1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Foreign ports	56,000	41,000	52,000	39,000	7,000	5,000	16,000	12,000
„ Indian „	1,51,000	111,000	1,72,000	126,000	7,000	6,000	7,000	5,000
Total ...	2,07,000	152,000	2,24,000	165,000	14,000	11,000	23,000	17,000

Last year the increase of refined sugar exported by sea was 8·55 per cent. and of unrefined 64·29 per cent as compared with 1878-79.

Quantities not exported during the year.

Taking two and a half maunds of unrefined sugar to be equal to one maund of refined sugar, we find that the total imports were 17,06,000 maunds against 13,55,000 maunds in 1878-79, while the exports were 12,97,000 maunds against 12,15,000 maunds in the previous year. After deduction of the exports from imports, the total surplus would amount to 4,09,000 maunds against 1,40,000 maunds in the previous year.

TEA, INDIAN.

Imports by internal routes.

The total quantity of tea imported into Calcutta during the past three years was in round numbers as follows:—

Specification of routes.	1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Mds.	lb.	Mds.	lb.	Mds.	lb.
By river steamers ...	3,18,000	25,474,000	3,29,000	25,614,000	3,73,000	29,823,000
„ East Indian Railway .	1,06,000	8,475,000	44,000	3,751,000	21,000	1,718,000
„ Eastern Bengal Railway	13,000	1,029,000	60,000	4,805,000	1,22,000	9,751,000
„ Road	..		(20)	2,000	(20)	2,000
„ Country boats	8,000	618,000	1,000	56,000	(450)	36,000
Total ..	4,45,000	35,594,000	4,25,000	34,028,000	5,16,000	41,329,000
By sea	6,000	489,000	8,000	648,000	8,000	624,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,51,000	36,081,000	4,33,000	34,676,000	5,24,000	41,952,000

The increase in the past year was 21·02 per cent. as compared with 1878-79, and 16·19 per cent. as compared with 1877-78. The increase in the case of river steamers was 16·56 and 17·30 per cent. as compared with the trade of the two previous years, due, as usual, to the division of the Assam traffic to this route. The decrease under the East Indian line is owing to the deviation of the trade to the Northern Bengal State Railway. The quantities carried by the Eastern Bengal Railway were double the trade of 1878-79, and above nine times that of 1877-78. The special steam service with Cachar is rapidly increasing the railway traffic in this article by offering opportunities to the despatchers to avoid the dangerous Sunderbun route. The contribution made to this line by the Northern Bengal State Railway amounted during the past year to 83,000 maunds, against 43,000 maunds in the first year of the opening of that line in 1878-79.

The sources of supply during the past three years, classified by provinces, are—

	In 1877-78.		In 1878-79.		In 1879-80.	
	Mds.	lb.	Mds.	lb.	Mds.	lb.
From Assam	3,26,000	26,000,000	3,26,000	26,080,000	4,66,000	37,280,000
„ Behar	86,000	6,880,000	24,000	1,920,000	9,000	720,000
„ Bengal	14,000	1,120,000	56,000	4,480,000	98,000	7,840,000
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	10,000	800,000	11,000	880,000	3,000	240,000
„ Punjab	9,000	720,000	7,000	560,000	6,000	480,000
„ Chota Nagpore	1,000	72,000	1,000	80,000	1,000	80,000
„ Other places	(9)	(720)	.....	.....	(300)	24,000

The principal tea-growing districts are in Assam, which is no longer under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The proportion of the Assam supply to the total trade was 7 to 8. The gross imports from Bengal and Behar amounted to 1,07,000 maunds against 80,000 in 1878-79, and 1,08,000 maunds in 1877-78. Last year the number of tea-gardens in Bengal was 257 against 231 in 1878-79, covering an area of over 38,668 acres against 35,708 acres. Information in regard to the outturn of tea during the past year not having been received from several of the tea-gardens, it is not possible to state even approximately the total amount of tea produced in Bengal during that year. In 1878-79, however, the total yield was 1,08,000 maunds, or 35 per cent. in excess of the amount (80,000 maunds) imported into Calcutta from Bengal and Behar during that year.

Imports by sea.

The sea imports during the past three years were consigned from the following places:—

	1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
	lb.	Mds.	lb.	Mds.	lb.	Mds.
From Chittagong	482,000	6,000	640,000	8,000	640,000	8,000
„ Madras	(571)	(4)	(388)	(5)	(50)	.. ...
„ Bombay	.....	.....	.. .	.....	(35)	. ..
„ British Burma ...	7,000	(8)	8,000	(103)	20,000	(254)
Total ..	489,000	6,000	648,000	8 000	660,000	8,000

Exports by sea.

The exports from Calcutta by sea during the past three years are shown below :—

	1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
	lb.	Mds.	lb.	Mds.	lb.	Mds.
To INDIAN PORTS—						
Madras	126,000	2,000	140,000	2,000	110 000	2,000
Bombay	19,000	2,000	174,000	2,000	85,000	1,000
Other ports	15,000	(187)	19,000	(241)	16,000	(223)
Total ...	333,000	4,000	333,000	4,000	211,000	3,000
To FOREIGN PORTS—						
United Kingdom	33,133,000	4,14,000	33,970,000	4,25,000	37,659,000	4,71,000
Other Foreign ports	54,000	1,000	119,000	1,000	175,000	2,000
Total ...	33,187,000	4,15,000	34,089,000	4,26,000	37,834,000	4,73,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	33,519,000	4,19,000	34,422,000	4,30,000	38,045,000	4,76,000

The increase in the quantity carried by sea was 10·70 per cent. above the figures for 1878-79, and 13·60 per cent. over those of 1877-78.

Comparison of imports with exports.

The excess of imports over exports amounted to 29,000 maunds during the past year, as against a deficit of 8,000 maunds in 1878-79, and a surplus of 27,000 maunds in 1877-78.

TOBACCO.

Imports by internal routes.

The total quantity of tobacco imported into Calcutta during the year 1879-80, as compared with the totals of 1877-78 and 1878 79, was as follows :—

	In 1877-78.	In 1878-79.	In 1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats ...	1,47,000	1,53,000	1,39,000
„ river steamer ...	27,000	23,000	28,000
„ rail	2,02,000	2,41,000	2,34,000
„ road	83,000	75,000	70,000
„ sea	13,000	12,000	12,000
Total ...	4,72,000	5,04,000	4,83,000

The greater part of the tobacco imported into Calcutta during the past three years was carried by rail, of which the Northern Bengal

line contributed 1,43,000 maunds during the past year against 22,000 maunds in 1878-79, the increase being due to the accession of the Rungpore tobacco to the rail. The quantity carried by the Eastern Bengal line was 84,000 maunds against 2,10,000 maunds and 1,91,000 maunds in the previous two years; while by the East Indian Railway the imports amounted to only 7,000 maunds against 9,000 maunds in 1878-79, and 11,000 maunds in 1877-78. The supplies carried by country boats amounted to 28·78 per cent. of the total trade of Calcutta, while the percentages under that head during the previous years were 30·36 and 31·14 respectively. The fluctuations indicated under all other routes are not abnormal.

Exports by sea.

The quantities shipped from Calcutta by sea during the past two years were destined as follows:—

		1878-79		1879-80.	
		lb	Mds.	lb.	Mds
To Indian Ports—					
Ports in Madras	...	61,000	1,000	92,000	1,000
Bombay	...	147,000	2,000	20,000	(254)
British Burma	...	11,926,000	1,49,000	9,375,000	1,17,000
Other Indian ports	...	1,172,000	14,000	1,205,000	15,000
Total	...	13,306,000	1,66,000	10,692,000	1,33,000
To Foreign Ports—					
United Kingdom	...	5,977,000	75,000	1,755,000	22,000
Other Foreign ports	...	4,366,000	54,000	3,249,000	41,000
Total	...	10,343,000	1,29,000	5,004,000	63,000
GRAND TOTAL	...	23,649,000	2,95,000	15,696,000	1,96,000

Last year the falling off in the exports was 33·56 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

Comparison of imports with exports.

The surplus of imports over exports amounted to 92,000 maunds during 1879-80, as against 34,000 maunds in 1878-79.

INLAND TRADE OF CHITTAGONG.

The total values of the inland trade of Chittagong carried by country boats during the past two years are shown below, as compared with the sea-borne trade of that port during those years:—

		Import.	Export.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inland trade	1878-79	61,31,000	15,84,000	77,15,000
	1879-80	62,53,000	12,29,000	74,82,000
Sea-borne trade	1878-79	29,85,000	58,36,000	88,21,000
	1879-80	59,50,000	72,54,000	1,32,04,000

Cotton, raw.

The boat traffic registered under this head during the past year, was—

Imports	...	3,000 maunds	against	2,000 maunds	in	1878-79
Exports	...	1,000 ,,	,,	11,000 ,,	,,	,, ,,

while, according to the coasting trade returns, 17,000 maunds were carried to Naraingunge by country boats during the year, compared with 10,000 maunds carried to the same destination during 1878-79. Raw cotton is chiefly supplied from Rangonea, Chukurea, Ramu, and places situated in the southern part of the district of Chittagong. Some portion of the supply is used locally, but the bulk is exported to Naraingunge. The export trade coastwise in raw cotton was valued at Rs. 1,12,000 in 1879-80, and this trade seems to be rapidly increasing.

Cotton twist and yarn (European).

The total quantity of the cotton twist and yarn imported from Calcutta was 120,000lb, or 1,500 maunds, and its value Rs. 1,22,000, or Rs. 9,000 in excess of the previous year's trade. This article is not in much use in the district, the locally made twist being mostly used in manufacture.

Cotton piece-goods (European).

Cotton piece-goods (European) also show an extraordinary rise, the value imported in 1879-80 being Rs. 14,00,000 in round numbers against Rs. 9,42,000 in the preceding year. The Collector explains this increase as proving that the distress induced by the cyclone of 1876 has been overcome. The exports by country boats are valued at Rs. 96,000 against Rs. 40,000 in the previous year. The total of goods carried by river to the interior of the Chittagong district was valued at Rs. 84,000 against Rs. 37,000 in 1878-79, and that to Noakholly at Rs. 12,000 against Rs. 3,000 in 1878-79.

Jute, raw.

Jute is brought down the Megna, and is sent to non-Indian ports only. The total of jute imported by country boats during the year was, however, only 1,000 maunds in round numbers against 4,55,000 maunds in 1878-79. All the jute for re-export comes to Chittagong by square-rigged vessels from Naraingunge, and as this has now been declared a regularly constituted customs port, its trade is incorporated in the customs sea-borne trade of that port, and so does not appear in the boat-traffic returns. The quantity imported coastwise from Naraingunge amounted to 5,28,000 maunds during the past year against 4,54,000 maunds brought in by country boats from that mart in 1878-79. The export of this article by sea to foreign ports (United Kingdom) amounted to 382,000 cwts., or 5,20,000 maunds, against 319,000 cwts., or 4,34,000 maunds shipped in 1878-79, thus showing an increase of 63,000 cwts., or 86,000 maunds during the year under review.

Gunny-bags.

The total of gunny-bags imported coastwise during the year is valued at Rs. 1,93,000 against Rs 98,000 in 1878-79.

Rice.

The total quantity of rice imported into Chittagong by country boats amounted to 12,44,000 maunds against 8,05,000 maunds in the preceding year, the chief sources of supply being Noakholly, Tipporah, Backergunge, and places in the interior of the Chittagong district. On the other hand, the exports of rice from this port to foreign countries amounted to 553,000 cwts., or 7,52,000 maunds during the year, against

378,000 cwts., or 5,08,000 maunds in 1878-79. The increase was due to the development of trade, chiefly to Ceylon and Mauritius, to a large experimental shipment to the United Kingdom, and to further expansion of the export trade to Jedda, Trinidad, and Martinique.

The total value of the rice trade of the Chittagong port coastwise during the past two years, was as follows:—

	Value.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	27,000	9,000
Exports	5,37,000	3,86,000

As regards imports, the decrease amounted to Rs. 18,000 in value, due to better crops in Chittagong during that year, thus obviating the necessity for importing grain for local consumption, as in the year before last. The decrease of Rs. 1,51,000 in the exports was due to reduction of trade with the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel.

Paddy.

The quantity of paddy carried to Chittagong by country boats amounted to 2,88,000 maunds during 1879-80 against 1,13,000 maunds in the previous year. The supply was derived chiefly from the islands off the Chittagong coast, and from Naraingunge, Dacca, and the Chittagong marts of Satkaneah, Sonuah, Teknaaf, Moheshkhali, and Ramu. The quantity of paddy exported by sea was, however, very small, and the falling off is explained to have been chiefly due to difficulty in procuring tonnage. The value of the imports of paddy coastwise amounted to Rs. 56,000 against Rs. 54,000 in 1878-79, while the exports were valued at Rs. 2,24,000 against Rs. 1,96,000 in 1878-79. The increase of Rs. 28,000 in value on exports to Cochin was due to high prices and profitable markets.

Hides.

Hides are obtained from every part of the district. Sholashahar is the principal depôt, where they are ultimately collected for shipment. The number of hides carried to Naraingunge from the port was 26,000 pieces during 1879-80, against 23,000 pieces carried by country boats to that destination in the previous year.

Oils.

The total value of oils carried to Chittagong coastwise amounted to Rs. 2,06,000 during the past year against Rs. 2,31,000 in the previous year. According to the boat-traffic returns the imports during the past year were 1,000 maunds against 1,000 maunds in 1878-79. This is comprised chiefly of wood-oil from Teknaaf and Ramu, and mustard-oil from Naraingunge and Satkaneah, and kerosine from Calcutta.

Salt

Salt forms an important article of import by sea, and is received from the United Kingdom. The quantity received during the past year was 9,000 tons, or 2,56,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 2,18,000,* against 7,000 tons, or 1,99,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 1,99,000.* The increase, amounting to

* These values are exclusive of the duty.

57,000 maunds, is stated by the Collector to be due chiefly to easier rates in the local market, enabling holders of salt stocks to effect larger clearances for Naraingunge, Noakholly, Tipperah, and the district of Chittagong proper. The total exports by country boats amounted to 1,91,000 maunds during the year against 2,03,000 maunds in 1878-79, and were distributed thus—

	1878-79. Mds.	1879-80. Mds.
Noakholly	24,000	37,000
Dacca	43,000	7,000
Chittagong	1,34,000	1,47,000
Other places	2,000	.....
Total ...	2,03,000	1,91,000

The decrease shown under Dacca during the past year is, however, more apparent than real, for, according to the returns of the coasting trade for that year, the quantities shipped to Naraingunge amounted to 53,000 maunds against 43,000 maunds carried there by country boats in 1878-79.

Sugar, refined and unrefined.

The total quantity of refined sugar imported into Chittagong by country boats amounted to 2,000 maunds during the past year against 3,000 maunds in 1878-79. The total quantity of unrefined sugar was 26,000 maunds against 14,000 maunds imported in 1878-79. These supplies were consigned chiefly from Jessore, Burrisal, Calcutta, and Naraingunge for consumption in the district. The quantity of sugar and sugarcandy imported coastwise was valued at Rs. 59,000 against Rs. 39,000, the increase of Rs. 20,000 being due to the inclusion of the Naraingunge trade for the whole official year under review.

Tea, Indian.

Tea is a blank in the boat-traffic returns, but the export trade coastwise was valued at Rs. 6,14,000 against Rs. 5,75,000 in 1878-79, thus showing an increase of Rs. 39,000, though tea was valued at lower rates during the year under report. Most of this tea, which is grown locally, was carried to Calcutta for shipment to the United Kingdom. The export of tea to foreign ports was valued at over Rs. 1,000 against Rs. 94,000 in 1878-79. The Collector of Customs states that the fact of direct shipments from this port to England having fallen off, while the means of shipment were ready at hand in the vessels loading jute for the United Kingdom, is perhaps owing to producers of tea being unable to wait for their money long enough to admit of their sending it direct to the United Kingdom for sale. The district officer of Chittagong, however, points out that the reason why the experiment of sending tea to foreign ports direct from Chittagong was not repeated in the past year, seems to lie in the fact that tea requires to go through the hands of skilled brokers, who are not to be found here, and that it cannot be sent direct to a foreign market by the manufacturer with any chance of success.

Tobacco.

The total import of tobacco by country boats amounted to 2,000 maunds against 7,000 maunds in 1878-79, while as regards the coast trade the imports from Naraingunge amounted to 13,000 maunds against 6,000 maunds

shipped from that port by country boats in the proceding year. The greatest portion of the imports is absorbed in local consumption.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF ORISSA.

The total value of the sea borne trade of the Orissa districts, registered during the past two years, is exhibited in round numbers in the sub-joined statement :—

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Districts.		Imports.			Exports.			Grand Total.		
		Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.	Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.	Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balasore	1878-79	28,80,000	7,03,000	35,83,000	36,60,000	12,65,000	49,25,000	65,40,000	19,68,000	85,08,000
	1879-80	32,88,000	7,90,000	40,78,000	35,97,000	17,42,000	53,39,000	67,85,000	25,32,000	94,17,000
Cuttack...	1878-79	16,64,000	3,24,000	19,28,000	23,89,000	4,39,000	28,28,000	39,93,000	7,63,000	47,56,000
	1879-80	18,36,000	15,000	13,51,000	23,15,000	4,64,000	27,79,000	36,51,000	4,79,000	41,30,000
Pooree ...	1878-79	17,000	1,13,000	1,30,000	3,96,000	.....	3,96,000	4,13,000	1,13,000	5,26,000
	1879-80	19,000	24,000	43,000	1,94,000	.....	1,94,000	2,13,000	24,000	2,37,000
Total ...	1878-79	45,00,000	11,40,000	56,41,000	64,45,000	17,04,000	81,49,000	1,09,46,000	28,44,000	1,37,90,000
	1879-80	46,43,000	8,29,000	54,72,000	61,06,000	22,06,000	83,12,000	1,07,49,000	30,35,000	1,37,84,000

The total value of the trade thus shows a trifling decrease, or to the extent of ·05 per cent. The decrease under imports is 3, but the export trade indicates an increase of 2 per cent.

The following statements illustrate the direction of the import and export trade of the Orissa districts during the past two years :—

Districts.		Imports into Orissa.			
		From Calcutta.	From other Indian ports.	From Foreign ports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balasore ...	1878-79 ...	34,32,000	1,49,000	2,000	35,83,000
	1879-80 ...	40,37,000	41,000	.....	40,78,000
Cuttack ...	1878-79 ...	15,47,000	3,49,000	32,000	19,28,000
	1879-80 ...	12,07,000	1,35,000	9,000	13,51,000
Pooree ...	1878-79 ...	2,000	1,28,000	.....	1,30,000
	1879-80 ...	31,000	9,000	.....	43,000
Total ...	1878-79 ...	49,81,000	6,27,000	34,000	56,41,000
	1879-80 ...	52,78,000	1,85,000	9,000	54,72,000

Districts.		Exports from Orissa.			
		Into Calcutta.	Into other Indian ports.	Into Foreign ports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balasore ...	1878-79 ...	30,31,000	15,29,000	3,65,000	49,25,000
	1879-80 ...	39,35,000	9,43,000	4,61,000	53,39,000
Cuttack ...	1878-79 ...	5,61,000	13,01,000	9,66,000	28,28,000
	1879-80 ...	5,98,000	4,21,000	17,60,00	27,79,000
Pooree ...	1878-79 ...	.....	3,68,000	28,000	3,96,000
	1879-80 ...	.....	1,06,000	88,000	1,94,000
Total ...	1878-79 ...	35,92,000	31,98,000	13,59,000	81,49,000
	1879-80 ...	45,33,000	14,70,000	23,09,000	83,12,000

The quantities and values of all the principal articles of import traffic are—

Principal staples.	Quantity.				Value.	
	English weight.		Indian weight.		1878-79.	1879-80.
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.		
			Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn, European ... .. R.	1,461,000	1,780,000	18,000	22,000	10,50,000	11,98,000
Cotton piece-goods, European ... .. Rs.	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	8,00,000	6,87,000
Gunny bags ... ... No.	892,000	1,008,000	.....	.....	1,77,000	2,45,000
Brass ... ... Cwt.	12,000	12,000	16,000	16,000	2,52,000	6,35,000
Other metals ... ... ,,	7,000	6,000	9,000	8,000	1,80,000	1,69,000
Betelnuts ... ... lb.	3,076,000	3,732,000	38,000	47,000	4,08,000	5,40,000
Tobacco ... ... ,,	946,000	1,134,000	12,000	14,000	1,45,000	1,77,000
Opium ... .. Cwt.	(350)	(27)	(476)	(37)	2,02,000	42,000

Twist.

Out of the total trade, a little over 9 lakhs of rupees worth of twist goes to Balasore and the remainder to Cuttack. Mule twist, No. 40, is largely imported in Balasore, and there is also a considerable market for it in the Cuttack district, where it is extensively used for the manufacture of the coarse country cloth by hand-loom. Of late some Bombay twist and piece-goods have been imported and have found favour with the people. A portion of the Cuttack supply goes to Sumbulpore and the Tributary Mehals.

Piece-goods.

The piece-goods trade is distributed as follows :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
To Cuttack	6,22,000	4,40,000
,, Balasore	1,78,000	2,45,000
,, Pooree	(256)	2,000
Total ...	8,01,000	6,87,000

Regarding Cuttack, the Collector offers the following remarks :—

"Cotton goods are imported into the district both by land and sea. The imports by land are from Bengal and certain districts of the Madras Presidency bordering on the Presidency of Bengal. The importation from Bengal consists of finer kinds of muslins from Chandrakona, Ramjibunpore, Bissenpore, and other places; that from the district of Ganjam, &c., in the Madras Presidency, consists chiefly of cotton goods and silken cloths. The cotton goods, which are country-made and imported from Bengal and Ganjam, are generally of fine texture and are used by the rich. The imports by land come from Bengal by the Trunk Road, and those from the Ganjam district by the main Ganjam road. The imports by sea from Calcutta reach the district *viâ* False Point and Chandbally ports, whence they are transmitted to Cuttack by the river and Kendrapara canal. About three-

fourths of the imported cotton goods are distributed over the district, and one-fourth is sent to Pooree, Sumbulpore, and the Tributary Estates."

The following remarks on the piece-goods trade in Balasore are extracted from the customs report of the Collector of that district:—

"The chief piece-goods imported into this district are as follow; they are extracted from a report by Mr. Chapman, the Sub-Deputy Collector at Chandbally. Grey jaconets, grey shirtings, grey madapollams, grey dhootis, white jaconets, white mulls, white shirtings, white scarves (plain), white scarves (striped), orange shirtings, red cambrics, amber cloth, prints, chintz, saris, all the above are of European manufacture.

"The little quantity of cloth that is made in this district is all by hand-loom, and the ratio of European make to that of country is about 3 to 1. The price of piece-goods of European manufacture is much less, and the material is more durable and of a better quality. The imports are chiefly drafted into the Cuttack district, viz. Jajpore, Kendrapara, and Cuttack, and from these places into the interior by means of boats and carts. It is only within the last few years that the natives of Orissa have commenced using piece-goods of European make to a large extent; they have found it cheaper than the cloth that is manufactured here, and of a better and more wearing quality. Grey shirtings of sizes and grey dhootis seem to be the most imported, and also have a better sale than the other sorts of piece-goods. Of late cloth of European make is finding its way into the interior of the districts, and is eagerly sought after. At every *hât* now in the district English-manufactured cloth may be seen in large quantities."

Gunny-bags.

The increase is to the extent of 39·6 per cent. Out of the total supply, 457,000 bags, against 346,000 in 1878-79, were imported in the Cuttack district, whence the exports of grain to foreign ports were largest.

Metals.

The aggregate increase under metals amounts to 12·8 per cent. The largest supply, amounting to Rs. 6,87,000 in value against Rs. 6,43,000 in 1878-79, was sent to Balasore. Unwrought brass and copper are carried to Orissa to be manufactured there into cups and vessels.

Betelnuts and tobacco.

The increase in betelnuts is to the extent of 32·4 per cent., and in tobacco 22·07 per cent.

Opium.

The large decrease under opium is not all real. The supply received by a Government steamer, valued at Rs. 1,39,200, was not shown in the trade returns.

Exports.

The principal articles of country produce exported from Orissa during the past two years are—

Principal articles.	Quantity.				Value.	
	English weight.		Indian weight.		1878-79.	1879-80.
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.		
			Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice ... ... Cwt.	1,087,000	981,000	14,80,000	13,30,000	45,29,000	42,83,000
Paddy ... ... "	131,000	218,000	1,79,000	2,97,000	4,01,000	4,61,000
Hides ... ... No.	271,000	324,000	.....	.....	6,45,000	7,70,000
Timber ... ... Cwt.	130,000	17,000	1,77,000	23,000	2,46,000	56,000
Sleepers ... ... "	.....	37,000	.....	50,000	.....	1,54,000

Rice and Paddy.

Rice is the staple product of Orissa. The following statement shows the registered exports from Balasore, Cuttack, and Poore during the past two years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Districts	Quantity.							
	Rice.				Paddy.			
	English weight.		Indian weight.		English weight.		Indian weight	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Cwts	Cwts.	Mds	Mds	Cwts.	Cwts	Mds.	Mds.
Balasore	531,000	439,000	7,23,000	5,98,000	130,000	211,000	1,63,000	2,88,000
Cuttack	444,000	481,000	6,04,000	6,54,000	8,000	7,000	12,000	9,000
Pooree	112,000	61,000	1,53,000	84,000	3,000	.....	4,000	.....
Total ...	1,087,000	981,000	14,80,000	13,36,000	131,000	218,000	1,79,000	2,97,000

	10	11	12	13
Districts.	Value.			
	Rice.		Paddy.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balasore	21,90,000	20,65,000	3,79,000	9,47,000
Cuttack	20,29,000	20,24,000	16,000	17,000
Pooree	3,80,000	1,94,000	6,000	...
Total ...	45,99,000	42,83,000	4,01,000	9,64,000

The following statement shows the distribution of the above exports, port by port, during the past two years :—

	RICE.					
	Quantity.				Value.	
	English weight.		Indian weight.			
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Indian Ports—						
Madras	665,000	208,000	9,05,000	2,83,000	28,07,000	12,35,000
Bombay	.....	10,000	.....	14,000	.....	36,000
Calcutta	104,000	168,000	1,41,000	2,28,000	4,86,000	5,93,000
Cuttack	2,000	6,000	3,000	8,000	8,000	21,000
Midnapore	(220)	(5)	(299)	(7)	1,000	(30)
British Burma	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	2,000	.....
Laccadives	10,000	7,000	14,000	11,000	30,000	20,000
Pooree	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	4,000	.....
Total ...	783,000	399,000	10,65,000	5,44,000	33,38,000	20,05,000
Foreign Ports—						
Mauritius	190,000	426,000	2,60,000	5,80,000	8,13,000	16,34,000
Colombo	87,000	133,000	1,18,000	1,81,000	3,48,000	5,41,000
Galle	11,000	9,000	16,000	12,000	45,000	31,000
Maldives	7,000	12,000	10,000	16,000	27,000	35,000
Aden	.....	2,000	.....	3,000	.....	7,000
Ceylon	9,000	.....	11,000	.....	28,000	.....
Total ...	304,000	582,000	4,15,000	7,92,000	12,61,000	22,78,000
Grand Total ...	1,087,000	981,000	14,80,000	13,36,000	45,99,000	42,83,000

	PADDY.					
	Quantity.				Value.	
	English weight.		Indian weight.			
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Indian Ports—						
Madras	58,000	10,000	79,000	13,000	1,70,000	21,000
Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	71,000	195,000	97,000	2,65,000	2,23,000	4,23,000
Cuttack	1,000	(404)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Midnapore	1,000	13,000	1,000	18,000	1,000	19,000
British Burma	(179)	.....	(244)	.....	1,000	.....
Laccadives	(365)	.....	(479)	.....	1,000	.....
Pooree	(487)	.....	1,000	.....	1,000	.....
Total ...	131,000	218,000	1,79,000	2,97,000	4,01,000	4,64,000
Foreign Ports—						
Mauritius	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colombo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldives	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total ...	131,000	218,000	1,79,000	2,97,000	4,01,000	4,64,000

The rice exports during the year were thus 9·7 per cent. below the quantities shipped in the preceding year, but it is satisfactory to observe that, with the cessation of demand from Southern India, there has been a corresponding increase in the supplies shipped to foreign ports. In the case of the Cuttack trade, the figures indicate an increase of 8·3 per cent., due to the increased shipment of rice, mainly to Mauritius and Colombo, consequent on the total cessation of famine and good crops in Southern India. It is said that a considerable quantity of rice from Sambulpore is shipped at False Point. The figures under Balasore show a decrease of 1,25,000 maunds, due to the operations in rice having been affected by the dearth and famine in other parts of India; but there are grounds for hoping that the present conditions of the trade, in the absence of any disturbing elements abroad or within, may be maintained for the future. In Pooree the decrease amounts to over 69,000 maunds, attributable to the fact that the crops of large tracts of the district were devastated by flood in August and September last, which compelled the district to draw largely upon the harvest to supply its own wants. Much of the land flooded was, however, successfully re-sown. There were also good crops in the Madras Presidency, and consequently little demand for foreign grain.

Hides.

The increase in the hide trade is 53,000 pieces in round numbers, attributable to the increased outside demand and increased utilization of local supplies.

Timber and Sleepers.

The decrease of 1,54,000 maunds in round numbers under timber is in a great measure due to sleepers being shown separately under railway plant in the past year's returns.

Salt.

The supply of salt for consumption is met from local manufacture, which is the principal industry of the province. A great impulse has been given to this trade by the equalization of the duty with that on Ganjam salt, and by the payment by Government of the preventive establishment formerly charged to the makers. The quantity of salt sold, on which duty was paid during the past two years, is shown below :—

	Sales of salt manufactured in Orissa under the excise rules.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.
Cuttack	18,000	42,000
Pooree	2,73,000	3,11,000
Balasore	1,49,000	1,43,000
Total ...	4,40,000	4,96,000

TRADE ALONG THE NUDDEA RIVERS.

The total weight and value of the downward and upward traffic, registered during 1879-80 at each of the toll-stations of Jungypore, Nuddea, and Kissengunge, as compared with those of 1878-79, were as follows:—

Toll-stations.		Down-stream.		Up-stream.		Total.	
		Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Jungypore ...	1878-79 ...	50,79,000	2,28,94,000	7,99,000	73,84,000	58,78,000	3,02,78,000
	1879-80 ...	51,24,000	2,35,93,000	8,54,000	88,86,000	59,78,000	3,24,79,000
Nuddea ..	1879-79 ...	42,02,000	1,97,67,000	14,70,000	57,27,000	56,72,000	2,54,91,000
	1879-80 ..	27,10,000	1,31,75,000	10,89,000	42,26,000	37,99,000	1,74,01,000
Kissengunge ...	1878-79 ...	16,68,000	65,88,000	11,70,000	30,12,000	28,38,000	96,00,000
	1879-80 ...	13,95,000	59,87,000	11,35,000	31,59,000	25,30,000	91,46,000
Total ...	1878-79 ...	1,09,49,000	4,92,49,000	34,39,000	1,61,23,000	1,43,88,000	6,53,72,000
	1879-80 ...	92,29,000	4,27,55,000	30,78,000	1,62,71,000	1,23,07,000	5,90,26,000

Note.—Columns 2, 4, and 6 represent the weights of goods registered by weight only, while columns 3, 5, and 7 show values of all articles of trade registered during the last two years.

It will be seen that the total weight of goods carried during the year was 14·46 per cent. less than the trade of the preceding year. The increase under Jungypore is owing to the circumstance that the second rise in the river, which took place in October 1879, rendered navigation possible for a longer period than usual. The decrease under Nuddea was partly due to the unfavourable market rates in Calcutta, and partly to the scarcity in the eastern districts, the failure of crops caused by the late inundation in that part of the country, and the unfavourable state of the Bhoyrub and Jellinghi rivers for traffic. Regarding Kissengunge, it is explained that for more than a month during the busy season the heavy floods rendered the Matabhanga river exceedingly dangerous for navigation.

The number of laden boats registered at those toll-stations during the past two years was as follows:—

Toll-stations.	Down trip.		Up trip.		Total.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Jungypore	11,000	10,000	4,000	4,000	15,000	14,000
Nuddea	9,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	15,000	12,000
Kissengunge	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	9,000	8,000
Total ...	25,000	20,000	14,000	14,000	39,000	34,000

The difference between the totals of down and up-stream boats represents empty and passenger boats, which are not included in the trade returns.

Down-stream traffic.

The principal articles of trade in respect of the downward traffic registered during 1879-80, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, are shown in the following statement:-

Names of principal articles.		Down-stream traffic. Registered at Jungipore.	Registered at Nuddea.	Registered at Kissengunge.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.	Proportion of Calcutta traffic borne to the total trade.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.
Cotton, raw	1878-79	10,800	6,300	...	16,900	2,70,800	14,100
	1879-80	4,400	...	100	4,500	77,000	2,600
*Cotton piece-goods (European).	1878-79	14,000	5,000	...	...	10,000	1,000
	1879-80	11,000	1,000	...	...	12,000	...
Indigo	1878-79	10	1,180	150	1,340	2,67,200	1,340
	1879-80	...	1,110	30	1,140	3,14,000	1,110
Jute, raw	1878-79	22,000	6,20,000	8,29,000	14,80,000	50,20,000	11,48,000
	1879-80	18,000	5,78,000	7,11,000	13,07,000	63,44,000	9,16,000
† Gunny-bags and gunny-cloths	1878-79	158,000	6,579,000	2,000	6,739,000	15,30,000	5,552,000
	1879-80	167,000	3,530,000	410,000	4,107,000	11,08,000	3,890,000
Wheat	1878-79	4,37,000	3,47,000	16,000	8,00,000	27,99,000	7,85,000
	1879-80	6,25,000	3,15,000	28,000	9,68,000	33,89,000	9,51,000
Gram and pulse	1878-79	2,60,000	3,54,000	1,17,000	7,31,000	25,58,000	6,72,000
	1879-80	4,16,000	2,59,000	1,06,000	7,81,000	26,17,000	7,25,000
Other spring crops	1878-79	1,68,000	20,000	2,000	1,90,000	5,70,000	1,82,000
	1879-80	3,50,000	25,000	7,000	3,82,000	10,99,000	3,69,000
Rice, husked	1878-79	1,29,000	12,95,000	4,65,000	18,89,000	70,84,000	16,84,000
	1879-80	1,76,000	8,11,000	2,46,000	10,33,000	38,72,000	8,68,000
Do., unhusked	1878-79	12,000	12,000	2,000	26,000	59,000	8,000
	1879-80	9,000	5,000	6,000	20,000	45,000	6,000
Other rain crops	1878-79	5,000	.....	...	5,000	10,000	5,000
	1879-80	(269)	...	(200)	(469)	1,000	(343)
† Hides of cattle	1878-79	7,000	21,000	15,000	43,000	91,000	13,000
	1879-80	6,000	53,000	14,000	73,000	1,72,000	72,000
* Mats	1878-79	4,000	2,000	6,000	.....	12,000	(475)
	1879-80	3,000	.....	8,000	.....	11,000	1,000
Saltpetre	1878-79	23,000	35,000	.....	58,000	4,65,000	58,000
	1879-80	37,000	10,000	...	47,000	2,83,000	47,000
Other saline substances	1878-79	1,25,000	30,000	(41[a])	1,55,000	7,75,000	1,42,000
	1879-80	93,000	12,000	11,000	1,16,000	5,85,000	1,00,000
Linseed	1878-79	13,53,000	4,31,000	40,000	18,26,000	77,61,000	18,03,000
	1879-80	13,90,000	2,93,000	59,000	17,22,000	81,80,000	17,05,000
Mustard and rapeseed	1878-79	10,68,000	3,99,000	9,000	15,06,000	67,77,000	13,20,000
	1879-80	8,25,000	2,15,000	24,000	10,64,000	45,24,000	9,43,000
Other oil-seeds	1878-79	4,19,000	1,87,000	(75)	6,06,000	20,44,000	6,03,000
	1879-80	3,75,000	1,10,000	6,000	4,91,000	16,57,000	1,89,000
Silk, raw	1878-79	750	520	...	1,270	6,33,500	550
	1879-80	910	240	...	1,150	6,31,000	240
* Manufactures of silk	1878-79	16,000	2,000	...	...	18,000	...
	1879-80	6,000	...	...	...	6,000	...
Stone and marble	1878-79	5,38,000	1,20,000	(500)	6,67,000	20,02,000	6,63,000
	1879-80	3,42,000	33,000	4,000	3,79,000	11,37,000	3,77,000
Sugar, refined	1878-79	47,000	7,000	...	54,000	5,58,000	17,000
	1879-80	1,04,000	6,000	...	1,10,000	17,60,000	1,02,000
Do., unrefined	1878-79	84,000	2,000	15,000	51,000	3,59,000	14,000
	1879-80	45,000	(455)	11,000	56,000	1,19,000	24,000
Tobacco	1878-79	55,000	1,24,000	10,000	1,89,000	11,33,000	69,000
	1879-80	49,000	1,01,000	7,000	1,57,000	10,22,000	46,000
Timber	1878-79	1,57,000	2,000	(127)	1,59,000	6,36,000	34,000
	1879-80	1,13,000	...	6,000	1,19,000	1,77,000	1,03,000
All other articles	1878-79	1,8[illegible],000	1,92,000	1,63,000	5,38,000	46,79,000	3,71,000
	1879-80	1,70,000	1,34,000	1,64,000	4,68,000	29,95,000	3,33,000

* Piece-goods, mats, and manufactures of silk are shown according to values in rupees.
† Gunny-bags, gunny-cloths, and hides are shown according to number.

Up-stream traffic.

The chief articles of up-stream traffic registered during 1879-80, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, are shown in the following statement:—

Names of chief articles.		Up-stream traffic. Registered at Jubbulpore.	Registered at Nundiea.	Registered at Kaslingunga.	Total. Quantity	Total. Value.	Proportion of Calcutta traffic borne to the total trade.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.
Coal and coke...	1878-79 ...	24,000	2,95,000	3,91,000	7,10,000	4,44,000	6,99,000
	1879-80 ...	19,000	1,75,000	3,30,000	5,24,000	3,60,000	5,20,000
Twist and yarn (European)	1878-79 ..	(83)	(365)	...	(448)	31,000	(427)
	1879-80 ...	(21)	(335)	(18)	(374)	55,000	(277)
* Piece-goods (European)...	1878-79 ...	1,58,000	40,000	41,000	.....	2,39,000	92,000
	1879-80 ...	1,14,000	7,000	2,000	.....	1,23,000	16,000
* Gunny-bags	1878-79 ...	21,000	393,000	19,000	433,000	92,000	420,000
	1879-80 ..	207,000	258,000	33,000	498,000	1,35,000	478,000
* Gunny-cloths	1878-79 ...	669,000	.. .	.....	669,000	26,78,000	566,000
	1879-80 ..	729,000	.. .	. ..	729,000	30,97,000	664,000
Rice	1878-79 . .	1,43,000	18,000	15,000	1,76,000	8,61,000	14,000
	1879-80 ..	76,000	85,000	46,000	2,07,000	7,75,000	31,000
Paddy	1878-79 .	3,000	7,000	60,000	70,000	1,50,000	5,000
	1879-80 ..	9,000	26,000	84,000	1,19,000	2,68,000	25,000
Iron	1878-79 ..	57,000	36,000	14,000	1,07,000	8,35,000	1,03,000
	1879-80 ..	67,000	27,000	19,000	1,13,000	9,03,000	1,10,000
Salt	1878-79 ..	5,13,000	9,03,000	4,56,000	18,72,000	84,24,000	18,37,000
	1879-80 ..	6,14,000	5,94,000	4,53,000	16,61,000	74,75,000	14,61,000
All other articles	1878-79 ..	58,000	2,11,000	2,34,000	5,03,000	25,33,000	5,44,000
	1879-80 ..	69,000	1,82,000	2,03,000	4,54,000	30,75,000	3,56,000

* Piece-goods are shown according to value in rupees, gunny-bags in number, and gunny-cloths in pieces.

TRAFFIC ON THE MIDNAPORE AND HIDGELLEE CANALS

The total weight and value of the downward and upward traffic passing through these canals during 1879-80, as compared with the figures of 1878-79, are shown in the following statement:—

Name of canal.		Down. Weight of goods registered by weight.	Down. Value of all articles of trade.	Up. Weight of goods registered by weight.	Up. Value of all articles of trade.	Total. Weight of goods registered by weight.	Total. Value of all articles of trade.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Midnapore canal ...	1878-79	12,95,000	65,06,000	6,18,000	81,35,000	21,13,000	1,46,41,000
	1879-80	12,76,000	83,85,000	5,61,000	81,71,000	21,57,000	1,65,[illegible],000
Hidgellee do. ...	1878-79	2,54,000	8,99,000	15,97,000	37,97,000	18,50,000	46,9[illegible]
	1879-80	1,83,000	5,87,000	9,93,000	25,04,000	11,76,000	30,91,000
Total ..	1879-79	15,49,000	74,05,000	22,15,000	1,19,32,000	37,63,000	1,93,37,000
	1879-80	14,59,000	89,50,000	18,54,000	1,06,75,000	33,13,000	1,96,25,000

Thus it will be seen that the weight of goods conveyed during the year was 11·96 per cent. below the previous year's trade. This difference is attributable partly to the closure of the canals for traffic for portions of the year for silt clearance, and partly to normal fluctuations in trade.

The number of laden boats registered during the past two years was as follows:—

	Down.		Up.		Total.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Midnapore canal	13,000	14,000	9,000	11,000	22,000	25,000
Hidegellee do.	11,000	8,000	11,000	7,000	22,000	15,000
Total ...	24,000	22,000	20,000	18,000	44,000	40,000

The total weight of goods conveyed through these canals during the past two years is distributed in the following table according to the different districts which contributed to the trade:—

Name of district.		Exports. Quantity.	Exports. Value.	Imports. Quantity.	Imports. Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Calcutta	1878-79	18,98,000	82,52,000	9,78,000	87,57,000
	1879-80	16,57,000	90,80,000	9,71,000	85,11,000
Midnapore	1878-79	14,85,000	99,41,000	23,82,000	91,89,000
	1879-80	12,70,000	92,82,000	19,62,000	92,60,000
Hooghly	1878-79	3,69,000	10,57,000	3,64,000	12,24,000
	1879-80	3,82,000	12,40,000	3,57,000	17,69,000
Burdwan	1878-79	8,000	25,000	26,000	91,000
	1879-80	7,000	15,000	16,000	68,000
24-Pergunnahs .. .	1878-79	1,000	2,000	13,000	49,000
	1879-80	(320)	1,000	7,000	24,000
Other districts	1878-79	2,000	57,000	.....	27,000
	1879-80	2,000	7,000	.....	53,000
Total ..	1878-79	37,63,000	1,93,37,000	37,63,000	1,93,37,000
	1879-80	33,13,000	1,96,25,000	33,13,000	1,96,25,000

The most important articles of commerce carried along these routes during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Chief articles of traffic.		Registered on the Midnapore canals.	Registered on the Hidgellee canals.	Grand total. Quantity.	Grand total. Value.	Proportion of Calcutta trade to the total traffic. Quantity.	Proportion of Calcutta trade to the total traffic. Value
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	1878-79 ...	1,35,000	17,000	1,52,000	95,000	1,47,000	92,000
	1879-80 ..	1,27,000	12,000	1,39,000	96,000	1,35,000	93,000
Cotton, raw	1878-79 ...	5,400	300	5,700	91,000	5,500	88,000
	1879-80 ...	6,200	600	6,800	1,17,000	6,500	1,17,000
Cotton twist and yarn (European).	1878-79 ...	7,000	1,000	8,000	5,42,000	8,000	5,36,000
	1879-80 ...	10,000	(19)	10,000	6,53,000	10,000	6,53,000
Ditto ditto (Indian)	1878-79 ...	45,000	(36)	45,000	15,62,000	45,000	15,62,000
	1879-80 ...	49,000	.....	49,000	17,20,000	49,000	17,20,000
* Ditto piece-goods (European)	1878-79 ...	14,45,000	28,000	.....	14,73,000	.....	14,70,000
	1879-80 ...	9,63,000	14,000	.....	9,77,000	.....	9,77,000
* Ditto ditto (Indian) ..	1878-79 ...	8,07,000	.....	.....	8,07,000	.....	2,99,000
	1879-80 ...	5,42,000	.....	.....	5,42,000	.....	5,24,000
Indigo	1878-79 ...	910	.....	910	1,82,400	910	1,82,400
	1879-80 ...	1,570	.....	1,570	4,32,000	1,570	4,32,000
Jute, raw	1878-79 ...	29,000	(403)	29,000	1,17,000	29,000	1,17,000
	1879-80 ...	22,000	1,000	23,000	1,06,000	23,000	1,06,000
Other fibres, raw	1878-79 ...	3,000	6,000	9,000	55,000	8,000	51,000
	1879-80 ..	3,000	2,000	5,000	35,000	5,000	35,000

* Piece-goods, liquors, and mats are shown according to value in rupees, and hides in number.

Chief articles of traffic.		Registered on the Midnapore canal.	Registered on the Hidgellee canals.	Grand total.		Proportion of Calcutta trade to the total traffic.	
				Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Miscellaneous fruits and nuts.	1878-79 ...	30,000	4,000	34,000	68,000	30,000	60,000
	1879-80	25,000	3,000	28,000	55,000	26,000	52,000
Wheat	1878-79 ...	8,000	.....	8,000	28,000	8,000	28,000
	1879-80 ...	9,000	.....	9,000	31,000	9,000	31,000
Gram and pulse	1878-79 ...	73,000	.....	73,000	2,56,000	73,000	2,56,000
	1879-80 ...	85,000	.....	85,000	2,85,000	85,000	2,85,000
Rice	1878-79 ..	5,61,000	3,78,000	9,39,000	33,20,000	8,59,000	32,20,000
	1879-80 ...	3,46,000	1,38,000	4,84,000	18,16,000	4,69,000	17,61,000
Paddy	1878-79 ...	1,95,000	9,68,000	11,63,000	26,17,000	3,79,000	13,02,000
	1879-80 ...	2,93,000	8,37,000	11,30,000	25,42,000	6,60,000	14,85,000
* Hides	1878-79 ...	46,000	.....	46,000	97,000	46,000	97,000
	1879-80 ...	184,000	.....	184,000	4,37,000	184,000	4,37,000
Horns	1878-79 ...	3,000	.....	3,000	40,000	3,000	40,000
	1879-80 ...	3,000	.....	3,000	33,000	3,000	33,000
* Liquors	1878-79 ...	73,000	.....	.....	73,000	.....	72,000
	1879-80 ...	22,000	1,000	... ..	23,000	.....	23,000
* Mats	1878-79 ...	1,000	34,000	.....	35,000	.....	33,000
	1879-80 ...	13,000	25,000	.....	38,000	... ..	31,000
Brass and copper	1878-79 ...	65,000	(29)	65,000	23,98,000	65,000	23,98,000
	1879-80 ...	71,000	(16)	71,000	23,49,000	71,000	23,49,000
Iron	1878-79 ...	3,000	1,000	4,000	32,000	4,000	32,000
	1879-80 ...	1,000	1,000	2,000	15,000	2,000	15,000
Opium	1878-79 ...	120	.....	120	63,000	120	63,000
	1879-80 ...	80	.....	80	67,000	80	67,000
Vegetable and other kinds of provisions.	1878-79 ...	22,000	1,000	23,000	3,22,000	21,000	2,98,000
	1879-80 ...	54,000	4,000	58,000	5,88,000	41,000	4,05,000
Salt	1878-79 ...	2,71,000	1,06,000	3,77,000	16,99,000	3,70,000	16,66,000
	1879-80 ...	2,91,000	75,000	3,66,000	16,45,000	3,59,000	16,17,000
Linseed	1878-79 ...	8,000	.....	8,000	32,000	7,000	30,000
	1879-80 ...	28,000	.....	28,000	1,31,000	27,000	1,30,000
Mustard-seed	1878-79 ...	1,10,000	14,000	1,24,000	5,60,000	1,18,000	5,30,000
	1879-80 ...	1,18,000	4,000	1,22,000	5,21,000	1,21,000	5,15,000
Til-seed	1878-79 ...	7,000	.....	7,000	35,000	7,000	35,000
	1879-80 ...	2,000	.....	2,000	11,000	2,000	11,000
Other oil-seeds	1878-79 ...	7,000	.....	7,000	25,000	7,000	25,000
	1879-80 ...	7,000	.....	7,000	25,000	7,000	23,000
Indigo-seed	1878-79 ...	6,000	.....	6,000	51,000	6,000	51,000
	1879-80 ...	6,000	.....	6,000	47,000	6,000	47,000
Silk, raw	1878-79 ...	1,330	.....	1,330	6,65,000	1,290	6,45,000
	1879-80 ...	2,510	.....	2,510	13,81,000	2,330	12,74,000
Spices	1878-79 ...	7,000	1,000	8,000	50,000	8,000	50,000
	1879-80 ...	9,000	.....	9,000	64,000	9,000	64,000
Betelnuts	1878-79 ...	2,000	2,000	4,000	55,000	3,000	48,000
	1879-80 ..	2,000	1,000	3,000	41,000	2,000	39,000
Sugar, refined	1878-79 ...	1,000	(273)	1,000	17,000	1,000	17,000
	1879-80 ...	1,000	(469)	1,000	20,000	1,000	20,000
Do., unrefined	1878-79 ...	65,000	5,000	70,000	4,89,000	65,000	4,55,000
	1879-80 ...	80,000	2,000	82,000	6,16,000	76,000	5,73,000
Tobacco	1878-79 ...	41,000	9,000	50,000	3,01,000	43,000	2,73,000
	1879-80 ...	46,000	3,000	49,000	3,18,000	47,000	3,08,000
Timber	1878-79 ...	1,18,000	18,000	1,36,000	5,44,000	40,000	1,60,000
	1879-80 ...	1,29,000	8,000	1,37,000	5,46,000	28,000	1,12,000
All other articles of merchandize.	1878-79 ...	2,83,000	1,19,000	4,02,000	6,95,000	3,11,000	5,81,000
	1879-80 ...	3,09,000	85,000	3,94,000	8,01,000	3,38,000	7,27,000

* Piece-goods, liquors, and mats are shown according to value in rupees, and hides in number.

Rice and paddy.

Rice and paddy form the main articles of trade along these canals. The total quantity of rice registered during 1879-80 amounted to 4,84,000 maunds in round numbers against 9,39,000 maunds in the previous year: the total quantity of paddy was 11,30,000 maunds against 11,63,000 maunds in the preceding year. Calculated at the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy, the total of the year's traffic in rice amounted to

11,90,000 maunds against 16,65,000 maunds in the preceding year. Calcutta took 4,69,000 maunds of rice out of 4,84,000, and 6,51,000 maunds of paddy out of 11,30,000. The remainder of the trade represents the local trade of Midnapore and the adjoining district of Hooghly. The supplies were almost entirely drawn from these two districts. Of the "imports" of paddy shown against Midnapore itself, 1,63,000 maunds represent grain from local marts, which was stopped at Geokholly, and there husked and exported as rice to Calcutta.

Salt.

The total amount of the salt trade registered during 1879-80 was 3,66,000 maunds in round numbers against 3,77,000 maunds in the preceding year. Of this quantity as much as 3,59,000 maunds were shipped from Calcutta; 5,000 maunds were supplied from the 24-Pergunnahs district, of which the mart of Hajipore sent 5,000 maunds and the remainder represents the local trade of the Midnapore district.

Silk, raw.

Of the silk trade, amounting to 2,510 maunds as against 1,330 maunds registered in 1878-79, 2,320 maunds went to Calcutta

Sugar, unrefined

The total weight of unrefined sugar registered on the canals was 82,000 maunds during the past year against 70,000 maunds in 1878-79. Seventy-six thousand maunds of this supply relate to the Calcutta trade, and the remainder went to Midnapore (5,000 maunds) and to Ampta in Howrah.

Timber.

The total quantity of timber amounted to 1,37,000 maunds during 1879-80 against 1,36,000 maunds in the preceding year. One hundred and five thousand maunds of this supply comprise the local trade of the Midnapore district, carried on for the most part between the Midnapore town and Chilka. Calcutta absorbed 28,000 maunds, while the remaining portion (3,000 maunds) represents trade between Midnapore and Hooghly, with the exception of a small quantity sent to 24-Pergunnahs.

Traffic on the Orissa canals.

The following statement exhibits the total weight and value of the traffic conveyed through these canals during the past two years:—

	Weight of goods registered by weight		Value of all articles of trade.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Down traffic ...	9,15,000	7,72,000	32,79,000	29,87,000
Up do. ...	3,68,000	2,35,000	10,82,000	13,28,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,83,000	10,07,000	43,61,000	43,15,000

The decrease in the weight of goods carried during the year was 21·51 per cent. as compared with the trade of the previous year, and is chiefly observable under the heads of paddy, timber, and stone.

The number of laden boats registered on these canals during the past two years was as follows:—

	Number of boats registered.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.
Down	5,000	4,000
Up	3,000	2,000
Total ...	8,000	6,000

The following statement shows the total trade, imports as well as exports, registered on these canals during the past two years:—

Name of District.	Imports				Exports.			
	Weight of goods registered by weight.		Value of all articles of trade.		Weight of goods registered by weight.		Value of all articles of trade.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Balasore	1,89,000	1,16,000	7,11,000	4,09,000	51,000	1,17,000	3,12,000	6,45,000
Cuttack	10,94,000	8,91,000	36,50,000	39,06,000	12,24,000	8,83,000	40,10,000	31,64,000
Poorce	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	5,000	39,000	24,000
Other places ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	4,82,000
Total ...	12,83,000	10,07,000	43,61,000	43,15,000	12,83,000	10,07,000	43,61,000	43,15,000

The chief articles of commerce were—

Chief articles of trade.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs
Gram and pulse	33,000	15,000	1,16,000	51,000
Rice	3,64,000	3,85,000	13,86,000	14,44,000
Paddy	2,12,000	82,000	4,78,000	1,55,000
Salt	48,000	34,000	2,16,000	1,53,000
Til-seed	29,000	44,000	1,40,000	2,07,000
Spices	48,000	59,000	3,33,000	4,16,000
Stone	99,000	33,000	2,96,000	1,05,000
Sugar, unrefined	40,000	57,000	2,82,000	4,50,000
Timber	1,86,000	1,17,000	7,42,000	4,67,000
All other articles	2,24,000	1,79,000	3,92,000	8,57,000
Total ..	12,83,000	10,07,000	43,61,000	43,15,000

Rice.

The principal marts in connection with the rice trade for the past two years are exhibited in the following statement:—

Importing marts.			Places of supply.			
Name of mart.	Quantity.		Name of mart.		Quantity.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.			1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.			Mds	Mds.
Bhootmundi	3,06,000	3,66,000	In Cuttack	Cuttack ...	3,35,000	3,29,000
				Buspore ...	8,000	3,000
Marsaghye	25,000	17,000		Danpore ...	4,000	6,000
				Kendrapara ...	7,000	4,000
Cuttack	8,000	1,000		Marsaghye ...	2,000	1,000
				Small marts ..	6,000	1,000
Other places	25,000	1,000	In Balasore...	Aquapada ...	2,000	41,000
Total ...	3,64,000	3,85,000		Total ...	3,64,000	3,85,000

Paddy.

A similar statement is subjoined in respect of the trade in paddy for the same period:—

Importing marts.			Places of supply.		
Name of mart.	Quantity.		Name of mart.	Quantity.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.		1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.		Mds	Mds.
Cuttack	2,02,000	79,000	Kendrapara	35,000	20,000
			Aul	18,000	13,000
Khagrah	.....	1,000	Kunika	31,000	12,000
			Gurdakia	11,000	7,000
Kulpara	2,000	(400)	Buspore	6,000	6,000
			Ramitto	24,000	6,000
Kendrapara	3,000	(308)	Kerida	17,000	4,000
			Aotikun	11,000	3,000
Buspore	3,000	(100)	Cuttack	3,000	2,000
			Koojung	11,000	(200)
Marsaghye	(40)	(20)	Other places	45,000	9,000
Other marts	2,000	2,000			
Total ...	2,12,000	82,000	Total ..	2,12,000	82,000

TRAFFIC ALONG THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Under the existing system of compilation of the rail-borne statistics, the trade of Bengal is shown under the following three heads:—

(1)—Trade of Calcutta and Howrah, imports as well as exports;

(2)—Trade, inward and outward, of the different districts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, through which the line passes, with the exception of the local trade from station to station within those districts; and

(3)—Trade of Behar, imports and exports, with the exception, however, of the local trade between station and station within that province, as in the second case.

The total weight and value of all articles of traffic imported into, and exported from, each of these tracts of country, otherwise called "blocks," during the past two years, are exhibited in the following statement:—

Specification of Blocks.		Imports.		Exports.		Grand Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Block I.		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Howrah and Calcutta.	1878-79	2,56,00,000	20,25,04,000	68,18,000	16,42,71,000	3,25,08,000	37,37,35,000
	1879-80	2,63,97,000	28,68,19,000	75,03,000	16,84,23,000	3,39,00,000	45,52,42,000
Block II.							
Bengal below Behar, excluding Calcutta and Howrah	1878-79	26,55,000	2,68,76,000	1,89,38,000	4,10,87,000	2,15,91,000	6,79,63,000
	1879-80	28,82,000	3,47,20,000	1,97,41,000	4,47,06,000	2,26,23,000	7,94,26,000
Block III.							
Behar ...	1878-79	46,92,000	6,89,04,000	79,52,000	9,80,49,000	1,26,44,000	16,69,53,000
	1879-80	44,63,000	7,85,13,000	77,04,000	15,71,33,000	1,21,67,000	23,56,46,000
Total ..	1878-79	3,30,37,000	30,52,84,000	3,37,06,000	30,33,67,000	6,67,43,000	60,86,51,000
	1879-80	3,37,42,000	40,00,52,000	3,49,48,000	37,02,62,000	6,86,90,000	77,03,14,000

The grand total of goods carried downwards into Bengal during 1879-80 amounted to 2,86,57,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 32,89,93,000, against 2,76,46,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 22,54,22,000 in the preceding year; and the grand total of goods carried upwards from Bengal to 1,44,22,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 19,75,14,000, against 1,30,20,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 19,30,91,000 in 1878-79. The following

statement shows all the articles of which the largest quantities were carried along this line during the past two years:—

Chief staples of traffic.		Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Grand total of traffic registered.		Proportion of Calcutta traffic borne to the total trade.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal, public ...	Mds. 1878-79 ...	1,12,62,000	38,38,000	1,51,00,000	94,38,000	1,12,61,000	70,38,000
	1879-80 ...	1,14,04,000	51,93,000	1,65,97,000	1,14,10,000	1,14,13,000	78,46,000
Cotton, raw ...	" 1878-79 ...	7,27,000	7,000	7,34,000	1,17,36,000	6,37,000	1,01,91,000
	1879-80 ...	14,62,000	5,000	14,67,000	2,49,46,000	13,66,000	2,32,27,000
Twist ...	" 1878-79 ...	3,000	1,14,000	1,17,000	81,86,000	1,15,000	80,63,000
	1879-80 ...	2,000	1,10,000	1,12,000	72,95,000	1,10,000	71,51,000
Piece-goods ...	" 1878-79 ...	30,000	11,79,000	12,09,000	9,67,36,000	11,84,000	9,47,10,000
	1879-80 ...	28,000	12,88,000	13,16,000	9,87,12,000	12,94,000	9,70,72,000
Indigo ...	" 1878-79 ...	1,16,700	700	1,17,400	2,34,88,000	1,15,200	2,30,38,000
	1879-80 ...	72,100	1,400	73,500	2,02,06,000	72,500	1,99,52,000
Turmeric ...	" 1878-79 ...	2,000	65,000	67,000	4,04,000	31,000	1,84,000
	1879-80 ...	3,000	49,000	52,000	2,06,000	12,000	50,000
Miscellaneous dyeing materials.	" 1878-79 ...	26,000	39,000	59,000	17,65,000	35,000	10,39,000
	1879-80 ...	16,000	49,000	65,000	29,89,000	29,000	13,22,000
Fibres, manufactured.	" 1878-79 ...	32,000	5,23,000	5,55,000	61,11,000	4,71,000	51,78,000
	1879-80 ...	21,000	4,54,000	4,75,000	46,87,000	5,71,000	35,41,000
Betelnuts ...	" 1878-79 ...	1,000	92,000	93,000	14,80,000	90,000	14,46,000
	1879-80 ...	(255)	1,09,000	1,09,000	17,46,000	1,02,000	16,39,000
Potatoes ...	" 1878-79 ...	68,000	14,000	82,000	3,30,000	36,000	1,43,000
	1879-80 ...	64,000	9,000	73,000	2,90,000	32,000	1,28,000
Other kinds of vegetables and nuts.	" 1878-79 ...	82,000	21,000	1,03,000	2,05,000	78,000	1,56,000
	1879-80 ...	54,000	29,000	83,000	1,67,000	63,000	1,26,000
Wheat ...	" 1878-79 ...	14,68,000	8,000	14,76,000	51,67,000	13,86,000	48,52,000
	1879-80 ...	24,04,000	5,000	24,09,000	84,31,000	23,39,000	81,85,000
Gram and pulse	" 1878-79 ...	15,30,000	99,000	16,29,000	57,01,000	12,76,000	44,66,000
	1879-80 ...	14,39,000	16,000	14,55,000	49,09,000	11,26,000	37,99,000
Rice ...	" 1878-79 ...	30,63,000	6,69,000	37,32,000	1,39,93,000	30,45,000	1,21,40,000
	1879-80 ...	22,31,000	2,65,000	24,96,000	93,61,000	21,74,000	81,51,000
Paddy ...	" 1878-79 ...	36,000	35,000	71,000	1,59,000	35,000	79,000
	1879-80 ...	26,000	6,000	32,000	73,000	25,000	56,000
Miscellaneous food-grains.	" 1878-79 ...	3,16,000	1,98,000	5,14,000	10,28,000	2,63,000	5,27,000
	1879-80 ...	3,04,000	34,000	3,38,000	6,77,000	2,26,000	4,51,000
Hides ...	" 1878-79 ...	6,13,000	1,000	6,14,000	1,04,33,000	5,92,000	1,00,56,000
	1879-80 ...	8,99,000	1,000	9,00,000	1,70,97,000	8,77,000	1,66,56,000
Shellac ...	" 1878-79 ...	1,29,000	2,000	1,31,000	39,11,000	1,29,000	38,71,000
	1879-80 ...	74,000	1,000	75,000	37,45,000	74,000	37,13,000
Lime ...	" 1878-79 ...	2,33,000	5,000	2,38,000	2,97,000	2,23,000	2,78,000
	1879-80 ...	2,57,000	5,000	2,62,000	2,95,000	2,44,000	2,74,000
Liquors ...	" 1878-79 ...	6,000	2,26,000	2,32,000	1,04,43,000	2,30,000	1,03,71,000
	1879-80 ...	14,000	1,70,000	11,84,000	82,76,000	1,39,000	80,82,000
Brass ...	" 1878-79 ...	27,000	1,42,000	1,69,000	67,48,000	1,48,000	59,11,000
	1879-80 ...	30,000	1,99,000	2,29,000	91,74,000	2,05,000	87,17,000
Iron ...	" 1878-79 ...	20,000	14,05,000	14,25,000	1,13,99,000	12,12,000	96,96,000
	1879-80 ...	26,000	15,54,000	15,79,000	1,26,35,000	13,46,000	1,07,68,000
Other metals ...	" 1878-79 ...	10,000	1,21,000	1,31,000	26,14,000	1,26,000	25,12,000
	1879-80 ...	10,000	1,30,000	1,40,000	41,85,000	1,34,000	40,12,000

Chief staples of traffic.		Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Grand total of traffic keeps cleared		Proportion of Calcutta traffic borne to the total trade.	
				Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds	Mds	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Oils ... .. Mds.	1878-79 ...	94,000	65,000	1,60,000	25,56,000	1,59,000	22,28,000
	1879-80 ..	37,000	81,000	1,18,000	9,26,000	1,03,000	7,62,000
Oil-cakes .. ... "	1878-79 ...	1,25,000	9,000	1,34,000	2,34,000	29,000	51,000
	1879-80 ..	1,04,000	54,000	1,58,000	2,36,000	56,000	83,000
Opium ... .. "	1878-79 ..	1,64,140	3,000	1,67,140	8,35,69,000	1,03,490	8,19,46,000
	1879-80 ..	2,11,770	400	2,12,170	16,97,41,000	1,93,040	15,44,32,000
Ghee ... .. "	1878-79 ..	1,08,000	2,000	1,10,000	35,17,000	1,01,000	33,26,000
	1879-80 ...	92,000	4,000	96,000	30,74,000	72,000	22,96,000
Railway materials "	1878-79 ..	19,000	89,000	1,08,000	.....	83,000	.....
	1879-80 ..	62,000	78,000	1,40,000	.....	98,000	.....
Salt ... ... "	1878-79 ...	48,000	21,51,000	21,99,000	98,97,000	21,39,000	96,25,000
	1879-80 ..	65,000	24,87,000	25,52,000	1,14,82,000	24,85,000	1,11,82,000
Saltpetre ... ... "	1878-79 ...	5,10,000	3,000	5,13,000	41,02,000	5,12,000	40,93,000
	1879-80 ...	6,78,000	1,000	6,79,000	40,78,000	6,78,000	40,71,000
Other salines ... "	1878-79 ...	54,000	96,000	1,50,000	7,51,000	28,000	1,40,000
	1879-80 ...	64,000	1,05,000	1,69,000	8,43,000	25,000	1,24,000
Linseed ... ... "	1878-79 ...	17,32,000	(68)	17,32,000	73,59,000	17,03,000	72,36,000
	1879-80 ...	15,03,000	(356)	15,03,000	71,49,000	14,83,000	70,46,000
Mustard-seed ... "	1878-79 ...	26,01,000	2,000	26,03,000	1,17,12,000	20,36,000	91,62,000
	1879-80 ...	21,69,000	1,000	21,70,000	92,22,000	15,76,000	66,98,000
Til-seed ... ... "	1878-79 ...	4,98,000	(368)	4,99,000	23,72,000	4,90,000	22,98,000
	1879-80 ...	6,64,000	(150)	6,64,000	31,53,000	6,45,000	30,56,000
Other oil-seeds ... "	1878-79 ...	7,75,000	(498)	7,75,000	26,17,000	7,26,000	24,50,000
	1879-80 ...	9,50,000	15,000	9,65,000	32,39,000	9,11,000	30,74,000
Indigo-seed ... "	1878-79 ..	1,35,000	2,000	1,37,000	10,96,000	21,000	1,39,000
	1879-80 ...	1,68,000	8,000	1,76,000	14,11,000	22,000	1,75,000
Other kinds of seeds ... ... "	1878-79 ...	1,88,000	12,000	2,00,000	8,02,000	1,76,000	7,03,000
	1879-80 ...	1,11,000	24,000	1,35,000	5,38,000	1,02,000	4,08,000
Silk, raw ... ... "	1878-79 ...	8,410	6,820	15,230	76,14,000	11,330	56,63,000
	1879-80 ...	7,870	8,450	16,320	80,76,000	11,460	63,03,000
Do., manufactured "	1878-79 ...	4,700	5,340	10,040	1,19,51,000	6,300	69,35,000
	1879-80 ...	7,130	6,290	13,420	1,61,10,000	8,400	1,01,92,000
Spices ... ... "	1878-79 ...	37,000	69,000	1,06,000	7,43,000	58,000	4,09,000
	1879-80 ...	22,000	1,01,000	1,23,000	8,60,000	67,000	4,70,000
Stone ... ... "	1878-79 ...	1,50,000	8,000	1,17,000	3,51,000	84,000	2,53,000
	1879-80 ...	93,000	10,000	1,03,000	3,10,000	68,000	2,05,000
Stationery ... "	1878-79 ...	1,000	79,000	80,000	63,95,000	53,000	42,57,000
	1879-80 ...	1,000	90,000	91,000	73,12,000	64,000	51,10,000
Sugar, refined ... "	1878-79 ...	52,000	2,00,000	2,52,000	40,38,000	84,000	13,47,000
	1879-80 ...	44,000	2,17,000	2,61,000	41,81,000	59,000	9,49,000
Do., unrefined... "	1878-79 ...	71,000	3,73,000	4,17,000	31,30,000	60,000	4,20,000
	1879-80 ...	2,04,000	3,20,000	5,24,000	39,33,000	1,36,000	10,16,000
Tea ... ... "	1878-79 ...	45,000	11,000	56,000	32,06,000	35,000	38,76,000
	1879-80 ...	22,000	19,000	41,000	26,42,000	40,000	26,21,000
Tobacco ... ... "	1878-79 ...	1,25,000	2,27,000	3,52,000	21,13,000	16,000	93,000
	1879-80 ...	1,06,000	1,25,000	2,31,000	15,01,000	25,000	1,69,000
Timber ... ... "	1878-79 ...	28,000	2,01,000	2,29,000	9,15,000	1,53,000	6,22,000
	1879-80 ...	35,000	2,63,000	2,98,000	11,92,000	2,73,000	10,90,000
All other articles "	1878-79 ...	3,19,000	6,01,000	9,20,000	1,59,09,000	8,60,000	1,10,66,000
	1879-80 ...	3,96,000	7,18,000	11,14,000	1,28,78,000	8,88,000	92,26,000

TRAFFIC ALONG THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

The total weight and value of goods imported into, and exported from, Calcutta by the Eastern Bengal Railway during the year, as compared with the totals of the preceding two years, are shewn in the following statement :—

Year.	Imports into Calcutta.		Exports from Calcutta.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1877-78	1,00,69,000	4,33,18,000	17,45,000	3,43,89,000	1,18,14,000	7,77,02,000
1878-79	58,77,000	3,82,29,000	18,74,000	3,82,03,000	7,77,51,000	7,64,32,000
1879-80	63,49,000	4,91,83,000	24,60,000	4,01,64,000	88,09,000	8,93,47,000

The principal articles of the import traffic conveyed by this line during 1879-80, as compared with the totals of the preceding two years, are shown in the following statement :—

Chief staples of traffic.		Imports into Calcutta.		
		1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Caoutchouc ...	Mds	3,000	3,000	3,000
Cotton, raw ...	,,	9,000	12,000	5,000
Twist and yarn (Indian)	,,	19,000	21,000	20,000
Intoxicating drugs other than opium	,,	1,000	1,000	1,000
Indigo ...	,,	10,330	8,140	8,220
Safflower	,,	4,000	4,000	2,000
Turmeric ..	,,	1,10,000	1,24,000	84,000
Jute, raw ...	,,	39,78,000	30,08,000	43,31,000
Gunny-bags	No.	3,157,000	3,589,000	3,133,000
Wheat ...	Mds.	5,64,000	89,000	82,000
Gram and pulse ..	,,	6,67,000	2,62,000	1,52,000
Other spring and rain crops ...	,,	25,000	35,000	9,000
Rice ...	,,	28,42,000	5,90,000	3,20,000
Hides of cattle ...	No.	985,000	1,650,000	1,814,000
Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals ...	,,	18,000	134,000	210,000
Lac-dye ...	Mds.	(500)	6,000	2,000
Stick or other kinds of lac ...	,,	14,000	19,000	4,000
Brass and copper and their manufactures ..	,,	5,000	4,000	4,000
Vegetables and provisions other than ghee	,,	19,000	17,000	7,000
Linseed	,,	5,52,000	2,19,000	1,68,000
Mustard-seed ...	,,	3,66,000	1,08,000	81,000
Silk, raw ...	,,	9,740	8,270	8,000
Spices ...	,,	61,000	37,000	16,000
Sugar, refined ...	,,	48,000	5,000	1,000
Do., unrefined ...	,,	1,64,000	1,66,000	1,33,000
Tea (Indian) ...	,,	13,000	60,000	1,22,000
Tobacco	,,	1,91,000	2,35,000	2,27,000
All other articles ...	,,	1,79,000	5,24,000	1,69,000

A similar statement shows all the important articles exported from Calcutta by this line during 1879-80, as compared with the totals of the preceding two years:-

Chief staples of traffic.		Exports from Calcutta.		
		1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80
Caoutchouc ...	Mds.	2,000	7,000	1,000
Coal and coke ...	"	1,21,000	2,12,000	2,75,000
Cotton, raw ...	"	18,000	11,000	5,000
Twist (European) ..	"	47,000	52,000	55,000
Piece-goods (ditto) ..	Rs.	2,34,79,000	2,44,82,000	2,51,79,000
Intoxicating drugs other than opium ...	"	2,000	1,000	(100)
Indigo	"	(240)	1,520	1,100
Jute	"	35,000	48,000	10,000
Gunny-bags ...	No.	937,000	760,000	399,000
Leather manufactures ..	Rs.	4,37,000	1,54,000	1,94,000
Liquors	"	1,92,000	4,41,000	2,75,000
Brass and copper ...	"	25,000	37,000	39,000
Iron	"	1,00,000	1,32,000	1,03,000
Other metals ...	"	5,000	16,000	8,000
Oil	"	20,000	34,000	35,000
Opium	"	.....	(680)	(610)
Paints and colours ...	"	1,000	2,000	2,000
Vegetables and provisions other than ghee	"	8,000	18,000	24,000
Salt	"	5,62,300	5,49,000	8,40,000
Silk, raw	"	(440)	(310)	(790)
Spices	"	14,000	11,000	13,000
All other articles ...	"	4,52,000	4,01,000	7,06,000

TRAFFIC ALONG THE STATE RAILWAYS.

The total value of the trade carried by the different State Railways in Bengal during the past three years has been—

	1877-78.	1878-79	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway	6,62,000	10,24,000	8,60,000
Northern Bengal State Railway ...	....	1,61,62,000	1,51,82,000
Nulhati State Railway	88,56,000	83,61,000	92,52,000
Tirhoot State Railway	89,39,000	1,40,20,000	2,22,01,000
Gya State Railway	.....	.....	1,51,12,000

The chief articles of trade were rice, paddy, wood, hay, and straw. The quantities and values of these articles during the past three years are exhibited in the following statement:—

Calcutta and the South-Eastern Railway.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NAME OF STAPLE.	QUANTITY.			VALUE.		
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice	63,000	70,000	1,10,000	1,90,000	2,63,000	4,18,000
Paddy	46,000	84,000	36,000	70,000	77,000	81,000
Wood	5,53,000	5,80,000	6,57,000	1,59,000	4,43,000	1,43,000
Hay and straw (in kahans)	28,000	23,000	22,000	1,69,000	1,40,000	1,37,000
All other articles	40,000	45,000	43,000	75,000	1,01,000	86,000

The quantity of rice brought down to Calcutta by this route during the year was thus 40,000 maunds, in round numbers, in excess of that carried in 1878-79, and 47,000 maunds over the total of 1877-78. The supply almost all comes from Canning Town, where there is a large rice-mill for husking and dressing rice. In paddy, the transactions of the year showed an increase of 2,000 maunds as compared with 1878-79, and a decrease of 10,000 maunds as compared with 1877-78. The trade in firewood and timber are shown in the returns of the past year under wood. The total was 1,23,000 maunds below the quantities carried in 1878-79, and 76,000 maunds below the trade of 1877-78.

Northern Bengal State Railway.

The total length of the line open to trade is 230 miles. The total weight and value of the traffic going downwards and upwards during the past official year, as compared with the transactions of 1878-79, are shown in the following statement :—

Direction of the trade.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Down traffic	10,22,000	18,08,000	1,01,32,000	1,61,62,000
Up traffic	7,04,000	8,49,000	1,09,47,000	1,54,82,000
Total ...	17,26,000	26,57,000	2,10,79,000	3,16,44,000

The following statement shows all the most important articles conveyed by this railway during the past two years :—

Name of Staple.			Down traffic.	Up traffic.	Total.	
					Quantity.	Value.
						Rs.
Coal	Mds.	1878-79 ...	.....	1,15,000	1,15,000	75,000
		1879-80 ...	(110)	51,000	51,000	35,000
Twist and yarn (European)	"	1878-79 ...	.....	1,000	1,000	18,000
		1879-80 ...	.....	3,000	3,000	2,08,000
Piece-goods (ditto)	Rs.	1878-79 ...	3,77,000	68,40,000	.....	72,17,000
		1879-80 ...	2,11,000	90,78,000	.....	92,89,000
Drugs and medicines not intoxicating	"	1878-79 ...	28,000	97,000	.....	1,25,000
		1879-80 ...	2,000	96,000	.....	98,000
Intoxicating drugs other than opium...	Mds.	1878-79 ...	1,000	(305)	1,000	4,98,000
		1879-80 ...	10,000	... ..	10,000	31,00,000
Jute	"	1878-79 ...	1,28,000	(15)	1,28,000	5,03,000
		1879-80 ...	7,03,000	.....	7,03,000	32,49,000
Gunny-bags	No.	1878-79 ...	1,636,000	260,000	1,296,000	2,93,000
		1879-80 ...	821,000	759,000	1,580,000	429,000
Gram and pulse	Mds.	1878-79 ...	1,82,000	29,000	211,000	7,38,000
		1879-80 ...	2,32,000	39,000	2,71,000	9,13,000
Rice not in the husk	"	1878-79 ...	4,11,000	35,000	4,46,000	16,74,000
		1879-80 ...	3,21,000	24,000	3,45,000	12,95,000

Name of Staple.		Down traffic.	Up traffic.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
					Rs.
Rice in the husk ... ... Mds.	1878-79 ...	30,000	.....	30,000	68,000
	1879-80 ...	1,64,000	.....	1,64,000	3,76,000
Hides of cattle ... ... No.	1878-79 ...	10,000	2,000	21,000	45,000
	1879-80 ..	24,000	6,000	30,000	72,000
Leather, manufactured ... ... Rs.	1878-79 ..	10,000	2,01,000	.....	2,11,000
	1879-80 ...	.....	3,76,000	.....	3,70,000
Liquors ... ... "	1878-79 ...	36,000	4,21,000	.....	4,57,000
	1879-80 ...	1,000	5,08,000	.....	5,69,000
Brass and copper and their manufactures Mds.	1878-79 ...	(127)	7,000	7,000	2,69,000
	1879-80 ...	5,000	24,000	29,000	11,72,000
Iron and its manufactures... ... ... "	1878-79 ...	1,000	39,000	40,000	3,21,000
	1879-80 ...	6,000	55,000	61,000	4,91,000
Opium ... ... "	1878-79 ...	200	2,360	2,560	13,81,000
	1879-80 ...	.....	390	390	3,14,000
Ghee ... ... "	1878-79 ...	1,000	3,000	4,000	1,34,000
	1879-80 ..	(324)	17,000	17,000	5,37,000
Other kinds of provision ... ... "	1878-79 ...	29,000	4,000	33,000	3,26,000
	1879-80 ...	23,000	8,000	31,000	3,13,000
Salt ... ... "	1878-79 ...	6,000	20,000	26,000	1,15,000
	1879-80 ...	1,000	1,76,000	1,77,000	7,95,000
Sugar, refined and unrefined ... ... "	1878-79 ...	3,000	7,000	10,000	1,19,000
	1879-80 ...	4,000	23,000	27,000	3,13,000
Spices ... ... "	1878-79 ...	1,000	4,000	5,000	33,000
	1879-80 ...	3,000	16,000	19,000	1,31,000
Tea (Indian) ... ... "	1878-79 ...	75,000	.....	75,000	52,37,000
	1879-80 ...	83,000	.....	83,000	54,14,000
Tobacco ... ... "	1878-79 ...	46,000	5,000	51,000	3,00,000
	1879-80 ...	1,43,000	1,000	1,44,000	9,38,000
All other articles ... ... "	1878-79 ...	73,000	3,25,000	3,98,000	9,54,000
	1879-80 ...	80,000	2,48,000	3,28,000	11,22,000

Piece-goods (European).

The quantities of the different sorts of piece-goods carried during the year showed a satisfactory increase as compared with the preceding year, the total value being Rs. 92,92,000 in round numbers against Rs. 72,17,000. This increase may be fairly attributed to the gradual increase in public favour of the railway as the safest mode of transit for high class goods of this description. The largest imports are shown under Rungpore, but the places which are still supplied with piece-goods by country boats and inland steamers are Kaligunge and a few other marts bordering on the Brahmaputra, Teesta, and Dholla rivers. The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling explains the course of the piece-goods trade of his district as follows :—

"Piece-goods from Calcutta come from thence by railway to Silligoree, and thence by carts to the marts of Kurseong and Darjeeling. The goods are taken for local consumption to a small extent, but for distribution for the most part from Darjeeling to Kalimpong, Jore Bungalow, Sonadah, Pul Bazar, and other minor marts, and from Kurseong to Goomti, Punkabarce, Roheni, Panighatta, and Kuprail. The Terai is supplied from Silligoree through the local marts at Motigora, Phansidewah, and Naksarbari."

Jute, raw.

Jute is the staple of which the largest quantity was carried by this route during the year, the total amounting to as much as 7,03,000 maunds against only 1,26,000 maunds in 1878-79. The jute attracted to this line is, however, for the most part, the produce of the country lying in close proximity to the rail, and it is complained that the roads leading to the marts in the interior are frequently quite impassable during the rains, and do not serve as feeders to the line.

Gunnies.

The total quantity of gunnies carried along this line amounted to 1,580,000 bags during the year against 1,296,000 in 1878-79. These figures include 378,000 hand-made bags despatched for Calcutta during the year against 997,000 bags in the preceding year.

Food-grains.

The different staples returned under this head during the year are shown below, as compared with their trade in the preceding year:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	4,46,000	3,45,000
Paddy	30,000	1,64,000
Gram and pulse	2,11,000	2,71,000
Total ...	6,87,000	7,80,000

The increase shown above was apparently due to the reduced rates in force since the latter end of March 1879; but it is stated that considerable quantities of the season's crop in rice and paddy were despatched by country boats, and the enquiries made with a view to ascertain the cause of this showed that the dull state of the Calcutta market was the principal reason why this mode of transit was preferred to the rail. There being little or no margin for profit, the expeditious despatch was a matter of indifference; in fact, the length of time occupied in transit by boat was a positive gain, as godown rent was thereby saved. The majority of the boats carrying stuff down, moreover, were not previously engaged for the purpose; but boats that brought up salt in bulk took rice and paddy as a return load. Out of the total shown above, the quantities of food-grains carried to Calcutta amounted to 2,22,000 maunds of rice and only 100 maunds of pulses during the past year.

Hides.

The total of hides carried during the past year was 30,000 pieces against 21,000 pieces in 1878-79. None of this supply, however, came to Calcutta; but the Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division remarks that the trade in hides is growing in importance in the Division

Liquors.

Under this head is comprised Commissariat beer sent to Darjeeling for the use of the troops there. There were also heavy private consignments. The total quantity of liquors of all sorts registered during the year was 13,000 maunds in round numbers, valued at Rs. 5,69,000, against 10,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 4,57,000 in the previous year.

Salt.

The traffic in salt shows a great improvement; as much as 1,77,000 maunds was carried against only 26,000 maunds in the previous year. A reduced rate of one-fifth of a pie per maund per mile was introduced for this article in October 1878. The total of salt carried from Calcutta through this line was 1,64,000 maunds during the past year against only 25,000 maunds in the preceding year. The different districts to which these supplies were consigned are given below, as compared with the river-borne imports from Calcutta during those years:—

To		Exports by rail against		Exports by river.	
		1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rungpore	...	12,000	79,000	4,000	2,000
Julpigoree	...	9,000	40,000	.....	.....
Rajshahye	...	1,000	22,000	1,01,000	78,000
Bogra	...	2,000	9,000	61,000	45,000
Dinagepore	...	1,000	5,000	1,01,000	89,000
Total	...	25,000	1,64,000	2,70,000	2,14,000

Sugar.

The quantity of sugar carried during the year amounted to 27,000 maunds against 10,000 maunds in 1878-79.

Tea.

The quantity of tea carried down this line amounted to 83,000 maunds during the year against 75,000 maunds in 1878-79. The quantity of tea consigned to Calcutta by the old route *viâ* Caragola amounted to 9,000 maunds.

Tobacco.

The total quantity of tobacco carried during the year was 1,44,000 maunds, being 93,000 maunds in excess of the quantity shown in the previous year's returns. The increase was mainly attributable to favourable rates of freight charged on this article. The imports of tobacco into Calcutta by this route amounted to 1,43,000 maunds against 22,000 maunds in 1878-79. The chief place of supply was Rungpore, which despatched 1,42,000 maunds against 21,000 maunds in the previous year. The following remarks are offered by the local officer of that district in his district administration report of the last year:—

"The chief marts for the tobacco trade are Kalidoho and Ghoramara on the Teesta, whence the articles pass on in boats down the river to Goalundo and other places. The direction of tobacco traffic is being diverted by the opening of the Teesta branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway. One lakh seven thousand one hundred and sixty-seven maunds of tobacco were exported by the railway from the several stations within the district, except Kowneah. The total export of tobacco during the year may be approximately taken as three times the above quantity exported by the railway."

Nulhati State Railway.

The total length of this line opened for traffic is 27¼ miles. The weight and value of merchandise carried along this line during the past three years are shown below:—

Year.	Nulhati to Azimgunge.	Azimgunge to Nulhati.	Total.	
			Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1877-78	2,95,000	2,67,000	5,62,000	88,56,000
1878-79	2,32,000	1,64,000	3,96,000	83,61,000
1879-80	3,12,000	94,000	4,06,000	92,52,000

The usual statement showing the quantities and values of all the chief articles of trade, as compared with the totals of the preceding two years, is subjoined:—

Chief articles of traffic.			Nulhati to Azimgunge.	Azimgunge to Nulhati.	Total.	
					Quantity.	Value.
						Rs.
Coal and coke	Mds.	1877-78 ...	89,000	(364)	89,000	45,000
		1878-79 ...	83,000	1,000	84,000	52,000
		1879-80 ...	69,000	(206)	69,000	48,000
Cotton (raw)	"	1877-78 ...	2,000	1,000	3,000	38,000
		1878-79 ...	2,000	(101)	2,000	39,000
		1879-80 ...	5,000	(141)	5,000	58,000
Piece-goods	Rs.	1877-78 ...	24,90,000	.....	.....	24,90,000
		1878-79 ...	20,10,000	.....	.....	20,10,000
		1879-80 ...	16,10,000	.....	.....	16,10,000
Gunny-bags	No.	1877-78 ...	2,89,000	78,000	3,67,000	81,000
		1878-79 ...	83,000	26,000	1,09,000	25,000
		1879-80 ...	47,000	44,000	91,000	20,000
Gram and pulse	Mds.	1877-78 ...	6,000	68,000	74,000	1,83,000
		1878-79 ...	9,000	26,000	35,000	1,22,000
		1879-80 ...	8,000	8,000	16,000	55,000
Rice	"	1877-78 ...	89,000	1,39,000	2,28,000	6,83,000
		1878-79 ...	13,000	1,02,000	1,15,000	4,33,000
		1879-80 ...	60,000	50,000	1,10,000	4,11,000
Liquors	Rs.	1877-78 ...	49,000	3,000	.....	52,000
		1878-79 ...	35,000	.....	.....	35,000
		1879-80 ...	60,000	(430)	.....	60,000
Other metals	Mds.	1877-78 ...	3,000	1,000	4,000	61,000
		1878-79 ...	8,000	2,000	10,000	1,91,000
		1879-80 ...	7,000	2,000	9,000	2,63,000
Salt	"	1877-78 ...	6,000	(544)	6,000	29,000
		1878-79 ...	12,000	(336)	12,000	52,000
		1879-80 ...	22,000	1,000	23,000	1,05,000
Other oil-seeds	"	1877-78 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1878-79 ...	10,000	1,000	11,000	36,000
		1879-80 ...	10,000	2,000	12,000	40,000
Indigo-seed	"	1877-78 ...	2,000	1,000	3,000	14,000
		1878-79 ...	7,000	1,000	8,000	67,000
		1879-80 ...	13,000	1,000	14,000	1,81,000
Silk (raw)	"	1877-78 ...	170	7,770	7,940	39,71,000
		1878-79 ...	960	9,170	10,130	50,65,000
		1879-80 ...	140	10,000	10,230	56,27,000
Stone and marble	"	1877-78 ...	1,000	(23)	1,000	2,000
		1878-79 ...	17,000	.....	17,000	59,000
		1879-80 ...	9,000	(38)	9,000	26,000
All other articles	"	1877-78 ...	59,000	47,000	1,06,000	12,02,000
		1878-79 ...	42,000	20,000	62,000	1,36,000
		1879-80 ...	84,000	19,000	1,03,000	7,12,000

The coal trade from Nulhati to Azimgunge showed a decrease of 5,000 maunds in round numbers, as compared with 1878-79. This, however, was due to the accumulation that had resulted from the imports in excess of requirements in the latter year. There was an increase of 3,000 maunds in the despatch of raw cotton from Nulhati to Azimgunge as compared with 1878-79. In the value of piece-goods, which is entirely an article of export from Calcutta to Azimgunge *viâ* Nulhati station, there was a decrease of four lakhs of rupees, due to reduced demand in consequence of the high inundation in the districts of Rajshahye and Moorshedabad. The trade in gunnies and food-grains was also affected by the same cause. The increases observable under liquors, salt, miscellaneous oil-seeds, indigo seed, and raw silk were due to normal fluctuations in trade.

Tirhoot State Railway.

The total weight and value of all articles of trade carried along this line during the past three years are shown below :—

Year.	Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total.	
			Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1877-78	5,69,000	2,06,000	7,75,000	83,39,000
1878-79	6,19,000	3,60,000	9,79,000	1,49,20,000
1879-80	8,78,000	6,71,000	15,52,000	2,22,04,000

The following statement shows the quantities and values of all the chief articles of trade during 1879-80, compared with the totals of the preceding two years :—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		From Durbhunga and Mozaffer-pore to Bazit-pore.	From Bazitpore to Durbhunga and Mozaffer-pore.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
					Rs.
Coal and coke ... ... Mds.	1877-78 ...	.....	4,000	4,000	2,000
	1878-79 ...	.....	67,000	67,000	42,000
	1879-80 ...	(808)	76,000	76,000	52,000
Cotton, raw ... ... „	1877-78 ...	(109)	5,000	5,000	58,000
	1878-79 ...	(12)	5,000	5,000	79,000
	1879-80 ...	(263)	14,000	14,000	2,98,000
Piece-goods (European) ... Rs.	1877-78 ...	2,000	20,15,000	.....	20,17,000
	1878-79 ...	2,000	49,50,000	.....	49,52,000
	1879-80 ...	35,000	61,23,000	.....	61,58,000
Ditto (Indian) ... „	1877-78 ...	(112)	6,000	.....	6,000
	1878-79 ...	19,000	8,80,000	.....	8,96,000
	1879-80 ...	34,000	19,49,000	.....	19,83,000
Intoxicating drugs other than opium ... .. Mds.	1877-78 ...	(158)	1,000	1,000	19,000
	1878-79 ..	(267)	1,000	1,000	2,76,000
	1879-80 ...	(579)	(576)	1,000	4,32,000
Indigo ... ... „	1877-78 ...	18,000	(6)	18,000	36,80,000
	1878-79 ..	13,000	(11)	13,000	26,55,000
	1879-80 ...	17,000	(65)	17,000	42,52,000
Pulses and gram ... ... „	1877-78 ...	23,000	35,000	60,000	1,50,000
	1878-79 ...	30,000	7,000	37,000	1,31,000
	1879-80 ...	54,000	37,000	91,000	3,08,000
Rice ... ... „	1877-78 ...	45,000	4,000	49,000	1,16,000
	1878-79 ...	2,04,000	1,000	2,05,000	7,70,000
	1879-80 ...	2,04,000	17,000	2,21,000	8,30,000
Paddy ... ... „	1877-78 ...	57,000	(136)	57,000	80,000
	1878-79 ...	46,000	(471)	46,000	1,04,000
	1879-80 ...	6,000	1,000	7,000	16,000

Chief staples of traffic.		From Durbhunga and Mozufferpore to Bazitpore.	From Bazitpore to Durbhunga and Mozufferpore.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
					Rs.
Hides of cattle ... ... Mds.	1877-78 ...	3,000	(132)	3,000	45,000
	1878-79 ...	4,000	(13)	4,000	76,000
	1879-80 ...	81,000	2,000	83,000	12,89,000
Liquors ... ... Rs.	1877-78 ...	(30)	4,000	.....	4,000
	1878-79 ...	6,000	5,39,000	.....	5,45,000
	1879-80 ...	13,000	2,97,000	.....	3,10,000
Brass ... ... Mds.	1877-78 ...	(870)	3,000	3,000	1,05,000
	1878-79 ...	(595)	7,000	7,000	2,88,000
	1879-80 ...	(325)	11,000	11,000	4,45,000
Iron ... ... "	1877-78 ...	(628)	12,000	12,000	1,24,000
	1878-79 ..	(485)	18,000	18,000	1,45,000
	1879-80 ..	(243)	12,000	12,000	97,000
Ghee ... ... "	1877-78 ...	1,000	(3)	1,000	29,000
	1878-79 ...	5,000	(260)	5,000	1,62,000
	1879-80 ..	9,000	1,000	10,000	3,10,000
Salt ... ... "	1877-78 ...	(461)	76,000	76,000	1,42,000
	1878-79 ...	.. ..	1,15,000	1,15,000	5,16,000
	1879-80 ...	30,000	2,12,000	2,42,000	10,90,000
Saltpetre ... ... "	1877-78 ...	78,000	.....	78,000	4,67,000
	1878-79 ..	86,000	(206)	86,000	6,84,000
	1879-80 ..	1,43,000	(229)	1,42,000	8,59,000
Linseed ... ... "	1877-78 ...	2,07,000	(27)	2,07,000	8,23,000
	1878-79 ...	66,000	.....	66,000	2,79,000
	1879-80 ...	1,48,000	(64)	1,48,000	7,02,000
Mustard-seed ... ... "	1877-78 ..	71,000	(2)	71,000	2,83,000
	1878-79 ...	64,000	1,000	65,000	2,64,000
	1879-80 ...	33,000	....	33,000	1,41,000
Indigo-seed ... ... "	1877-78 ..	1,000	21,000	22,000	1,09,000
	1878-79 ...	2,000	25,000	27,000	2,16,000
	1879-80 ...	5,000	39,000	44,000	3,54,000
Betelnuts ... ... "	1877-78 ...	.....	2,000	2,000	10,000
	1878-79 ..	(34)	6,000	6,000	1,04,000
	1879-80 ...	(263)	13,000	13,000	2,08,000
Sugar, refined ... ... "	1877-78 ...	.....	(50)	(50)	(600)
	1878-79 ..	21,000	1,000	22,000	3,47,000
	1879-80 ...	2,000	3,000	5,000	88,000
Tobacco ... ... "	1877-78 ...	38,000	(96)	38,000	1,92,000
	1878-79 ..	47,000	(24)	47,000	2,81,000
	1879-80 ...	88,000	1,000	89,000	5,76,000
All other kinds ... ... "	1877-78 ...	22,000	21,000	43,000	4,10,000
	1878-79 ...	30,000	23,000	53,000	1,75,000
	1879-80 ...	56,000	1,25,000	1,81,000	11,88,000

Coal.

The increase in the upward coal traffic was 13·43 per cent. as compared with 1878-79, and 18·00 per cent. as compared with 1877-78. Large quantities of this article were consigned for brick-making purposes at Mozufferpore and Durbhunga, for the palace of the Maharajah of Durbhunga. Some quantities were also conveyed on account of the Public Works Department of this Government, while private merchants also imported considerable supplies for brick-making purposes.

Cotton (raw).

This article is carried upwards for local consumption. The increase in the past year amounted to 180 per cent. as compared with the previous two years.

Piece-goods.

The value of the different sorts of piece-goods carried to Mozufferpore and Durbhunga during the year was 23·69 per cent. in excess of the imports of 1878-79, while, as compared with 1877-78, the increase was as much as 203·87 per cent. In the case of Indian piece-goods, the increase shown in the returns is 121·48 per cent. and nearly 325 times greater than the trade of each of the preceding two years. This satisfactory feature of the trade is indicative of the growing prosperity of the people of that tract of country. Before the Tirhoot Railway was opened, the entire trade passed through Hajipore, but now it is directed towards Mozufferpore, whence it diverges north-west in the direction of Bettiah, Motihari, and Nepal.

Indigo.

The downward trade in indigo showed an increase of 30·77 per cent. as compared with 1878-79, but a decrease of 5·56 per cent. as compared with 1877-78.

Food-grains.

The figures under this head for the past three years are—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Wheat	3,000	1,000	4,000
Pulses and gram	60,000	37,000	91,000
Rice	49,000	2,05,000	2,21,000
Paddy	57,000	46,000	7,000
Miscellaneous rain and spring crops	2,000	.....	.....
Total ...	1,71,000	2,89,000	3,23,000

The increase in the year was 11·76 per cent. of the total trade of the preceding year, and 88·89 per cent. as compared with 1877-78. The business done in these staples in 1879-80 would have been greater but for the heavy floods in July and October, which caused damage to the crops in certain tracts. The quantity of food-grains brought down to Calcutta from Tirhoot during the year was 37,000 maunds against 86,000 maunds in 1878-79. Out of this total, 12,000 maunds were carried by rail, and the remainder (25,000 maunds) came in by water.

Hides.

The down traffic in hides showed an extraordinary improvement during the past year, the percentage of increase being 1925 as compared with 1878-79, and 2600 as compared with 1877-78. A small portion of the increase is due to the hides and horns having been shown in one lump in this year's returns. The total quantity of hides imported into Calcutta from Tirhoot during the year was 69,000 maunds, all by rail.

Metals.

Under brass and copper the increase was 7·14 per cent. as compared with 1878-79, and 266·67 as compared with 1877-78. The trade in iron was 33·34 per cent. below the preceding year's figures.

Salt.

The salt trade upwards along this route showed a satisfactory improvement, the increase amounting to 84·35 per cent. as compared with 1878-79, and 178·95 as compared with 1877-78. The quantities of salt carried by rail to Tirhoot from Calcutta during the past three years are shown below, as compared with those carried by river to that destination during the same period:—

	Exports from Calcutta by rail.	Exports from Calcutta by river.
	Mds.	Mds.
1877-78	13,000	2,54,000
1878-79	82,000	1,70,000
1879-80	1,54,000	2,00,000

In 1877-78 the quantity carried by rail was 5 per cent. of the total supply of that year; in 1878-79 the percentage of the rail-borne traffic to the total trade was 32·54, while in the year under report the rail attracted as much as 43·50 per cent. of the gross imports of that article from Calcutta.

Saltpetre.

The quantity of saltpetre carried downwards was 65·12 per cent. above the trade of 1878-79, and 82·05 over that of 1877-78, the increase being due to the favourable state of the Calcutta market. The Commissioner remarks that grave apprehensions are being entertained everywhere that the new system introduced by the Inland Customs Department, under which the license fees of the Nonias have been raised from four annas to Rs. 2, will ruin the trade.

Oil-seeds.

The quantities of oil-seeds carried by rail during the past three years were—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Linseed	2,07,000	66,000	1,48,000
Mustard-seed	71,000	65,000	33,000
Total ...	2,78,000	1,31,000	1,81,000

It will be seen that there was an increase of 38·16 per cent. as compared with 1878-79, but a decrease of 34·89 per cent. as compared with 1877-78. The outturn of the rubbee crops in Tirhoot during the year was very good, and there was also a good demand for linseed in the Calcutta market, so that, had it not been for the stoppage of traffic on this line for some time on account of the floods, it is probable that the consignment would have been larger. The total quantity of linseed and mustard-seed imported into Calcutta from Tirhoot during the past three years are shown below :—

	Linseed.			Mustard seed.		
	By rail.	By boat.	Total.	By rail.	By boat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1877-78 ...	33,000	4,90,000	5,23,000	31,000	1,88,000	2,19,000
1878-79 ...	66,000	3,22,000	3,88,000	42,000	85,000	1,28,000
1879-80 ...	1,02,000	4,26,000	5,28,000	27,000	95,000	1,22,000

Indigo seed.

The indigo-seed carried over this line is merely to supply the factories adjacent to the railway, and forms but a small portion of the quantities which are imported annually *viâ* Patna Ghât. Managers of concerns to the north of Mozufferpore and Durbhunga find it more to their interest to cart, as the railway does not extend far enough to be of much advantage to them.

Sugar.

The sugar trade of the year suffered from the injury to the sugar-cane crops caused by the floods. The quantity carried was only 5,000 maunds in round numbers against 22,000 maunds in 1878-79, and only a trifling amount in 1877-78.

Tobacco.

The quantity of tobacco carried downwards over this line during 1879-80 was 89·36 per cent. in excess of the previous year's total, and 134·21 per cent. above the quantity lifted in 1877-78. A considerable impetus has been given to this trade by the establishment of a tobacco farm by Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co. in land at Poosa made over to them by this Government. The total import of tobacco into Calcutta from Tirhoot amounted to only 1,000 maunds, half of which came by rail.

Gya State Railway.

The total weight and value of goods carried during the year was—

	Weight.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs
1879-80	12,81,000	1,51,12,000

Through-booking of goods and parcels between this railway and the East Indian Railway and connected lines was commenced on 1st August 1879. The quantities and values of all the chief articles of

merchandise carried along this rail during 1879-80 are exhibited in the following statement :—

Chief Articles of Merchandise.		Traffic towards Gya	Traffic from Gya	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
					Rs
Cotton, raw ...	Mds.	11,000	(108)	11,000	1,80,000
Piece-goods (European) ...	Rs.	15,58,000	1,19,000	.....	16,77,000
Ditto (Indian) ...	"	6,30,000	77,000	.....	7,07,000
Intoxicating drugs other than opium ...	Mds.	1,000	(125)	1,000	3,09,000
Gunny-bags ...	No.	2,59,000	34,000	2,93,000	80,000
Gram and pulse ...	Mds.	31,000	15,000	46,000	1,55,000
Rice ...	"	(378)	3,85,000	3,85,000	14,45,000
Brass and copper ...	"	3,000	(16)	3,000	1,05,000
Opium ...	"	(2)	8,000	8,000	16,09,000
Ghee ...	"	1,000	6,000	7,000	2,17,000
Salt ...	"	1,79,000	1,000	1,80,000	8,09,000
Saltpetre ...	"	(54)	9,000	9,000	54,000
Linseed ...	"	.....	71,000	71,000	3,37,000
Spices ...	"	14,000	12,000	26,000	1,85,000
Stone ...	"	11,000	26,000	37,000	1,10,000
Sugar ...	"	13,000	80,000	93,000	6,98,000
Tobacco ...	"	31,000	(115)	31,000	1,02,000
All other kinds ...	"	2,04,000	1,34,000	3,38,000	63,33,000

This line will give a large profit this year after the payment of the interest charges on the capital outlay.

River-borne Traffic carried by Inland Steamers.

The quantities and values of merchandise carried along these routes during the year, as compared with the figures of the two years previous, are shown in the following statement :—

Specification of trips.		Along the Brahmaputra. Quantity.	Along the Brahmaputra. Value.	Along the Megna. Quantity.	Along the Megna. Value.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
Downward Trip.		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
From Bengal ...	1877-78 ...		Not available.			12,94,000	40,80,000
	1878-79 ...	7,07,000	31,06,000	5,27,000	25,00,000	12,34,000	56,07,000
	1879-80 ...	9,56,000	51,59,000	6,17,000	30,63,000	15,72,000	82,22,000
" Assam ...	1877-78 ...		Not available.			5,20,000	2,68,93,000
	1878-79 ...	3,23,000	1,74,57,000	1,01,000	67,56,000	4,24,000	2,42,12,000
	1879-80 ...	3,08,000	1,74,70,000	1,32,000	77,51,000	4,41,000	2 52,21,000
Total ...	1877-78 ...		Not available.			18,14,000	5,09,79,000
	1878-79 ...	10,30,000	2,05,63,000	6,28,000	92,56,000	16,58,000	2,98,19,000
	1879-80 ...	12,64,000	2,26,29,000	7,49,000	1,08,14,000	20,13,000	3,34,43,000
Upward Trip.							
Into Bengal ...	1877-78 ...		Not available.			55,000	28,70,000
	1878-79 ..	15,000	6,83,000	36,000	38,06,000	51,000	44,89,000
	1879-80 ..	17,000	5,02,000	53,000	25,02,000	70,000	30,04,000
" Assam ...	1877-78 ...		Not available.			7,01,000	1,10,91,000
	1878-79 ...	5,83,000	78,21,000	67,000	42,04,000	6,50,000	1,20,25,000
	1879-80 ...	6,02,000	69,21,000	1,04,000	51,78,000	7,06,000	1,20,99,000
Total ...	1877-78 ...		Not available.			7,56,000	1,39,01,000
	1878-79 ...	5,98,000	85,04,000	1,03,000	80,10,000	7,02,000	1,65,14,000
	1879-80 ...	6,19,000	74,23,000	1,57,000	76,80,000	7,76,000	1,51,03,000
Grand Total	1877-78 ...		Not available.			25,70,000	4,48,80,000
	1878-79 ...	16,28,000	2,90,67,000	7,31,000	1,72,66,000	23,60,000	4,63,33,000
	1879-80 ...	18,83,000	3,00,52,000	9,06,000	1,84,91,000	27,89,000	4,85,46,000

The usual statement relating to all the important articles of country produce, as well as of foreign merchandise, attracted to and carried by river steamers during the year 1879-80, as compared with the figures of the preceding two years, is subjoined. Columns 8 to 13 of

the statement show the proportion of Calcutta traffic borne to the total trade :—

Names of principal staples.	Grand total of traffic registered.						Proportion of Calcutta traffic-borne to the total trade.					
	Quantity.			Value.			Quantity.			Value.		
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Caoutchouc or India-rubber ... Mds.	10,000	7,000	8,000	5,04,000	2,36,000	2,95,000	10,000	7,000	8,000	4,96,000	2,35,000	2,84,000
Cotton, manufactured—												
Twist and yarn (European) ... "	5,000	13,000	9,000	3,18,000	9,07,000	5,78,000	5,000	13,000	9,000	3,17,000	9,07,000	5,78,000
Piece-goods (ditto) Rs.	67,22,000	77,04,000	54,63,000	67,22,000	77,04,000	54,63,000	67,22,000	77,04,000	54,56,000	67,22,000	77,04,000	54,56,000
Drugs and medicines (not intoxicating) .. "	5,90,000	7,04,000	1,76,000	5,90,000	7,04,000	1,76,000	5,90,000	7,04,000	1,75,000	5,90,000	7,04,000	1,75,000
Fibrous products—												
Jute, raw .. ... Mds.	10,59,000	12,08,000	14,81,000	31,77,000	48,32,000	68,48,000	10,59,000	12,08,000	14,81,000	31,77,000	48,32,000	68,48,000
Grain and pulse—												
Gram and pulse .. "	31,000	67,000	70,000	2,03,000	2,33,000	2,36,000	55,000	52,000	59,000	1,38,000	1,83,000	1,99,000
Rice (husked) .. "	5,88,000	3,29,000	3,58,000	17,64,000	12,73,000	13,37,000	1,90,000	29,000	1,13,000	5,70,000	1,09,000	4,26,000
Hides of cattle .. No.	16,000	1,47,000	9,000	33,000	3,13,000	22,000	6,000	1,29,000	6,000	12,000	2,74,000	15,000
Lac—												
Stick and other kinds Mds.	3,000	6,000	4,000	50,000	1,17,000	1,41,000	3,000	6,000	4,000	50,000	1,17,000	1,41,000
Liquors ... Rs.	5,83,000	5,84,000	5,73,000	5,83,000	5,85,000	5,73,000	5,83,000	5,84,000	5,72,000	5,83,000	5,84,000	5,72,000
Metals and their manufactures—												
Brass and copper .. Mds.	10,000	11,000	10,000	4,10,000	4,26,000	4,05,000	10,000	11,000	10,000	4,09,000	4,24,000	4,05,000
Iron .. "	37,000	41,000	49,000	3,66,000	3,27,000	3,90,000	36,000	41,000	48,000	3,65,000	3,27,000	3,84,000
Oils .. ... "	7,000	19,000	32,000	86,000	1,55,000	3,87,000	7,000	19,000	31,000	86,000	1,54,000	3,72,000
Salt ... .. "	73,000	95,000	92,000	3,29,000	4,28,000	4,14,000	72,000	95,000	92,000	3,23,000	4,09,000	4,14,000
Seeds—												
Mustard-seed ... "	1,54,000	34,000	9,000	6,15,000	1,51,000	38,000	1,54,000	33,000	9,000	6,15,000	1,51,000	37,000
Tea-seed ... ... "	20,000	14,000	3,000	1,01,000	6,81,000	1,35,000	1,000	7,000	1,000	7,000	3,61,000	56,000
Silk—												
Raw ... ... "	200	610	180	98,500	3,05,000	97,000	160	590	180	79,500	2,96,000	97,000
Spices—												
Betelnuts ... ... "	18,000	22,000	76,000	1,09,000	3,52,000	12,10,000	18,000	21,000	76,000	1,06,000	3,39,000	12,10,000
Sugar—												
Refined ... ... "	9,000	8,000	11,000	1,03,000	1,25,000	1,76,000	8,000	8,000	10,000	99,000	1,23,000	1,69,000
Tea—												
Indian ... ... "	3,18,000	3,20,000	3,73,000	2,54,82,000	2,24,15,000	2,42,33,000	3,18,000	3,20,000	3,73,000	2,54,74,000	2,24,12,000	2,42,31,000
Tobacco ... ... "	28,000	24,000	29,000	1,40,000	1,44,000	1,83,000	28,000	23,000	29,000	1,39,000	1,40,000	1,82,000
All other articles of traffic ... ... "	1,49,000	1,32,000	1,74,000	30,97,000	39,21,000	52,10,000	1,44,000	1,27,000	1,65,000	30,82,000	38,60,000	40,29,000
Total ...	25,70,000	23,60,000	27,89,000	4,48,81,000	4,63,33,000	4,85,46,000	21,19,000	20,21,000	25,19,000	4,34,39,000	4,46,43,000	4,82,7[illegible],000

FRONTIER TRADE BETWEEN BENGAL AND PROVINCES BEYOND BRITISH INDIA.

It was explained in last year's report that a common system of traffic registration was adopted in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, with the view of obtaining as complete a record as possible of the traffic passing along all the important trade routes on the northern frontier of British India. This system came into force in Bengal from the 1st of June 1879, and the traffic has since been registered at 32 stations. The following is an abstract of the trade registered during the past three years :—

	Imports into Bengal.			Exports from Bengal.		
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nepal ...	70,29,000	98,00,000	95,63,000	45,55,000	61,62,000	56,06,000
Sikkim ...	18,000	1,26,000	2,60,000	17,000	55,000	39,000
Bhutan ...	19,000	85,000	3,85,000	34,000	88,000	2,90,000
Total ...	70,66,000	1,00,11,000	1,02,08,000	46,06,000	63,05,000	59,44,000

Imposts levied by the Nepal authorities.

The information regarding the duties or imposts to which traders on the frontier are liable after they leave, or before they enter, British territory, is abstracted as follows.

Chumparun.

The sub-divisional officer at Bettiah, where most of the Nepal traffic centres, says he cannot get trustworthy information, but the district officer has offered to make special enquiries during his cold-weather tour.

List of Articles Exported from, and Imported into, Nepal, to and from the District of Chumparun, and the Imposts levied on them by the Nepal Authorities.

List of Imported articles.

Name of Article.	Quantity in weight.		Impost levied.
	Bundle or in No.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. a. p.
Grain	...	1 0 0	0 0 8
Parrots	1	...	0 1 0
Maina, or a kind of Jay	1	...	0 2 0
Pigeons, ducks, &c.	1	...	0 0 3
Bullocks, &c.	1	...	0 1 0
Wax, per bullock or horse load	...	...	2 0 0
Horse	1	...	0 8 0
Hill pony	1	...	0 2 0
Pony	1	...	2 0 0
Elephant	1	...	5 0 0
Musk or kustooree	...	0 1 0	2 0 0
Chamars or fly-flapper, per horse or bullock load	1	...	1 4 0
Sheep and goats, &c.	1	...	0 0 3
Buffaloes	1	...	0 0 3
Cards, per carthen pot	1 hand...	...	0 0 3
Grass for thatching and bamboos, per cart ...	...	...	0 4 0

List of Exported Articles.

Name of Article.	Quantity in weight.		Imposts levied.
	Bundle or in No.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. A. P.
Cloth, per cart	1 cart	.....	2 0 0
Do, on one horse or bullock	1 horse or bullock ...	.....	0 10 0
Thans of cloth sent on coolies	1 than	.....	0 0 3
Country cloth	1 do.	.....	0 0 3
Zeeras, pepper, spices, &c.	1 cart	.....	2 0 0
Do. do., loaded on one bullock or horse ...	1 bullock or horse .	.....	0 10 0
Salt, tobacco in leaf or smoking	1 cart	.....	1 0 0
Do. do., loaded on one horse or bullock ...	1 horse or one bullock	.....	0 8 0
Brass vessel	1 cart	.....	0 8 0
Do., on one horse	1 horse	.....	0 4 0
Mangoes	1 bullock	.....	0 1 0
Gold and silver in weight equal to 1 rupee ...	... .	.....	0 0 3
Tandem and buggy	.....	.....	1 4 0
Palanquin, country or other sort	.....	.....	1 2 0

Mozufferpore.

The sub-divisional officer of Sitamarhi reports that no further duties, properly so-called, are taken from traders in crossing the boundaries of British territory. Bazar dues are taken, but there is no preventive establishment on the frontier, as far as his own information goes. Transit duties between the various jurisdictions are said to be levied, but what their nature and amount are could not be ascertained. It is not unlikely, the sub-divisional officer remarks, that in the passes between Nepal and the Terai duties are levied, but they, too, cannot be ascertained.

Durbhunga.

The account given by the sub-divisional officer of Madhubani differs from this. He reports that the following are the only customs duties levied by the Durbar :—

(1)—"*Khurchapi*," literally meaning a tax paid for laying foot on the Nepalese territory. It is realized on the export of grain at the rate of one anna and two pies per cart and bullocks respectively.

(2)—"*Bhusahata*," meaning relating to chaff. This tax is imposed upon the cultivators of the soil at the rate of half an anna per rupee of their rental, and they realize it from the purchasers of their grain at the rate of one pice per rupee.

(3)—"*Sayer*," literally meaning traveller, and so the tax imposed upon the traders travelling from one part of the country to another. This term includes all duties levied by the Durbar other than those mentioned above and the one following.

(4)—The tax levied upon "chowriwalas" or hawkers. This tax is paid by hawkers of the British marts situated along the frontier, who visit the villages on the Nepal side of the border.

Besides the above, the traders in the Terai are subject to a license-tax on their trade.

As regards the "khurchapi," it was said in last year's report "this tax is levied upon carts and bullocks, at the rate of one anna and two pice respectively, when the grain purchased is the produce of the *birta* land and not the *mál* land, the reason being that all cultivators of the *mál* land have to pay a tax imposed on their *jumma* for the grain they sell; while the cultivators of the *birta* land (a land given by the Maharajah to the priests, &c.) are not liable to pay any tax, and hence the imposition of the 'khurchapi.'" But the result of the enquiry made this year so far differs from the above that the "khurchapi" is imposed upon the grain exports without any distinction of their being produce of the *birta* or the *mál* land, and that, in the case of the former, the tax goes to the owner of the land, if by the terms of the grant the Durbar has renounced its claim to it, and made it over to the owner of the *birta* land.

The "sayer" is levied at different rates, of which a few are given below in a comparative form, upon all articles excepting grain:—

Name of article.	Present rate.	Former rate.	REMARKS.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Kansa	1 0 0	.....	per bullock or pony.
Cotton	1 0 0	.....	ditto.
Cloth	1 0 0	.....	ditto.
Spices, salt, sugar, goor, and the like	0 2 0	.....	per maund.
Sôpe	0 12 0	0 6 0	per cart.
Grass	0 8 0	0 2 0	ditto.
Bamboo	0 8 0	.....	ditto.
Timber	2 0 0	0 4 0	ditto.
Parrot	0 4 0	.....	per head.
Maina	0 4 0	.....	ditto.
Tejpata	0 8 0	.....	per maund.
Drugs	0 8 0	.....	ditto.
Do.	0 4 0	.....	per pack-bullock.
Wax and honey	2 0 0	.....	ditto.
Hide	0 4 0	.....	per hide.
Ghee	0 1 0	.....	„ rupee.
Cardamom	5 0 0	2 0 0	„ maund.
Mohua timber*	0 4 0 per cart	1 0 0	„ piece.

* This timber is much used for making khollas or mills for preparing sugarcane juice.

Bhagulpore.

No duties or imposts are levied on traders by the Nepal Government or officers near the boundary, but in the interior of the Sub-Terai district which adjoins the Scopole sub-division, duties by the name of "*buttee*" are realized from sellers of raw produce and cloth. The sellers of grain have to pay six pies for each maund sold, and three pies in the rupee for cloth. These duties are realized in the market-places.

Purneah.

The two schedules published below show the charges made on the frontier of the Arrareah and Kissengunge sub-divisions. The rates vary somewhat, but the Collector observes that as the duties are realized by chowdries, to whom the Nepal Government farms, a great deal depends on the moderation of the tax-gatherer, who is sure to collect as much as the ignorance of the payee or his own ingenuity enables him to extort. Tobacco, oil, ghee, and brass utensils are most heavily taxed.

Compiled in the Arrareah Sub-Division in July 1880.

Articles.	Rate and quantity.	Duties as realized.
		Rs. A. P.
Dhan ...	Each cart-load ...	0 8 0
Rice ...	Ditto ...	0 12 0
Tori or mustard-seed ...	Ditto ...	1 4 0 to 2 0 0
Chena, khesari, &c. ...	Ditto ...	0 12 0
Ghee ...	Each maund ...	1 0 0
Oil ...	Ditto ...	1 0 0
Tobacco ...	Ditto ...	1 2 0
Brass-made utensils ...	Ditto ...	1 0 0
Milk, curd, &c. ...	Each load ...	0 0 6
Vegetables ...	Ditto ...	0 2 0
Grass ...	Ditto ...	0 0 6
Cane ...	Ditto ...	0 1 0
Earthenware... ...	Ditto ...	0 0 9
Lac ...	One rupee worth ...	0 1 6
Rubber ...	Ditto ...	0 1 6
Magenta colour ...	Ditto ...	0 1 6
Chiretta ...	Ditto ...	0 1 0
Treacle ...	Ditto ...	0 1 6
Cardamom ...	Ditto ...	0 2 0
Cotton ...	Ditto ...	0 2 0
Country cloth and Morung cloth ...	Ditto ...	0 1 6
Jute ...	Ditto ...	0 1 0
Iron of Morung ...	Ditto ...	0 2 0
Chuttics, each piece ...	Ditto ...	0 0 3
Salt ...	Ditto ...	0 0 6
Fuel or wood ...	Each cart-load ...	0 8 0
Bamboo, single ...	Each ...	0 0 4½
Buffaloes ...	Each head ...	0 12 0
Horse, mare, &c. ...	Ditto ...	6 10 0
Bullocks, cows, &c. ...	Ditto ...	0 4 0
Goat, kid, &c. ...	Ditto ...	0 0 6
Pigeon, fowl, &c. ...	Ditto ...	0 0 3
Pigs, hogs, &c. ...	Ditto ...	0 1 0

Compiled in the Kissengunge Sub-Division in July 1880.

Articles.	Duties as realized.	Remarks.
	Rs. Rs. A. P.	
Every elephant, Rs. 4 to 15, according to the size and at the option of the farmer ...	4 to 15 0 0	
" horse ...	0 8 0	
" buffalo ...	0 10 0	
" bullock and cow ...	0 2 0	
" goat ...	0 0 3	
Jute, on every rupee, if sold or purchased in hát ...	0 1 6	
" when purchased in any village in Nepal, for every cart-load	3 12 0	
" for every pack-horse ...	0 12 0	
Mustard sold or purchased in hát, on every rupee ...	0 1 0	
" if it is sold or purchased in villages, on every cart-load ...	0 2 6	
Paddy, on every rupee ...	0 1 6	
Dohee, on every pot ...	0 0 6	
For every shop-keeper selling articles in a hát... ...	0 0 3	for each day.

Darjeeling.

There are two principal trade routes from the district of Darjeeling to Nepal, through Ilam and Dhankutti, and one to Thibet through Sikkim. The Deputy Commissioner states that the Nepal Government here levies no duty on articles imported into Nepal, but it levies a duty of from one to eight annas on cattle exported to British India, the duty on a buffalo being eight annas, and that on a sheep or goat one anna. A duty is also levied on the following articles too, viz. (1) dâl, blankets, coarse cloth; (2) fowls, salt, murwa, rice, bhutta; and (3) oil, ghee, and brass-pots, at one, two, and eight annas respectively per load of about a maund.

The percentage of rates levied by the Nepal Government varies from half to five per cent. The Thibet officials levy a rate of from two to eight annas per load of about one maund on blankets, tobacco, copper pots, singrip (red dye), and indigo imported into Thibet. It is reported that a duty of seven annas on each pony and mule, three annas on each yak, and one anna on each ass is also levied by the Thibet officials at Phari on beasts laden with exports, but nothing on the goods themselves.

The Deputy Commissioner states that last year the Sikkim Raj took from one-half to five per cent on all goods imported into British territory through Sikkim, but that this year no duty has been levied, as the closing of the passes from Thibet put a stop to all open and recognized traffic in exports from that country. It seems that the customs duties are farmed by the Thibetan frontier officials, who levy them.

Julpigoree.

No duties or imposts are levied on the goods that pass the Bhutan frontier either into British territory, or from British territory into Bhutan. This, the Collector observes, has been ascertained after very careful enquiry by the sub-divisional officer.

Import of untaxed foreign salt from trans-Himalayan sources.

The reports received regarding the import of untaxed foreign salt from the trans-Himalayan sources for the year under report are abstracted as follows:—

No untaxed foreign salt was imported in *Chumparun*, *Bhagulpore*, and *Purneah* during the year. As regards Mozufferpore, the sub-divisional officer observes that small quantities of inferior salt might have been brought and sold in *hâts* across the British frontier, but that the article thus imported cannot stand any competition with that of a superior quality from Patna and elsewhere.

Durbhunga.

The sub-divisional officer of Madhubani reports that no untaxed foreign salt, with the exception of 139 maunds 37 seers *khari nun*, was imported from Nepal during 1879-80. It passed through the registration office at Mirzapore in the months of June and July 1879, the mohurir of which place reports that the dealers in skin import *khari nun* from Nepal for the purpose of dressing the skins for sale. The mohurir also reports that shepherds also bring *khari nun* from Nepal as medicine for their sheep.

Darjeeling.

The statement below shows the total quantity of untaxed salt imported in the Darjeeling district from Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan during the year 1879-80.

Name of station.	Quantity imported during 1879-80.	From what places imported.
	Mds. s. c.	
Kurjulia	248 14 0	The quantity imported through Kurjulia is received principally from Dilangjung Gorja in Nepal.
Rungeet	251 35 0	This supply comes in small quantities from different places in Sikkim, such as Singtam, Namphak, Tomloong, Roomtee, Yangging, and Namchee, and from Chumbi in Thibet.
Phéydong	1,768 0 0	This supply is principally obtained from three places in Thibet, viz. Phari, Tomo, and Rengchingong. Lassa, Yaunchee, Zimchee, Chumbi Gading, Rapoon, places in Thibet, Jankok, Rhenock Taker, places in Sikkim, and Bungroong and Assam, places in Bhutan, also contribute in small quantities.
Gumpahar	.....	No foreign salt was imported through this station during the year.
Nuksurbari	.....	Ditto ditto ditto.
Total ... { 1879-80. / 1878-79.	2,268 0 0 / 1,588 13 0	

It will be seen that the quantity imported during the year exceeds the quantity imported in 1878-79 by 679 maunds 36 seers. It is consumed locally by the Nepalese, Bhuteas, Lepchas, and other hill people. It does not seem to have yet found its way to the plains.

Julpigoree.

The quantity of untaxed salt registered during the year was 94 maunds and 20 seers, as shown in the following statement, against 23 maunds and 20 seers in the year preceding, or an increase of 71 maunds :—

Months.	As recorded by the mohurir at Buxa.	As recorded by the mohurir at Ambari.	Total.	Remarks.
	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c	Mds. s. c.	
September 1879	11 0 0	.....	11 0 0	
October "	6 10 0	.....	6 10 0	
November "	.....	.....	...	
December "	69 25 0	.....	69 25 0	
January 1880	6 23 0	1 3 0	7 25 0	
February "	.....	.....	...	
March "	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	93 17 0	1 3 0	94 20 0	

It appears that the salt imported from Bhutan to Buxa is not all consumed there, but finds its way to the Mech and Garo villages at the foot of the hills. "On one occasion," writes the sub-divisional officer of Alipore, "as I was going up to Buxa, I found a Bhutea carrying a load of salt on his back, and he said, on being questioned, that he was taking it to the Mech village to get rice in exchange for it."

TRADE OF BENGAL WITH NEPAL.

Last year there were 27 stations at work to register the traffic that crosses the frontier between Bengal and Nepal. Of these, 15 were established on 1st June 1879, when the reorganized plan of traffic registration came into operation in the Behar frontier districts. The total value of the trade registered during the past three years is shown as follows:—

YEARS	Imports from Nepal	Exports to Nepal.	Grand total of value
	Rs.	Rs	Rs
1877-78	70,29,000	45,55,000	1,15,84,000
1878-79 ...	98,00,000	61,62,000	1,59,62,000
1879-80	95,63,000	56,06,000	1,51,69,000
Average value of trade for the past three years ...	87,97,000	54,41,000	1,42,38,000

The following statement shows the weight of goods registered by weight during the past two years:—

DISTRICTS.		Number of stations in each district.	Imports from Nepal.	Exports to Nepal.	Grand total of weight.
			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Champarun	1878-79 ...	3	3,35,000	1,08,000	4,43,000
	1879-80 ...	5	5,10,000	1,02,000	6,12,000
Mozufferpore	1878-79 ...	3	15,31,000	1,07,000	16,38,000
	1879-80 ...	5	7,04,000	46,000	7,50,000
Durbhunga	1878-79 ...	2	92,000	2,000	94,000
	1879-80 ...	5	6,15,000	29,000	6,44,000
Bhagulpore	1878-79 ...	2	1,01,000	25,000	1,26,000
	1879-80 ...	3	1,43,000	32,000	1,75,000
Purneah ...	1878-79 ...	3	1,97,000	45,000	2,42,000
	1879-80 ...	6	3,56,000	48,000	4,04,000
Darjeeling ...	1878-79 ...	4	35,000	7,000	42,000
	1879-80 ...	3	83,000	6,000	89,000
Total ...	1878-79 ...	17	22,91,000	2,94,000	25,85,000
	1879-80 ...	27	24,11,000	2,63,000	26,74,000

The increase in the total quantities is to the extent of 3·44 per cent. Under imports the increase is 5·24 per cent., but, as regards the exports, the figures indicate a decrease to the extent of 10·54 per cent. The usual statement showing the quantities and values of all

the chief articles of traffic, the total value whereof was Rs. 50,000 and upwards, for the past three years is subjoined :—

Names of Articles.			Quantity.			Value.		
			Import.	Export.	Total	Import	Export	Total.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cattle	No	1877-78 ...	36,000	18,000	54,000	10,76,000	5,28,000	16,04,000
		1878-79 ...	37,000	43,000	80,000	9,24,000	12,36,000	21,60,000
		1879-80 ...	29,000	21,000	50,000	7,31,000	5,35,000	12,66,000
Sheep and goats ...	"	1877-78 ...	14,000	30,000	44,000	29,000	60,000	89,000
		1878-79 ...	37,000	31,000	68,000	75,000	63,000	1,38,000
		1879-80 ...	33,000	28,000	61,000	82,000	70,000	1,52,000
Cotton, raw ...	Mds	1877-78 ...	3,000	5,000	8,000	40,000	72,000	1,12,000
		1878-79 ...	1,000	7,000	8,000	14,000	1,04,000	1,18,000
		1879-80 ...	1,000	7,000	8,000	20,000	1,19,000	1,39,000
Piece-goods (European).	Rs	1877-78 ...	.....	.....	.....	13,000	15,37,000	15,50,000
		1878-79 ...	.....	.....	.....	16,000	18,88,000	19,04,000
		1878-80 ...	.....	.....	.....	11,000	17,24,000	17,35,000
Ditto (Indian)...	"	1877-78 ...	.....	.....	.....	12,000	1,90,000	2,02,000
		1878-79 ...	.....	.....	.....	12,000	2,60,000	2,72,000
		1879-80 ...	.....	.....	.....	15,000	2,97,000	3,12,000
Other fibres, raw .	Mds	1877-78 ...	19,000	(377)	19,000	94,000	2,000	96,000
		1878-79 ...	14,000	1,000	15,000	87,000	5,000	92,000
		1879-80 ...	15,000	2,000	17,000	1,05,000	11,000	1,16,000
Gram and pulse ...	"	1877-78 ...	90,000	13,000	1,03,000	2,25,000	32,000	2,57,000
		1878-79 ...	31,000	6,000	37,000	1,10,000	20,000	1,30,000
		1879-80 ...	54,000	10,000	64,000	1,83,000	35,000	2,18,000
Other spring-crops	"	1877-78 ...	43,000	1,000	44,000	85,000	1,000	86,000
		1878-79 ...	26,000	1,000	27,000	77,000	2,000	79,000
		1879-80 ...	23,000	1,000	24,000	66,000	3,000	69,000
Rice (husked) ...	"	1877-78 ...	4,33,000	18,000	4,51,000	13,00,000	54,000	13,54,000
		1878-79 ...	9,91,000	4,000	9,95,000	37,18,000	17,000	37,32,000
		1879-80 ...	8,11,000	3,000	8,14,000	30,42,000	13,000	30,55,000
Do. (unhusked) ...	"	1877-78 ...	5,34,000	8,000	5,42,000	8,01,000	12,000	8,13,000
		1878-79 ...	6,17,000	7,000	6,24,000	13,89,000	15,000	14,04,000
		1879-80 ...	6,65,000	2,000	6,67,000	14,97,000	3,000	15,00,000
Other rain-crops ...	"	1877-78 ...	2,43,000	2,000	2,45,000	4,86,000	3,000	4,89,000
		1878-79 ...	3,23,000	1,000	3,24,000	6,45,000	2,000	6,47,000
		1879-80 ...	2,44,000	(243)	2,44,000	4,88,000	(486)	4,88,000
Hides of cattle ..	No.	1877-78 ...	44,000	3,000	47,000	87,000	5,000	92,000
		1878-79 ...	19,000	(123)	19,000	40,000	(211)	40,000
		1879-80 ...	71,000	.....	71,000	1,68,000	.....	1,68,000
Brass and copper ..	Mds.	1877-78 ...	(120)	6,000	6,000	5,000	2,26,000	2,31,000
		1878-79 ...	(71)	7,000	7,000	3,000	2,97,000	3,00,000
		1879-80 ...	1,000	8,000	9,000	22,000	3,11,000	3,33,000
Iron	"	1877-78 ...	(131)	3,000	3,000	1,000	34,000	35,000
		1878-79 ...	1,000	8,000	9,000	5,000	64,000	69,000
		1879-80 ...	(288)	5,000	5,000	2,000	37,000	39,000
Other metals ..	"	1877-78 ...	(33)	2,000	2,000	(495)	26,000	26,000
		1878-79 ...	(14)	4,000	4,000	(280)	86,000	86,000
		1879-80 ...	(101)	1,000	1,000	3,000	38,000	41,000
Ghee	"	1877-78 ...	5,000	(126)	5,000	93,000	3,000	96,000
		1878-79 ...	7,000	(15)	7,000	2,36,000	(490)	2,36,000
		1879-80 ...	5,000	.....	5,000	1,53,000	.....	1,53,000
Vegetables	"	1877-78 ...	27,000	77,000	1,04,000	81,000	2,32,000	3,13,000
		1878-79 ...	31,000	39,000	70,000	3,07,000	3,93,000	7,00,000
		1879-80 ...	40,000	51,000	91,000	4,00,000	5,10,000	9,10,000
Salt	"	1877-78 ...	(212)	72,000	72,000	1,000	3,24,000	3,25,000
		1878-79 ...	1,000	81,000	82,000	5,000	3,63,000	3,68,000
		1879-80 ...	1,000	88,000	89,000	7,000	3,94,000	4,01,000
Saltpetre	"	1877-78 ...	12,000	7,000	19,000	72,000	44,000	1,16,000
		1878-79 ...	35,000	(26)	35,000	2,82,000	(208)	2,82,000
		1879-80 ...	11,000	(7)	11,000	64,000	(42)	64,000
Linseed	"	1877-78 ...	2,55,000	30,000	2,85,000	10,20,000	1,18,000	11,38,000
		1878-79 ...	1,29,000	(168)	1,29,000	5,48,000	1,000	5,49,000
		1879-80 ...	1,65,000	2,000	1,67,000	7,83,000	8,000	7,91,000
Mustard	"	1877-78 ...	99,000	6,000	1,05,000	3,95,000	26,000	4,21,000
		1878-79 ...	73,000	1,000	74,000	3,27,000	2,000	3,29,000
		1879-80 ...	63,000	(502)	63,000	2,66,000	1,000	2,67,000
Silk (manufactured)	Rs.	1877-78 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,000	18,000
		1878-79 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,000	75,000
		1879-80 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,000	49,000
Spices	Mds.	1877-78 ...	6,000	11,000	17,000	31,000	53,000	84,000
		1878-79 ...	3,000	14,000	17,000	24,000	1,01,000	1,25,000
		1879-80 ...	5,000	11,000	16,000	33,000	77,000	1,10,000

Names of Articles.		Quantity.			Value.		
		Import.	Export.	Total.	Import.	Export.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs	Rs
Betelnuts ... ... Mds.	1877-78 ...	(74)	7,000	7,000	(444)	45,000	45,000
	1878-79 ...	(27)	6,000	6,000	(182)	91,000	91,000
	1879-80 ...	(18)	7,000	7,000	(123)	1,20,000	1,20,000
Sugar (refined) ... ,,	1877-78 ...	(122)	7,000	7,000	1,000	79,000	80,000
	1878-79 ...	(54)	11,000	11,000	1,000	1,71,000	1,72,000
	1879-80 ...	(11)	7,000	7,000	(176)	1,08,000	1,09,000
Do. (unrefined) ... ,,	1877-78 ...	1,000	22,000	23,000	3,000	88,000	91,000
	1878-79 ...	(277)	21,000	21,000	2,000	1,43,000	1,48,000
	1879-80 ...	(4801)	18,000	18,000	8,000	1,29,000	1,32,000
Tobacco ... ,, ,,	1877-78 ...	7,000	17,000	24,000	33,000	87,000	1,20,000
	1878-79 ...	4,000	13,000	17,000	23,000	76,000	99,000
	1879-80 ...	8,000	19,000	27,000	51,000	1,25,000	1,76,000
Timber ... ... ,,	1877-78 ...	49,000	.....	49,000	1,48,000	.....	1,48,000
	1878-79 ...	48,000	.....	48,000	1,93,000	.....	1,93,000
	1879-80 ...	2,33,000	.....	2,33,000	9,32,000	.....	9,32,000
Wool (manufactured) Rs.	1877-78 ...	.....	.....	.....	2,000	1,67,000	1,69,000
	1878-79 ...	.....	.....	.....	3,000	1,83,000	1,86,000
	1879-80 ...	.....	.....	.....	5,000	1,86,000	1,91,000
All other articles ... Mds.	1877-78 ...	98,000	38,000	1,36,000	8,87,000	4,81,000	13,68,000
	1878-79 ...	43,000	29,000	72,000	7,38,000	5,02,000	12,40,000
	1879-80 ...	64,000	18,000	82,000	4,31,000	7,02,000	11,33,000

Cattle.

The total of the cattle trade shows a decrease of 36,000 head in round numbers, as compared with 1878-79, and 4,000 head as compared with 1877-78, but these figures do not exhibit a correct view of this traffic. In 1877-78 a great stimulus was given to this trade by the demand for cattle in South Bengal and Chittagong, which were affected by the cyclone of 31st October 1876, but in the following year the large increase shown was owing to the inclusion in the returns of the local trade between Madhubani and Sitamarhi in the Durbhunga and Mozufferpore districts; while in the case of Purneah, it was explained in the last report how hopeless it was to look for exact registration of cattle, which is said to enter that district by so many routes.

Piece-goods (European).

The supply of European piece-goods said to have been sent to Nepal is valued at Rs, 17,24,000 in round numbers against Rs. 18,88,000 in 1878-79, and Rs. 15,37,000 in 1877-78, as shown below:—

Whence exported	Exports to Nepal, 1879-80	Whence exported	Exports to Nepal, 1879-80.
	Rs		Rs.
Calcutta	5,76,000	Patna	65,000
Chumparun	3,47,000	Sarun	61,000
Bhagulpore	1,98,000	Darjeeling	45,000
Mozufferpore	1,76,000		
Purneah	1,31,000	Total ...	17,24,000
Durbhunga	1,25,000		

The Calcutta supply, shown above, was despatched *viâ*—

	Rs		Rs.
Kutkenwa	4,79,000	Beerpore	1,000
Ruxoul	55,000	Baragnia	(100)
Adapore	34,000		
Pipraghât	5,000	Total ...	5,76,000
Madhwapore	2,000		

Food-grains.

The different staples registered under this head during the past three years are—

Description of food-grains.	Imports from Nepal.			Exports to Nepal.		
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Gram and pulse ...	90,000	31,000	54,000	13,000	6,000	10,000
Other spring crops ...	63,000	26,000	23,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Rice (husked) ...	4,33,000	9,91,000	8,11,000	18,000	4,000	8,000
Do. (unhusked) ...	5,64,000	6,17,000	6,65,000	8,000	7,000	2,000
Other rain crops ...	2,43,000	3,23,000	2,44,000	2,000	1,000	(219)
Total ...	1,43,000	19,88,000	17,97,000	42,000	19,000	20,000

The total decrease under imports was 1,91,000 maunds in round numbers as compared with 1878-79, but an increase of 4,54,000 maunds as compared with 1877-78. It was, however, explained in the last year's report that the trade in paddy, rice, and maize was exceptionally brisk in 1878-79.

Hides.

The hide trade shows an increase of 52,000 pieces in round numbers as compared with 1878-79, and 24,000 pieces as compared with 1877-78. As regards imports, the different districts to which the supplies were despatched during those years are shown below in the order of quantities :—

Place of destination.	Imports from Nepal.		
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.
Mozufferpore	12,000	4,000	32,000
Chumparun	4,000	3,000	9,000
Durbhunga	(111)	1,000	9,000
Bhagulpore	5,000	4,000	8,000
Sarun	1,000	2,000	6,000
Purneah	18,000	3,000	4,000
Darjeeling	.....	1,000	2,000
Calcutta	1,000	(259)	1,000
Patna	3,000	1,000	.....
Total ...	44,000	19,000	71,000

Vegetables.

These are both imported and exported. The gross trade shows an increase of 21,000 maunds in round numbers as compared with 1878-79, but a decrease of 13,000 maunds as compared with 1877-78.

Salt.

The salt exported to Nepal shows an increase of 7,000 maunds in round numbers as compared with 1878-79, and 16,000 maunds as compared with 1877-78.

The different districts resorted to for the salt supply of the past official year, are the following :—

	Exports to Nepal, 1879-80.		Exports to Nepal, 1879-80.
	Mds.		Mds.
Chumparun	20,000	Darjeeling	1,000
Mozuffepore	19,000	Calcutta	1,000
Durbhunga	17,000	Patna	(55)
Purneah	15,000		
Bhagulpore	12,000	Total ...	88,000
Saran	3,000		

The total of salt imported from beyond the frontier was 1,000 maunds in round numbers during each of the past two years, and a still smaller quantity (212 maunds) in 1877-78. This included untaxed salt.

Saltpetre.

The quantity of saltpetre imported from Nepal amounted to only 11,000 maunds in round numbers against 35,000 maunds in 1878-79, and 12,000 maunds in 1877-78.

Oil-seeds.

The importation of linseed from Nepal showed an increase of 36,000 maunds as compared with 1878-79, but a decrease of 90,000 maunds as compared with 1877-78. The supply of mustard-seed, however, showed a decrease of 10,000 maunds as compared with 1878-79, and 36,000 maunds as compared with 1877-78.

Tobacco.

This is mainly an article of export to Nepal. The quantity sent during the year is 6,000 maunds in excess of the figures for 1878-79, and 2,000 maunds in excess of those for 1877-78.

Timber.

This trade indicates a considerable development. The total import from Nepal during the year amounted to 2,33,000 maunds in round numbers against only 48,000 maunds in 1878-79, and 49,000 maunds in 1877-78.

TRADE BETWEEN BENGAL AND SIKKIM.

In the year under review there were two stations, namely, Pheydong and Rungeet, for the registration of the frontier trade with Sikkim and Thibet. It is said that, owing to the closing of the passes, the number of traders was much smaller than usual. The total value of such trade registered during the past three years is shown below :—

Years.	Imports from Sikkim.	Exports to Sikkim.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78	18,000	17,000	35,000
1878-79	1,26,000	55,000	1,81,000
1879-80	2,60,000	39,000	2,99,000

Imports.

The principal articles imported from Sikkim during the past year, as compared with the totals of the preceding two years, are exhibited in the following statement:

Chief articles of trade.		Imports from Sikkim.		
		1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Horses	No.	.....	.....	(213)
Cattle	,,	(205)	1,000	(418)
Food-grains...	Mds.	2,000	4,000	21,000
Brass and copper	,,	(83)	(186)	(398)
Ghee	,,	(32)	(117)	(106)
Vegetables and other kinds of provisions	,,	(84)	(23)	(448)
Salt	,,	... ..	1,000	2,000
Tobacco	,,	.....	1,000	(467)
All other articles, manufactured ...	Rs.	.....	2,000	1,22,000

The foregoing statement shows an increase under all articles except cattle, ghee, and tobacco. Regarding the salt trade, it is remarked that in Kalimpong and Sikkim the scarcity of salt from Thibet caused the price of this necessary to rise very high. The food-grain traffic comprises for the most part the importation of miscellaneous produce, the total of which during the year was over 22,000 maunds against over 3,000 maunds in 1878-79, and nearly 2,000 maunds in 1877-78. The large total under manufactured goods includes planks (57,000 pieces) and durma mats.

Exports.

The chief articles of merchandise exported to Sikkim during the year, as compared with the trade of the previous two years, were—

Chief articles of trade.		Exports to Sikkim.		
		1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Cattle	No	(52)	* (38)	(287)
Piece-goods (European) ...	Rs.	... ..	19,000	17,000
Brass and copper	Mds.	(112)	(14)	(25)
Salt	,,	(248)	4,000	(232)
Tobacco	,,	(281)	1,000	(426)

The only article showing an increase is cattle. The decrease under all other heads is attributable to the closing of the passes.

TRADE BETWEEN BENGAL AND BHUTAN

There are three posts for the registration of the traffic between Julpigoree and Bhutan. The total value of the trade registered during the past three years is shown below:—

Years.	Imports from Bhutan.	Exports to Bhutan.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78 ...	19,000	34,000	53,000
1878-79 ...	85,000	88,000	1,73,000
1879-80 ..	3,85,000	2,90,000	6,75,000

Imports.

The principal items comprising the import trade are shown below as compared with the figures for 1878-79 and 1877-78:—

Chief articles of trade.		Imports from Bhutan. 1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Horses ...	No.	(20)	(3[illegible]7)	2,000
Madder or munjit ...	Mds.	(90)	(185)	2,000
Iron	,,	...	...	(134)
Ghee	,,	(28)	(69)	1,000
Salt	,,	...	(24)	(108)
Manufactures of silk ...	Rs.	...	...	7,000
Ditto of wool ...	,,	2,000	20,000	1,08,000
All other articles, unmanufactured	,,	...	...	56,000

The large trade under woollen manufactures comprises blankets, of which 44,000 pieces were imported during the year. Of the articles registered under unmanufactured goods, the principal ones are Yak's tail, wax, musk, and ivory.

Exports.

The principal articles exported to Bhutan during the past year, as compared with the totals of the preceding two years, are shown in the following statement:—

Chief articles of trade.		Exports to Bhutan. 1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Piece-goods (European)	Rs.	.....	14,000	52,000
Ditto (Indian)	,,	.....	(16)	5,000
Rice ...	Mds.	(395)	1,000	13,000
Paddy ...	,,	.....	1,000	6,000
Salt ...	,,	(32)	1,000	(65)
Betelnuts ...	,,	1,000	2,000	3,000
Sugar (unrefined) ...	,,	(70)	(182)	(315)
Tobacco ...	,,	1,000	5,000	15,000

An increase is observable in all the articles mentioned above, except salt. Under piece-goods (European) the increase amounts to Rs. 38,000 in round numbers as compared with 1878-79. The rice trade shows an increase of over 12,000 maunds. The other article requiring special notice is tobacco, the exports whereof show an increase of 10,000 maunds as compared with 1878-79, and 14,000 maunds as compared with 1877-78

Public Works.

THE total expenditure on public works in Bengal during 1879-80 amounted to Rs. 1,26,34,850, as shown below :—

		Rs.
Imperial ...	Guaranteed Railways	1,98,284
	Military and other services	4,80,033
	Irrigation	20,77,661
Provincial ...	Buildings and roads	33,27,231
	Irrigation	18,61,208
District road works		40,69,590
Local ...	Buildings and roads	3,52,965
	Irrigation	2,908
Total direct expenditure on works from Public Works Funds		1,23,69,880
Contributions		1,50,783
Tuccavee outlay		1,14,187
	Total ...	2,64,970
	Grand Total ...	1,26,34,850

The progress made on public works is reviewed under three separate heads, namely, "Roads, Buildings, and other Public Works," "Irrigation," and "Railways," as these classes of work are entrusted to three distinct branches of the Public Works Department. The present section treats of—

ROADS, BUILDINGS, AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

Imperial works.

The outlay on imperial works amounted to Rs. 4,80,033, of which Rs. 33,338 were expended on military works and Rs. 4,46,695 on services other than military.

Military works.

The military works in progress were all of an unimportant character, and require no special mention. Of the sum of Rs. 33,338 expended, Rs. 10,175 were spent on original works and Rs. 23,163 on repairs.

Services other than military.

Of Rs 4,46,695 expended on services other than military, Rs. 3,28,093 were spent on original works and Rs. 1,18,602 on repairs. Besides the above amounts Rs. 11,254 were expended from contributions on the internal fittings of the museum, and Rs. 116 from the Durbar Fund The works were, as a rule, of an ordinary character, but the following may be noticed.

A design and estimate were prepared for a new Surveyor-General's office to be erected in Calcutta, and materials were collected to admit of the work being pushed on in 1880-81.

Surveyor-General's office.

The old lantern of the False Point light-house was removed and replaced by a first-class fixed dioptric light. The work was taken in hand on the 1st of November 1879, and the new light was exhibited on the 1st February 1880.

False Point Light-house.

The memorial window in memory of the late Bishop Milman was received and erected during the year. The memorial brass tablets have still to be received.

Milman memorial window.

Considerable changes were made in the executive charges in consequence of the reduction made by the Government of India in the Engineer establishment and in the number of Superintending Engineers. The Mozufferpore, Presidency, and Ganges and Darjeeling Road divisions were abolished, and were amalgamated with the Patna, Burdwan, and Bhagulpore divisions respectively. On the other hand, the Dinagepore division, which was found to be unworkably large, was divided into two separate charges, now known as the Julpigori division, composed of the districts of Julpigori, Rungpore, Dinagepore, and the Dooars; and the Rajshahye division, formed of the districts of Rajshahye, Bogra, and Pubna. In consequence of the expansion of the workshops on their removal from Hastings to Seebpore, it also became necessary to form them into a separate division. The Calcutta Canals and Nuddea Rivers divisions were transferred from the General to the Irrigation Branch, and the roads and buildings in the Moorshedabad, Midnapore, Sarun, and Chumparun districts were also placed under the engineers of the Irrigation Branch as a matter of convenience and economy; the general control of these works, however, still remaining with the General Branch.

Changes in Public Works executive charges.

The orders of the Government of India directing the reduction of the number of Superintending Engineers in Bengal from eight to six necessitated the circles in the General Branch being reduced from five to three. To render this reduction possible, certain divisions and works (as already mentioned) were transferred to the charge of the Irrigation Branch, and the remaining works were formed into the three circles shown below:—

Changes in public works circles.

The Central Circle.—Comprising the 1st and 2nd Calcutta, the Burdwan, the Darjeeling, and the Workshop divisions

The Eastern Circle.—Comprising the Dacca, the Chittagong, the Rajshahye, and the Julpigori divisions.

The Western Circle.—Comprising the Patna, the Hazaribagh, and the Bhagulpore divisions.

The duty of landing and despatching all consignments shipped to Calcutta by the Secretary of State for India was transferred from the Public Works Department to the Agent for Government Transports and Consignments in September 1879.

Agency.

Provincial.

The outlay on provincial works amounted to Rs. 33,27,231, and was thus distributed over the main heads of expenditure :—

	Rs.
Civil buildings	19,59,125
Communications	12,04,883
Miscellaneous public improvements	73,223

In addition to the above sums the following amounts were expended from contributions received from various sources :—

	Rs.
Land revenue	242
Administration, including Rs. 116 from the Durbar Fund	468
Monuments and antiquities	4,014
Ecclesiastical	637
Educational	57,800
Medical	13,970
Communications	1,575
Miscellaneous public improvements	38,163
Establishment	335
Total ...	1,17,204
Add—	
Expenditure disbursed by the Irrigation Branch ...	22,325
Contributions to the museum	11,254
Total expenditure from contributions ...	1,50,783

Civil buildings.

The expenditure incurred on civil buildings for each department of the provincial administration is shewn in the following table :—

	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	80,567	49,470	1,30,037
Excise	172	1,596	1,768
Customs	8,266	2,632	10,898
Stamps and stationery	386	232	618
Residence for local Governments	77,743	26,576	1,04,319
Secretariat offices	2,45,815	7,698	2,53,513
Board of Revenue	2,430	267	2,697
Museums	5,899	40	5,939
Monuments and antiquities	159	286	445
High Courts	1,112	5,541	6,653
Small Cause Courts	425	284	709
District Courts	59,735	28,331	88,066
Bishop's Palace	270	7,515	7,785
Churches	7,931	17,773	25,704
Burial grounds	4,985	7,521	12,506
Central jails	64,700	8,023	72,723
District jails	3,02,095	30,153	3,32,248
Lock-up, &c.	3,053	4,109	7,162
Police	21,529	11,239	32,768
Registration	1,627	302	1,929
Colleges	16,495	2,096	18,591
Schools	34,076	25,711	59,787
Hospitals and dispensaries	73,023	46,273	1,19,296
Lock-hospitals	241	11,365	11,606
Medical colleges and schools	9,399	9,029	18,428
Lunatic asylums	3,582	3,493	7,075
Miscellaneous and general	10,004	8,562	18,566
Public works	6,03,044	4,245	6,07,289
Total ...	16,38,763	3,20,362	19,59,125

Concentration of public offices

It was mentioned in last year's report that, with the view of facilitating the transaction of public business, it had been decided to locate the whole of the Bengal Secretariat Offices, and the offices of the heads of all departments subordinate to this Government, in one range of buildings on the north side of Dalhousie Square, and that three large wings had been sanctioned and put in hand in rear of Writers' Buildings to provide a portion of the additional accommodation required for this purpose. These three new wings were completed during 1879-80, and were partly occupied; and designs were prepared for a new façade to Writers' Buildings, the construction of which will give some additional accommodation and admit of easy communication between the different departments. The new façade will, it is believed, be effective without being expensive, and will add greatly to the appearance of that portion of Calcutta.

Jail buildings.

The construction of new first-class jails at Gya and Motihari were sanctioned, materials were collected, and both works were commenced. New third-class jails were also commenced at Chyebassa, Ranchi, and Julpigori, and some progress was made with them. Materials were also collected for the construction of new third-class jails at Bogra and Pubna. The woollen factory at the Bhagulpore Central Jail was completed, certain extensions subsequently ordered were also nearly completed, and the mechanics' quarters were built. Of four new three-storied wards for the Burrisal Jail, one was taken in hand and the work was well advanced. A new three-storied ward was also under construction at Rungpore. Extensive additions, alterations, and improvements to the Mymensingh Jail (estimated to cost about Rs. 85,000) were sanctioned and taken in hand, and about one-fourth of the work was executed and a large quantity of material collected for pushing on the work. Extensive additions and alterations to the Mozufferpore Jail were also taken in hand. The conversion of the stud buildings at Buxar into a central jail was proceeded with, and the work is now nearly complete. Many minor works were also undertaken for the improvement of the jails in the province during the year.

Educational buildings.

The Madrassa at Dacca was almost completed, and the necessary out-offices were being built. The new east wing to the Patna College was also nearly completed, and the additions and improvements to the west wing were finished; the chemical laboratory for the same college was commenced and three-fourths built. The construction of a new high school at Rungpore was commenced, and the work carried up to plinth level. A new chemical and physical science lecture hall was built at Kishnaghur, and a new school-house was commenced at Burrisal.

Medical

The site for the new obstetric ward for the Calcutta Medical College Hospital was levelled, and materials were collected for carrying on the work; a charitable dispensary was built near the Medical College from funds bequeathed by the late Choomi Lall Seal; and a constant supply of water was laid on to the small-pox ward of the Campbell Hospital, Sealdah.

Prinsep's Ghât landing-stage

A new floating landing-stage was constructed at Prinsep's Ghât, and on completion was made over to the Port Commissioners.

Calcutta Maidan.

To improve the lighting of the roads on the Maidan, 209 additional gas-lamps were put up; and to improve its drainage, sluices were fixed on the drainage outlet near Prinsep's Ghât; groups of trees were also planted out under the superintendence of Dr. King, the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, to give the Maidan a park-like appearance.

Darjeeling water-works.

The scheme for supplying Darjeeling with water from the springs on the western slopes of Senchal by gravitation through an iron main was successfully carried out to completion. The construction of certain additional works to increase the usefulness of the project was under consideration when the year closed.

Northbrook statue.

The statue of Lord Northbrook by Boehm was erected on the site intended for it opposite the High Court, and was unveiled by Sir Steuart Bayley in September 1879.

River improvements.

A section was taken of the old Brahmaputra river, and the shoals were examined with the view of ascertaining the possibility of keeping the river open for laden traffic throughout the year by works similar to those employed on the Nuddea rivers. The enquiry left little doubt of the practicability of the scheme, and an attempt will be made to work the river next year. Soundings were also taken, and surveys made, of the lower reaches of the Atrai river with a view to deciding whether the river was not susceptible of improvement at a moderate cost: the result of the enquiry was not known when the year closed.

The Teesta bridge and the Sevoke road.

The new site for the Teesta suspension bridge was decided on, and the work put in hand; and the necessary field work for opening out a road from Sevoke to the Teesta bridge was completed.

Kownea and Dhubri road.

The embankment of this road was completed to the Assam boundary ($36\frac{1}{4}$ miles) and opened for traffic, and the temporary bridging of the first 21 miles of the road was also finished. Twelve ferry-boats were provided and approaches made to the rivers that had not been bridged, and a staging bungalow was constructed at Kownea, the terminus of the Northern Bengal Railway. A combined steamer and Tonga service was established between Kownea and Dhubri for the convenience of passengers proceeding to Assam.

Kownea and Durlah Tramway.

The line for a proposed tramway from opposite Kownea to the river Durlah was surveyed, the alignment was decided on, and the earthwork of the first three miles was in progress when the year closed.

Floods.

The floods of 1879 were of unusual severity throughout the province. In August the river Ganges rose to an unprecedented height at Dinapore, inundating the station and submerging some miles of the Dinapore and Bankipore road. At the same time the station of Chuprah was partially flooded. The Nuddea rivers were gorged by the flood in the parent stream, and rose rapidly to an extraordinary height; and the embankments on the left bank of the Bhagiruthee gave way, and an immense volume of

water was poured over the districts of Moorshedabad and Nuddea through a breach 600 feet in width. Exceptionally heavy rains fell in the Purneah district in the month of September, and it became necessary to cut through the Ganges and Darjeeling provincial road to pass off the water rapidly. In Orissa there were heavy freshets in all the rivers, but more especially in the Mahanuddi and Brahmini; they passed off, however, without doing much damage, except to district roads. The district roads in Patna, Shahabad, Maldah, Monghyr, Bhagulpore, Nuddea, and Moorshedabad also suffered severely from floods.

The Calcutta workshops.

The workshops manufactured nearly the whole of the ironwork required by the General Branch of the Public Works Department throughout the province; the divisions in Calcutta were also supplied from the same source with all the woodwork they required; and the mofussil divisions with all that they could not conveniently obtain locally.

Acra Factory.

The Acra Factory manufactured the bricks, soorkey, and tiles required for building operations in Calcutta as in previous years, and the engineering students went through their practical course of training in the manufacture of bricks and tiles as usual. Additional embankments and sluices were constructed to enable the exhausted brick-fields to be warped up and renewed with Hooghly silt. A series of careful experiments was in progress for testing the relative values of coral, Sylhet, Kutnee, and ghooting limes, but was not completed when the year closed. A quantity of limestone was brought down from Sylhet and burnt to ascertain the cost of manufacturing stone-lime locally. The result shewed that pure lime can be made in Calcutta for about the same cost as ordinary stone-lime can be purchased in the bazar.

Chittagong Port Fund.

The erection of a wrought-iron screw-pile jetty on the Kurnafuli river at Chittagong was completed and made over to the Port authorities there.

Drainage of Moorshedabad.

A project for draining the city of Moorshedabad, by the construction of open cuts to the Gobra nullah, was prepared and sanctioned, and materials were being manufactured and collected for carrying out the work. The neighbouring town of Berhampore was successfully drained into the same nullah a few years back.

Nizamut works.

The work on the Nizamut buildings at Moorshedabad was wholly confined to repairs and to minor improvements which need no special notice.

Hooghly bridge.

The bridge was kept open for traffic and maintained in a thoroughly efficient state, and the fitting of powerful winches and steel-wire hawsers on the moveable sections greatly facilitated the opening and closing of the bridge An experiment was made by the Indian Electric Light Company to light the bridge with electric lights, but the attempt was not a success. The Oriental Gas Company have since erected special gas lamps over the boat openings and the bridge approaches, which have proved most useful A new ferry steamer was completed and employed on the ferry traffic, and a new tug-steamer arrived from England in

January and was set to work before the year closed. This vessel is not only handy as a tug, but is capable of being used as a dredger, and has also a powerful steam fire-engine. No sea-going vessel collided with the bridge during the year, but three inland steamers, four launches, and ninety-eight country and cargo-boats struck the bridge; no injury resulted to the bridge, but 15 boats were reported to have sunk: these accidents were not attended with any loss of life.

District works.

The total disbursements on account of district works amounted to Rs. 40,69,590, as shown below:—

		Rs.
Refunds		1,520
General management		2,20 770
Toll collection charges		4,625
Staging bungalows and serais		13,818
Miscellaneous		392
Public Works—		
	Rs.	
Original works	12,10,018	
Repairs	15,72,908	
Establishment (including Rs. 1,200 contributions to public works) ...	5,39,569	
Tools and plant	40,938	
		33,63,463
Total expenditure ...		36,04,588
Supense account		4,65,002
Grand Total disbursements ...		40,69,590

Of the above amount, Rs. 8,227 only were expended by Public Works officers.

The total amount expended by each District Committee, and the outlay incurred on public works, are given in the accompanying table, and the same information is given for the whole of the districts comprised in each Commissioner's Division:—

Districts.	Total expenditure on public works.	Total outlay
	Rs.	Rs.
CESS DISTRICTS—		
Burdwan	1,35,844	1,63,194
Bankoora	22,307	25,938
Beerbhoom	49,494	51,103
Midnapore	1,68,526	1,99,936
Hooghly and Howrah	1,25,667	1,15,661
24-Pergunnahs	1,24,112	1,34,261
Nuddea	92,280	1,06,365
Jessore	1,03,760	1,16,994
Moorshedabad	86,442	97,278
Dinagepore	50,671	53,759
Rajshahye	1,49,295	1,80,515
Rungpore	1,22,137	1,37,313
Bogra	30,977	45,573
Pubna	59,473	69,132
Darjeeling	11,168	48,359
Julpigoree	31,881	48,516
Dacca	92,422	1,26,398

Districts.	Total expenditure on public works.	Total outlay
	Rs.	Rs.
CESS DISTRICTS—*concluded.*		
Furreedpore	74,078	90,713
Backergunge	1,36,853	1,52,943
Tipperah	81,727	89,297
Mymensingh	1,06,727	1,36,982
Chittagong	37,864	65,309
Noakholly	29,088	35,161
Patna	89,636	1,13,308
Gya	1,60,451	1,87,578
Shahabad	1,52,560	1,89,625
Mozufferpore	2,02,714	2,40,983
Durbhunga	1,23,366	1,50,084
Sarun	1,18,108	1,34,346
Chumparun	78,139	1,06,293
Monghyr	83,291	90,630
Bhagulpore	94,399	1,10,594
Purneah	88,564	1,14,917
Maldah	35,794	44,084
Cuttack	47,679	58,277
Pooree	17,761	23,966
Balasore	22,976	31,160
Hazaribagh	23,496	25,954
Lohardugga	29,404	44,635
Manbhoom	29,153	31,557
Total ...	33,23,284	40,27,691
NON-CESS DISTRICTS—		
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,479	5,034
Sonthal Pergunnahs	23,478	25,170
Singbhoom	11,021	11,695
Total ...	38,978	41,899
GRAND TOTAL ...	33,62,262	40,69,590
Burdwan Division	5,01,837	5,85,832
Presidency "	4,06,594	4,51,898
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division ...	4,58,602	5,89,167
Dacca Division	4,91,808	5,96,332
Chittagong "	71,431	1,05,504
Patna "	9,24,974	11,22,218
Bhagulpore "	3,25,526	3,85,394
Orissa "	88,416	1,16,401
Chota Nagpore "	93,074	1,13,811
GRAND TOTAL ...	33,62,262	40,69,590

The following is a brief account of the principal road-cess works which were in progress in the different districts of Bengal.

Patna district.

A raised metalled and bridged road was under construction from the town of Behar to the Bucktearpore railway station, a distance of 21 miles. The last 5½ miles at the Bucktearpore end of the road passes through a very deeply flooded

country, necessitating heavy bridging and the construction of a causeway across the Panchana river. This section of the work was first taken in hand, the earthwork was all but completed, the bridging was well in hand, and metal was under collection; but the causeway was not commenced. The road, when completed, will be an important railway feeder.

Shahabad district.

It was decided to metal the roads from Sasseram *viâ* Tendoni to the Arrah railway station (61 miles), and from Tendoni to Doomraon (26 miles), and one-third of the former and two-thirds of the latter work were completed. The last remaining unmetalled gap (5 miles) in the road from Doomraon to Buxar railway station was metalled.

Mozufferpore district.

The bridge over the Bya nuddee (5 openings of 35 feet) on the Mozufferpore and Hajeepore road was completed, and this main line of communication between Patna and Mozufferpore is now bridged throughout from the Ganges to Mozufferpore. Several other large bridges and numerous culverts were constructed, where most required, on the various main lines of road in the district. The new feeder road from Otter to the Maniori station on the Tirhoot State Railway was completed and bridged throughout.

Rajshahye district.

The principal work in this district was the construction of a raised metalled and bridged road from Rampore Beauleah to the railway station at Nattore, a distance of 30 miles, towards which this Government gave a grant of 1½ lakhs of rupees. The earthwork and smaller bridges were nearly completed; some of the larger bridges were well advanced, and the metal was laid down on the worst portions of the road.

Rungpore district.

The Bengal portion of the road from Dhubri to the river Teesta, opposite Kownea railway station, was made passable for tongas to facilitate passenger traffic with Assam. Several large bridges were also under construction in this district on different roads.

Bogra district.

The feeder road between Bogra and the Sultanpore railway station (26 miles) was in hand, the embankment was raised, the temporary bridges were repaired, several culverts and small bridges were constructed and others were in progress, and the approaches to the large bridges were made.

Pubna district.

The construction of the feeder road from Pubna to Sara railway station (14 miles) was in hand; one section was completed and the other was well advanced.

Midnapore district.

An estimate for metalling the road from Belda to Contai (35¼ miles) was sanctioned, and the metalling of 9½ miles was in progress. On the Ladashye and Parihatty road an iron girder bridge (3 openings of 30 feet) was constructed, and ten masonry bridges and some culverts were built. Causeways were also being made across the broad flat beds of some of the larger rivers.

Dacca district.

The screw-pile girder bridge over the Tonghoe river was completed, and the Nurpore to Dacca section (5½ miles) of the road from opposite Goalundo railway

station to Dacca was well advanced, as was also the road from Musuydee to Dangah.

Furreedpore district.

Considerable progress was made with the construction of the new embanked road from Alladipore to Furreedpore, a distance of 11 miles; 4½ miles of this road had to be re-aligned, owing to the encroachment of the Pudma.

Backergunge district.

The earthwork of the Gournadi road (22 miles) was completed, and the bridging was well in hand, and several minor new roads were under construction. Considerable attention was also given to the improvement of the khals and other water courses as channels of communication, as in this district a large part of the trade and passenger traffic is carried on by boats plying on the numerous water-courses.

Tipperah district.

The new road from Commillah, the head-quarters of the district, to Brahmunberiah (40 miles) was well in hand, and a good deal was done both in earthwork and in bridging.

Mymensingh district.

The road from Madhupore to Tangail was severely breached, owing to insufficient waterway having been originally provided, and heavy expenditure was incurred in raising the road and providing the additional waterway required. A great deal was also done in this district in raising, widening, and improving the existing roads.

Monghyr district.

The bridging of the roads from Secundra to Akra (13 miles) and from Secundra to Luckhiserai (15 miles) was completed, and a raised road was constructed between Sheikpoora and Luckhiserai (13 miles).

Purneah district.

Several timber bridges were constructed on the southern Assam emigration road, and on other important roads in the district.

Jessore district.

A wrought-iron screw-pile girder bridge (3 spans of 30 feet) was constructed over the Seetarampore khal.

The works in the remaining districts were of an unimportant character, and consisted principally of repairs to roads and bridges, and the construction of minor works.

Village roads.

The necessity of expending a fair proportion of the road-cess raised in each district on the construction, repair, and improvement of village roads has been repeatedly pressed on the local authorities, and a very marked improvement is now reported in the condition of village communications in nearly all the districts. Nothing does more to bring home to the people the benefits they derive from the road-cess than attention to their village roads. In many instances the money allotted by the committees for village works has been supplemented by funds raised amongst the villagers themselves.

Arboriculture.

The desirability of planting out trees along the sides of the district roads throughout Bengal was recently urged on the several committees, and a commencement has been made in nearly all the districts. In Mozufferpore and Tipperah a great deal has been done.

Establishments

The whole of the works in 41 out of the 43 districts in Bengal were carried out by the engineering staff under the District Committees, and in the remaining two districts nearly the whole was so executed though a small sum was expended by Public Works officers. The inability of the Public Works Superintending Engineers to exercise any sufficient control over works costing annually a third of a crore of rupees, and scattered over the 43 districts of Bengal, in addition to supervising and controlling the expenditure on provincial and imperial works, was noticed in former years; and to remedy this it was stated that special officers would have to be appointed to exercise the requisite professional supervision. The experiment was tried in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Commissionership, and the result has been very satisfactory. The districts of the Bhagulpore and Dacca Commissionerships also each asked for a supervising officer with the powers of a Superintending Engineer, but it was not found possible to fill the appointments during the year under review.

Irrigation Works.

THE following works were transferred from the Provincial to the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department in Bengal during the past year :—

I.—The Calcutta canals, including Tolly's nullah (220 miles).

II.—Two hundred and eighty miles of channels in the Sunderbuns between Calcutta and Burrisal.

III.—The Nuddea rivers, Bhagirathi, Jellinghi, and Matabhunga, with their embankments, aggregating 439 miles in length.

IV.—Roads and buildings in the district of Midnapore.

V.— Ditto ditto Chumparun.

VI.— Ditto ditto Sarun.

VII.— Ditto ditto Moorshedabad.

VIII.— Ditto ditto Jessore.

The alterations in the arrangements of the executive divisions, consequent on the additions above mentioned, will be noticed in the detailed descriptions of the operations under each of the three circles of superintendence (Orissa, South-Western, and Sone).

The amount of the sanctioned estimates for the large irrigation projects and the actual outlay are shown in the following statement :—

PROJECT.	Sanctioned estimates inclusive of book charges, viz. capitalized abatement of land revenue and leave and pension allowances.	Estimated cost of works, establishment, and tools and plant.	Actual outlay to end of 1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa	2,04,04,542*	1,93,12,557	1,87,75,929
Midnapore	80,54,000*	76,83,000	74,90,473
Hidgellee canal	17,75,032*	17,72,699	17,72,609
Sone	2,87,63,110*	2,73,65,503	2,17,64,070
Total ...	5,89,96,684*	5,61,31,759	4,98,03,171

* These figures are exclusive of interest, which was included in the statement in the report of last year.

The charges for interest amount to Rs. 22,04,639, and deducting the profits of the year, the total charge for which the local Government was responsible to the supreme Government was Rs. 20,31,025.

The total outlay in the Irrigation Branch during 1879-80 amounted to Rs. 40,76,995 The funds from which this expenditure was met, and the various heads of account to which it was charged, are detailed below :—

	Grant. Rs.	Outlay. Rs.
Productive public works—Capital account.		
Imperial	22,50,000	16,15,601
Productive public works—Revenue account.		
Provincial	8,20,000	9,20,498
Irrigation and Navigation Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.		
Imperial (Damudah project)	.....	(—)1,729
Provincial (Joojuty and Sarun projects) ...	2,60,000	2,35,933
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.		
Calcutta canals, Nuddea rivers, and Orissa tidal creeks	9,06,757	6,10,801
Agricultural works.		
Imperial	5,20,000	4,63,789
Provincial	99,000	93,976
Grand total ...	48,55,757	39,38,869
Tuccavi outlay ...	.....	1,12,893
Contributions ...	.....	22,325
Local ...	.....	2,908
		40,76,995

Under the head *capital productive works imperial* the expenditure fell far short of the budget grant. Of the outlay of Rs. 16,15,601 incurred on the three great irrigation projects in Orissa, Midnapore, and Behar, Rs. 33,519 were spent in England. The details of expenditure under the different heads, *works, establishment, and tools and plant*, and the explanation of the cause of the short outlay in Orissa and Behar, as compared with the budget grant, will be found in the reports on those projects given below. The following figures show the capital outlay on productive public works during the last six years (direct charges) :—

	Rs.
Capital expenditure in 1874-75	47,00,276
" " 1875-76	39,47,460
" " 1876-77	32,93,571
" " 1877-78	23,71,338
" " 1878-79	25,44,393
" " 1879-80	16,15,601

o *provincial works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept*, but which are not classed as *productive public works*, comprise the Sarun irrigation project and the Joojuty scheme in Burdwan. The expenditure which was in the previous year incurred on the formation

of plantations on the canals in Orissa, Midnapore, and Behar, and which had been classed under this head, has, by recent orders of the Government of India, been transferred to *imperial productive works*. The expenditure, Rs. 2,35,933, is made up of the following items :—

		Rs.
Works		2,02,784
Establishment		29,299
Tools and plant		7,687
		2,39,770
	Rs.	
Less suspense account	3,510	
„ receipts on capital account ...	327	
		3,837
Total ...		2,35,933

The outlay of Rs. 6,10,801 on *provincial works, for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept*, is classified as follows :—

	Calcutta canals.	Nuddea rivers.	Tidal creeks in Orissa.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New works	2,30,522	627	54,541	2,85,690
Maintenance	1,03,982	48,172	.....	1,52,154
Establishment	1,00,173	38,573	12,775	1,51,521
Tools and plant	4,564	202	.....	4,766
	4,39,241	87,574	67,316	5,94,131
Suspense Account	3,718	12,952	.....	16,670
Total ..	4,42,959	1,00,526	67,316	6,10,801

Of the outlay of Rs. 4,63,789 from *imperial ordinary* funds, the expenditure on Government embankments in this province amounted to Rs. 4,22,596, as stated below :—

	Rs.
Works	13,123
Repairs	2,60,213
Establishment	1,42,637
Tools and plant	1,691
Profit and loss	10,225
Suspense account	(—) 5,593
Total ...	4,22,596

The expenditure on *provincial agricultural works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept* includes the following items :—

	Rs.
Gunduck embankments	53,898
Sasseram water-supply	14,775
Dehree training school	26,473
Canal plantation	(—) 1,170
Total ...	93,976

The general results of revenue operations of the year are shown in the following statement :—

Project.	Receipts.				Cost of working expenses, maintenance, repairs, establishment, and tools and plant.	Net revenue.
	Water-rates.	Navigation tolls.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa	1,57,747	98,075	13,696	2,69,518	3,63,514	(—)96,996
Midnapore	1,30,140	1,05,518	11,567	2,47,225	1,54,403	92,822
Hidgellee tidal	.....	44,918	863	45,781	42,284	3,497
Sone	4,44,716	39,859	47,013	5,31,588	3,57,297	1,74,291
Total ...	7,32,603	2,88,370	73,139	10,94,112	9,20,498	1,73,614

Thus the profits of the year, without taking into account indirect charges to revenue, amounted to Rs. 1,73,614, against Rs. 45,523 in 1878-79; and had it not been that the heavy floods of last year in Orissa caused an exceptionally high expenditure on repairs, the net revenue would have been considerably more. Except in Orissa, all the canals have yielded some profit. The Midnapore and Sone canals especially show much improvement, the profits having been Rs. 92,822 and Rs. 1,74,291, against Rs. (—)2,126 and Rs. 67,122 respectively last year.

Orissa Circle.—The arrangement of the divisions and the distribution of works in the Orissa circle remained as described in the last year's report, except that a few miles of embankment near Balasore were for convenience transferred from the South-Western circle.

The expenditure in the Orissa circle under the different heads is given in the following statement :—

	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant	Total.	Suspense account.	Receipts on capital account.	Net outlay.
Productive Public Works, Capital Account.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa canals (imperial)...	4,08,320	.....	1,01,935	48,114	5,58,369	(—)86,747	3,866	4,67,756
Orissa plantations, including sericulture (provincial)..	(—) 4,745	.....	(—) 1,091	.....	(—) 5,836	.....	.....	(—) 5,836
Productive public works, revenue account (provincial)	298	2,58,450	98,865	8,389	3,66,002	Refunds 512	.....	3,66,514
Irrigation and Navigation.								
Orissa tidal creeks (provincial) ...	54,541	.....	12,775	.. ...	67,316	.....	.....	67,316
Government embankments, &c. (imperial)	2,672	1,43,368	33,788	1,010	1,80,838	.....	.....	1,80,838
Tuccavi	.....	4,914	1,236	148	6,328	.....	.....	6,328
Contributions.								
Village channels, &c.	802	.....	200	.....	1,002	.....	.....	1,002
Total ..	4,61,888	4,06,762	2,47,708	57,661	11,74,019	(—)86,235	3,866	10,83,918

The grant for imperial productive public works was Rs. 9,51,146, and the regular estimate Rs. 7,40,083, against which the expenditure incurred was only Rs. 4,67,756. The difference under the several heads of account is shown in the following statement :—

HEADS.	Final grant.	Expenditure.	Difference, less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	4,47,500	4,08,320	39,180
Establishment	2,12,583	1,01,935	1,10,648
Tools and plant	80,000	48,114	31,886
Total ...	7,40,083	5,58,369	1,81,714
Decrease in suspense balance	.....	86,747	90,613
Receipt on capital account	.....	3,866	
Total ...	.....	90,613	90,613
Grand Total ...	7,40,083	4,67,756	2,72,327

The principal works of construction in the Orissa circle were the extension of the Kendrapara canal to tide water at Jumboo,

and the outfall lock at that place. Nearly 100 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork were executed in the canal extension, the left bank of which was seriously damaged and extensively breached by the floods of 1879. The banks were repaired and made up to the full height, and water admitted as far as the terminal lock, which is still in progress. The foundations of this work gave a great deal of trouble. The tidal mud on which they were laid was so soft that it was found necessary to use piling and to spread out the bases of the walls very much. Heavy springs burst up in the pit, which necessitated the employment of several engines and pumps, and at times large gangs of coolies for unwatering. All this, added to the extreme unhealthiness of the place and the difficulty in procuring labour, threw back the work, which, it was hoped, would have been completed before the rainy season of this year. The foundations and a part of the stone invert were, however, got in. The remainder is comparatively easy, and there seems to be no reason why the lock should not be opened for traffic early in 1881.

An escape, which is much needed, has been designed for the second range of the Kendrapara canal, but its construction must await the provision of funds. Of 84¾ miles of distributaries from this canal, 80¼ have been finished.

On the Patamundi canal the detailed surveys of the distributaries and drainage works made fair progress during the year, those of five of the largest and most important having been completed, and detailed plans and estimates prepared.

Some additional work was done to two of the syphons on the first range of the High Level canal, in one case by widening the side wall to carry the new Pilgrim Road, and by altering the other so as to serve the purpose of an escape. The work on the Kopali aqueduct in Range 3, near the river Salundi, which had been in abeyance for two years, was resumed. The bridge across the canal at Tanghy in Range No. 1 was completed, and some progress made with the iron work of the bridge of 70-feet span at Santiporo, also in Range I. The Calcutta road bridge at Bundaripukur in Range 3 was completed.

The weirs across the Brahmini and its branch the Patia, as well as those across the Baiturni and its branch the Burrah, suffered to some extent by the floods of 1879, and it was found necessary to increase the length of the aprons below the sluices, to reduce the slope to 1 in 20, and to introduce cross-walls. These repairs, as well as some minor repairs to the revetments above and below the weirs, were all effected.

Work was in progress on the distributaries and village channels from the first range of the High Level canal, 98½ miles of the former and 14¼ miles of the latter having been brought to completion out of a total estimated length of 101 and 17¼ miles respectively. Surveys for the distributaries from the second and third ranges were in hand, the cross-levelling of the country between the Brahmini and Kursua rivers in Range I having been completed. Fair progress was also made with the cross-levelling of the area included between the Baiturni and Salundi rivers in Range III.

The embankments on the first 15 miles of the Beropa river below the weir were in progress during the year, and five miles of those on the left were nearly completed. The remaining ten miles were also under construction. These embankments are required for the protection of the country commanded by the distributaries of the first range of the High Level canal. On the right of the Beropa the protective embankments form the left bank of the Patamundi canal. These are being raised in order to provide against the expected increase in the height of the river, due to the contraction which will follow the completion of the embankments on the opposite side. Some work was also done to the embankments on both sides of the river Baiturni, the crest having in both cases been raised to four feet above the flood-level of 1877, which rose to a greater height than that of 1868, upon which the heights origiually assigned for the embankments were founded.

On the Taldundah canal no work beyond ordinary repairs was executed, but on the Machgong branch an escape was put in hand and nearly completed. Of an estimated length of 56½ miles of distributary from this branch, 46 have now been finished, leaving about 10 still to be carried out.

The Naraje weir suffered severely in the floods of 1879; three breaches, aggregating 368 feet in length, having been made in the upper wall at the north end. The damage was probably caused by the scour along the face of the work exposing the foundations. The apron also was severely injured. The repairs had not been completed on the 31st March, but Rs. 27,245 had been expended on the work, which was finished before the rainy season.

About 1,000 feet in length of folding shutters, three feet in height, were fixed on the crest of the weir across the Mahanuddi at Cuttack, while 800 feet in addition have been prepared in the shops ready to be put in place. The total length of the weir is 5,500 feet, so that 3,700 feet still remain to be done. Some progress has been made in raising the piers of the sluices at Jobra to make them correspond with the shutters. The expenditure on these works from capital accounts was Rs. 47,601, besides which an expenditure of Rs. 40,361 was incurred in the renewal of the centre sluice-shutters and repairs to the apron of the weir.

The Beropa weir was supplied with folding shutters, four feet in height. The work was satisfactorily completed at a cost of Rs. 38,841, of which Rs. 20,394 were expended in the year. Rs. 9,247 were also spent on the repair of this work, mostly to the under-sluice shutters of the French pattern on the right flank.

The Orissa canals were closed for repairs in the month of May 1879, when the silt, which had accumulated at the heads, was removed. Dredging operations were also continued, 781,726 cubic feet of silt having been removed by two dredgers at the rate of Rs. 7·37 per 1,000 cubic feet.

The embankments throughout the district were extensively breached by the great floods of 1879. The total length of the embankments is 913 miles, and the expenditure incurred on repairs was Rs 1,43,368; the cost per mile of embankment was therefore Rs. 157.

The operations on the tidal creeks along the coast, alluded to in last year's report, were continued, and much improvement effected. Nearly 4 feet water was maintained on the Patamundi shoal, and the steamer *Pioneer* was able to run, almost without interruption, between Cuttack and Chandbally. The heaviest work was that on the Hansooah creek connecting the Dhumrah with False Point. Rs 32,941 were expended on excavation and jungle clearing. It is expected that the channel will be completed next year. The work on the important creek connecting the Mahanuddi with the Jumboo, known as the Ram Chunder Gullia, was completed, and the channel straightened, several very crooked bends having been cut off.

The steam launch *Pioneer* continued to run between Chandbally and Cuttack, towing passenger barges; the earnings amounted to Rs. 35,686, against an expenditure of Rs. 31,523. A new steamer for this service has been nearly completed in the shops at Cuttack.

Miscellaneous manufacture to the value of Rs. 1,32,880 was executed in the Cuttack workshops. The principal works in hand were the construction of the new steamer, the folding shutters for the weirs, and the repairs to the fleet of boats.

The revised estimates for the whole of the Orissa project were in hand throughout the year. This Government desired to construct the distributaries from the Patamundi canal, where it was certain, if only the means of distribution were provided, the water would be accepted by the people. The estimates for the additional work amounted to Rs. 8,00,697, and were duly forwarded to the Government of India for sanction, but were returned, as it appeared the sanction of the Secretary of State was necessary before any expenditure could be incurred on works not included in the estimates originally sanctioned. It was also required that all the works which should be carried out should be included in the revised estimates. These orders involve an enormous amount of both field and office work, in surveys, levels, and the preparation of plans and estimates for the extensions of the canals and distributaries within the areas commanded by the weirs. The canals to be extended to tide water are the Machgong, Taldundah, and Gobri. The distributaries and drainages to be estimated for are those under the extensions of the three canals just named, as well as those under the Patamundi canal, the Kendrapara canal extension, and the second and third ranges of the High Level canal. The plans and estimates for the protective embankments connected with those works have also to be prepared, and calculations made of the discharges of the rivers in order that correct conclusions may be arrived at regarding the effect of embanking their margins. All this has to be done, as additional work, by an establishment considered not more than sufficient to carry on the current duties of the circle. The changes and transfer of officers, consequent on the retirement of some whose experience would have been most valuable, have further tended to cause delay in the submission of the estimates. Up to 9th October 1879 the circle was under the charge of Major McNeile, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade, who

was succeeded by Mr. Rhind, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, on the transfer of the former officer to Assam.

Revenue.

The rainfall of the year at Cuttack was 62·68 inches, against 52·32 inches in 1878-79, and an average of 55·07 for the last 22 years; but the average fall at 13 different stations in the district from the 1st June to 31st October (the kharif season) was 45·09 inches, against 48·08 inches, the average of 22 years. There was nothing unusual in the season.

The following figures show the areas under assessment for irrigation in the years 1878-79 and 1879-80:—

Year.	Rubbi. Acres.	Kharif. Acres.	Total. Acres.
1878-79	5,750	105,500	111,250
1879-80	3,852	105,186	109,038

There was therefore a decrease of 1,898 acres in rubbi and of 314 acres in kharif; total 2,212 acres. In explanation of this decrease, the Deputy Revenue Superintendent stated:—"The survey operations had, I think, something to do with the decrease in rubbi. The cultivators imagined that the survey might be for land settlement purposes, and therefore refrained from double-cropping their holdings." But he considered the closure of the canal in May for silt clearance to have been the chief cause. As regards kharif, the figures for the current year represent the area actually leased, while those for 1878-79 included many acres of unleased land on which water-rates could not be realized. There was, in fact, a real advance, and the kharif irrigation has been placed on a better footing. On this subject the Commissioner remarked:—"It is a further source of satisfaction to find that most of the area assessed in 1878-79 as having been irrigated surreptitiously is included in the acreage under lease shewn against the year under review, a result which clearly indicates that the value of canal water, as one of the auxiliaries of production, is really appreciated." The increase in the leased area during the year was stated by the Collector to have been 10,050 acres.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 80,273, of which Rs. 78,717 was on account of water-rates and Rs. 1,556 on account of miscellaneous canal revenue. The assessments falling due during 1879-80 amounted on account of water-rates and miscellaneous revenue to Rs. 1,62,034 and Rs. 9,740, against Rs. 1,69,730 and Rs. 6,385 respectively last year.

The total for recovery during the year was therefore—

	Water-rates. Rs.	Miscellaneous. Rs.	Total. Rs.
	2,40,751	11,296	2,52,047
Of the above—			
The realizations in cash were	1,57,747	10,433	1,68,180
Remitted or written off ...	24,076	814	24,890
Balance at the end of the year	58,928	49	58,779

Of the balance of Rs 58,977 outstanding at the end of the year, the Revenue Superintendent reported that Rs. 30,000 had been collected since its close, and that there would be no difficulty in realizing the remainder.

The remissions on account of non-supply of canal water and for damage by deficient or too great supply amounted to Rs. 3,529. The difference of Rs. 21,361 was on account of the assessments of 1878-79 for lands irrigated without lease, which had to be abandoned or compromised.

The Deputy Revenue Superintendent thus summarised the irrigation operations of the year in Orissa : " (1) that nearly half a lakh of rupees was realized in excess of the collections of the previous year; (2) that though the remissions were heavy, they were chiefly made for causes beyond power of control of this department ; (3) that more than 50 per cent. of the outstanding balance has been realized within the third month of the current year ; (4) that the kharif irrigation returns for 1879-80 contain nothing but what has been actually leased for ; that these areas are under lease until November 1882, and will be augmented as cadastral survey assessments are made ; and (5) that all disturbing elements, such as unleased areas and unauthorized irrigation assessments, have been absorbed into leases and eliminated from the accounts."

There was a considerable falling off in the traffic on the canals, as shewn in the following statement :—

Year.	Length of canal open.	No. of boats.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage.
	Miles.	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	136	14,042	1,29,646	40,79,504	62,343
1879-80	136	11,500	1,10,185	30,23,161	59,220
Difference	...	(—) 2,542	(—) 19,161	(—) 10,56,043	(—) 3,123

Examination of the details of articles carried showed that the decrease was mostly in food-grains, due, as stated by the Superintending Engineer, to the dulness of the export rice trade of Orissa consequent on the exhaustion of the stock of rice in the district created by the abnormal demand for the Madras famine.

The total revenue as credited in the accounts compared with that of the previous year was as follows :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,16,416	1,57,747
Navigation	57,042	*98,075
Miscellaneous	8,546	13,696
Total ...	1,82,004	2,69,518
Working expenses ...	2,39,090	3,66,514
Deficit	57,086	96,996

* Includes the earnings of the steamer *Pioneer*.

The increase in the working expenses was mostly due to the high cost of the maintenance and repairs of the Naraje and Mahanuddy weirs, which were damaged by the excessive floods of 1879.

South-Western Circle.—The following changes and transfers in the arrangements of the works in the South-Western circle took effect from the 1st January last:—

1. The Gunduck Division in North Behar was transferred to the Sone circle.
2. The Circular and Eastern Canals Division was made over from the General Branch of this department and added to the South-Western circle.
3. The Nuddea Rivers Division was similarly made over.
4. The roads and buildings in the Midnapore district were also transferred from the General Branch to the South-Western circle.
5. The Cement Experiments Division was abolished.
6. The Balasore Survey Division also ceased to exist on the completion of the surveys for the Orissa coast canal.

The circle, as now arranged, consists of the following Executive Divisions:—

1. Cossye.
2. Northern Drainage and Embankment.
3. Calcutta and Eastern Canals.
4. Nuddea Rivers.

The expenditure in the South-Western circle during the year is shown in the following tabular statement:—

	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	Suspense account.	Receipts on capital account.	Net outlay.
Productive Public Works—Capital Account.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Midnapore canal (imperial)	67,989	.....	51,694	41,338	1,91,021	(—)27,865	2,624	1,60,572
Productive public works, revenue account (provincial).	10,068	1,15,027	54,556	17,036	1,96,687	.....	.....	1,96,687
Irrigation and Navigation								
Damudah project (imperial).	406	.....	.....	...	406	.....	2,225	(—)1,729
Joojuty project (provincial).	723	.....	35	...	758	.....	269	489
Calcutta Canals (provincial)	2,30,522	1,03,982	1,00,173	4,554	4,39,241	+3,718	.....	4,42,959
Nuddea Rivers (ditto)	627	48,172	38,573	202	87,574	+12,952	..... Profit and loss.	1,00,526
Government embankments, &c. (imperial).	10,510	1,16,267	1,08,689	681	2,36,147	(—)5,593	10,225	2,40,779
Cement experiments (imperial).	3,806	.....	14,395	.....	18,201	.....	.....	18,201
Tidal observations (imperial).	137	.....	804	.....	941	.....	.....	941
Bonus to Mr. Bull (imperial).	20,000	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	20,000
Tuccavi	5,984	36,447	10,062	376	52,869	.....	.....	52,869
Total ...	8,50,262	4,19,825	4,03,981	64,197	12,43,365	(—)16,788	5,118 Profit and loss. 10,225	12,32,254

The grant from Imperial Funds for the Midnapore canal was Rs. 1,27,974.

The total capital outlay on the Midnapore canal up to the end of the year was Rs. 74,90,473, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 76,83,000.

The expenditure of Rs. 67,989 on the Midnapore canal was incurred on the following works:—

1. Widening and deepening the first reach, and lowering the crest of the first waste weir.
2. Excavating a dock for boats at the head of the canal.
3. Extending the distributaries.

The object in widening the first reach of the canal and lowering the crest of the weir was to provide an increased discharge of water for the large area of land (96,754 acres) which was leased during the last kharif season, mostly for 5 years. The bottom width of the channel is now 80 feet, and slope of bed uniformly 6 inches per mile. These dimensions, with 7 feet of water and side-slopes of 2 to 1, will allow of a supply of 1,400 cubic feet per second. The work had been very nearly completed on the 31st of March, and the canal was re-opened before the end of April; the estimated cost of the alterations was Rs. 43,567, of which only Rs. 22,139 were spent up to the end of the year.

A dock, 300 feet in length and 130 feet in width, estimated at Rs. 3,592, was commenced during the latter part of the year, but only Rs. 600 had been spent up to 31st March. The dock is much needed for the accommodation of the large number of boats which carry produce to and from the south of the Cossye, and will no doubt prove a great convenience.

The expenditure on the improvement of the distributaries amounted to Rs. 30,951. Outlets in the banks, for the increased area irrigated, cost Rs. 7,767. Earthwork extensions and collection of materials for additional masonry work absorbed the balance.

The distributaries had to a great extent been left unfinished, and the construction of many of the masonry works, as originally designed, had been kept in abeyance pending the extension of irrigation; but now that close upon 100,000 acres of land have been leased for five years, and the limit to which water can be supplied has been nearly reached, it has become imperatively necessary that the strictest economy in the distribution of the water should be practised, and this can only be done by a careful system of rotation, proper outlets, and regulating-works in the channels.

Revenue.

During the year irrigation from the Midnapore canal made immense progress, and the limit to which water can be given was nearly reached. The total area irrigated and under assessment during 1879-80 was 100,178 acres, against 58,731 acres of the previous year and 19,819 in 1877-78.

The periods for which leases have been granted, and the acreage under each, are as follow:—

	Acres.
Six-year leases	1,295
Five „ „	91,817
Four „ „	2,635
Three „ „	76
Annual „	1,355
Total ...	100,178

The great increase in the irrigated area must no doubt be ascribed chiefly to the deficient rainfall of the year, which amounted to only 38·11 inches at Midnapore and 30·02 inches at Panchkoora, against an average of the last ten years of 53·18 and 52·64 respectively. In the first half of the kharif season the rainfall was particularly scant. All the demands for canal water were satisfactorily met, and the canal is thoroughly popular. On this point the Collector of Midnapore remarked:—"The canal is in high favour with the people of the irrigated area from Midnapore to Panchkoora, and applications for extension of some of the existing channels, and for the construction of new ones, are frequently received in my office." The Commissioner also wrote:—"The present state and prospects of irrigation in Midnapore could not well be better, inasmuch as the greater part of the irrigable area has been leased. It is essential, if this satisfactory state of affairs is to be maintained, that the canal be maintained in thorough repair and the distributaries extended." It was with this object in view, and to enable Government to meet its engagements as regards water-supply, that the canal was widened this year.

The year commenced with an outstanding balance of Rs. 33,277, viz.—

	Rs.
Water-rates	25,686
Miscellaneous	7,591

The assessments falling due during 1879-80 were—

	Rs.
Water-rates	1,53,900
Miscellaneous	12,677
Total ...	1,66,577
Total for realisation ...	1,99,854

Of this sum Rs. 1,41,707 were collected and Rs. 563 remitted, leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 57,584, viz.—

	Rs.
Water-rates	48,984
Miscellaneous	8,600

Regarding the uncollected balance, the Commissioner remarked that "there had been some laxity in enforcing prompt payment, which must in future be corrected." The Collector anticipated an improvement in the current year.

The navigation revenue of the Midnapore canal amounted during the year to Rs. 1,05,518, of which the receipts from tollage amount to Rs. 91,861 and those from Government steamers to Rs 13,657.

The following statement shews the traffic and earnings during 1879-80 as compared with 1878-79 :—

Year.	Length of canal open.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage.
	Miles.	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79 ...	53	48,224	290,488	1,50,51,350	76,090
1879-80 ...	53	52,044	320,927	1,59,41,496	92,067
Difference ...	.....	(+)3,820	(+)30,439	(+)8,90,146	(+)15,977

The tollage collections for the last 10 years were as follow :—

	Rs.
1870-71	11,781
1871-72	12,985
1872-73	20,994
1873-74	34,104
1874-75	41,886
1875-76	51,810
1876-77	67,651
1877-78	1,06,917
1878-79	77,340
1879-80	91,861

Leaving out the figures for 1877-78, which were abnormally high owing to the demand for rice for export to Madras during the famine, the statement shews a steady increase in the traffic of the canal.

The actual revenue realised during 1879-80 compared with 1878-79 is shewn below :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	85,014	1,30,140
Navigation	77,340	1,05,518
Miscellaneous	8,356	11,567
Total receipts	1,70,710	2,47,225
Deduct working expenses ...	1,72,837	1,54,403
Balance net revenue	(—) 2,127	(+) 92,822

The large increase in the revenue and the reduction of the working expenses are very satisfactory.

The immense benefit which this canal has conferred on the country during the last year will be understood from the following statement (extracted from the Canal Revenue Superintendent's report), which shews that the average yield of the rice crops irrigated from the

Midnapore canal was about four times as great as that of the unirrigated :—

	Midnapore Weir.		Panchkooba Weir.	
	Average yield of irrigated crop per acre.	Average yield of unirrigated crop per acre.	Average yield of irrigated crop per acre.	Average yield of unirrigated crop per acre.
First zone	24·69	4·83	29·29	7·35
Second "	25·72		27·66	
Third "	14·16		26·77	

The Hidgellee tidal canal was closed for silt clearance for nine weeks, from the 14th January last; 6,700,000 cubic feet were removed at a cost of Rs. 28,788; the lock-gates were at the same time thoroughly overhauled and put into good order.

The navigation receipts of the Hidgellee canal amounted to Rs. 44,918, against Rs. 59,723 in the year 1878-79, showing a falling off of Rs. 14,805, caused by the closure of the canal for silt clearance from the middle of January to the end of the official year. The closure of the canal need not have been so long had it not been for an outbreak of small-pox, which dispersed the labourers and hindered the work.

The traffic and earnings for 1879-80, as compared with 1878-79, are shown below :—

Year.	Length of canal open.	No. of boats.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage.
	Miles.	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79 ...	29	22,969	1,64,687	41,55,253	58,989
1879-80 ...	29	16,311	1,20,021	25,86,031	44,528
Difference		(—)6,658	(—)44,666	(—)15,69,222	(—)14,461

The total revenue and working expenses for 1879-80 compared with 1878-79 are as follow :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation receipts	59,723	44 918
Miscellaneous	1,070	863
Total receipts ...	60,793	45,781
Deduct working expenses	23,180	42,284
Balance net revenue	37,613	3,197

The large increase in the working expenses was due to the costly silt clearance during the closure; in 1878-79 the canal was not closed for repairs.

In the Cossye Division the total length of Government embankments is 520½ miles, mostly in Hidgellee and on the Roopnarain river. They were maintained in order at a cost of Rs. 41,835, or at a rate of Rs. 80 per mile, against Rs. 101 in the previous year.

In the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division 621 miles of Government embankment were kept in order by an expenditure of Rs 66,659, or, at Rs. 107 per mile, nearly the same as in the previous year.

In the Nuddea Rivers Division there are 103 miles of Government embankment in the Moorshedabad district, on which Rs. 6,680 were spent on repairs These embankments, as well as those in the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, will require extensive remodelling; the necessary surveys and levels with plans and estimates will be taken in hand as soon as establishments are available for the purpose.

The zemindary embankments in the Cossye Division, mostly on the river Cossye, were kept in order at a cost of Rs. 35,669, and as the length is 277 miles, the mileage rate was Rs. 128, against Rs 291 in the previous year. The arrangement alluded to in the report of last year, pages 298-9, by which the zemindars will pay a fixed sum annually for the maintenance of these embankments, has been generally agreed to by them. Several large drainage sluices in the 24-Pergunnahs and Ghatal, which had been for some time in progress, were completed during the year.

Surveys and settlement of the embankment lands, under the direction of a Deputy Collector specially appointed for the purpose, were in hand during the year; but owing to the insufficient number of competent lower subordinates available for this duty, the progress was not very satisfactory. Out of an aggregate length of 867 miles of Government and zemindary embankments to be surveyed, 138 miles in the Ghatal district and 200 miles in the 24-Pergunnahs, Burdwan, and Hooghly districts have been completed. The Deputy Collector has settled 55 miles at an annual rental of Rs. 3,190-12 in the Ghatal district, and it is expected that during the year 1880-81 the remainder of the embankments in Ghatal, and the whole of those on the Damudah and in the Burdwan and Hooghly districts, will be surveyed and settled.

As stated in the last report, the Burdwan and Hooghly water-supply (Joojuty) project, which had been commenced in 1878, was put aside for financial reasons, the people having failed to contribute a fair proportion of the cost. The importance of the scheme as a sanitary measure is, however, so great that the Government decided on providing the whole of the necessary funds from Provincial resources, and the works have been resumed since the close of the year under review. "During the last flood season," writes the Superintending Engineer, "the Damudah waters were admitted through the Joojuty as well as Kana Nuddee sluices; the water from the latter was supplied not only to the Kana Nuddee, but also to the Kana Damudah and the Sursuttee, much to the delight of the inhabitants of the villages adjoining these channels. Irrigation was carried on extensively, wherever possible, and Mr. Whitfield estimated that no less than 21,550 bigahs were irrigated last year" The probability that this project will ultimately prove remunerative is thus evident at the outset.

The Calcutta and Eastern canals now come under notice in this chapter for the first time, having been transferred from the General Branch on the 1st January last.

The principal works under construction were—

1. The lock at Dhappa.
2. Excavation of the outer or 'new' canal, as it is called, between Chitpore and Dhappa.
3. Excavation of a cut-off on the Sunderbuns route between the rivers Roopsah and Gujalia in the Backergunge district.

The object in view in constructing the Dhappa lock is to convert the circular and 'new' canals into a still-water reach, or great dock, with uniform depth of water, and of permanent width, in lieu of the present varying depth caused by the ebb and flow of the tides, which carry vast quantities of silt into the canals, the removal of which has to be effected every second or third year at great cost and inconvenience to the navigation. The site of the lock at Dhappa is just below the junction of the circular and 'new' canals in the central *khal* of the Salt Water Lakes. The lock itself will consist of two pairs of massive iron gates, 40 feet span, with a central chamber 400 feet in length and 180 feet in width, in which a whole fleet of boats can be accommodated, and be thus passed through at once. The construction of the lock has been entrusted to a large firm in Calcutta, who have taken the contract for the work. Much trouble has been experienced with the foundations, which consist of masonry blocks sunk through the tidal mud to 31 feet below low-water mark. By the introduction of sheet-piling on rather an extensive scale the difficulties have at last been overcome, the superstructure is in course of construction, and it is expected that the lock will be completed in December 1880.

About three-fourths of the excavation of the 'new' canal had been done before the 31st March last; the bottom width is 60 feet, and with 10 feet of water the width on the surface will be 100 feet.

On this reach of canal four syphon culverts will be built, to pass the drainage of the tract of country between the circular and 'new' canals under the latter.

The cut in the Backergunge district between the rivers Roopsah and Gujalia, 1,400 feet in length, shortens the steamer route to Burrisal by 22 miles. Up to the 31st March last seven-eighths of the work had been done, and it has since been completed, the outlay having been Rs. 8,525 during the year, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 15,000. There are several other places on the route to Burrisal where similar improvements may be effected with advantage to navigation; the introduction of locks may also possibly confer permanent benefit and save silt clearance, the most expensive part of the maintenance of these channels. This subject will receive attention next season.

Other and minor works in connection with these canals were carried out during the year; of these the principal was the formation of a tow-path nearly five miles in length and four feet in width on the right bank of Tolly's Nullah.

In the Nuddea rivers (Bhagirathi, Jellinghi, and Matabhunga), aggregating 439 miles in length, the usual repairs, '*bandol*' and spur

work were carried out in order to keep the channels in a fit state for navigation—an expenditure of Rs. 48,067 having been incurred as follows:—

	Miles.	Rs.
Bhagirathi	164	37,484
Jellinghi	138	9,701
Matabhunga	137	882
Total	439	48,067

It is noteworthy that for the first time after 20 years all three rivers were open simultaneously; while in the Matabhunga, on which the least expenditure has been incurred, a minimum of 4½ feet depth of water was maintained.

The following statement shews the total receipts and charges of the Calcutta and Eastern canals and the Nuddea rivers for the two years 1878-79 and 1879-80:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts.			
Calcutta and Eastern canals ...	4,01,535	3,44,565	(—) 56,970
Nuddea rivers	2,74,029	2,30,627	(—) 43,402
Total ...	6,75,564	5,75,192	(—) 1,00,372
Charges.			
Calcutta and Eastern canals ...	2,99,538	*4,39,240	(+) 1,39,702
Nuddea rivers	93,844	*87,574	(—) 6,270
Total ...	3,93,382	5,26,814	(+) 1,33,432

* Exclusive of the expenditure charged under suspense account, viz.—

	Rs.
Calcutta and Eastern canals	3,718
Nuddea rivers	12,952

In the Circular and Eastern canals the decrease in the receipts, as reported by the Board of Revenue, was due chiefly to the decline of traffic in rice, jute, and firewood, these being the principal articles brought to Calcutta by the canal route. The demand for rice for export was much less than in the year preceding.

The toll collections of the Nuddea rivers also decreased considerably, in consequence of a decline in traffic caused by the damage done to the crops by the disastrous inundations of last year.

The increase in the charges incurred on the canals was principally under the head of "Original works."

Tidal observations on the river Hooghly at Diamond Harbour, Fort Gloster, Kidderpore, and Noaserai, were continued throughout the year. It is proposed to transfer these operations to the Port Officer, by whom self-acting gauges on an improved principle will be established on the Hooghly.

The steamers *Cossye* and *Falcon* continued to run on the Midnapore canal between Oolooberria and Midnapore, but navigation was seriously interrupted by the formation of a large shoal at the Roopnarain entrance of the second range. The steamers earned Rs. 11,120, while the working expenses amounted to Rs. 18,111. The loss must be attributed to the interruption of navigation above mentioned, as well as to the want of a suitable vessel for the traffic between Oolooberria and Calcutta. Steps are now being taken to establish the service on a better footing. The steamer *Midnapore* has been transferred to the Collector of Sarun, and is now running on the Ganges between Chupra and Patna.

The South-Western circle was under the superintendence of Major Heywood, R E., up to the 22nd July, when he was relieved by Mr. Vertannes, who has since been in charge.

Sone Circle.—During the year the following changes took place in this circle.—

1. The Dehree Division was abolished as an executive charge and amalgamated with the Arrah Division as a sub-division under an Assistant Engineer.
2. The Gunduck Division, which was formerly attached to the South-Western circle of superintendence, was transferred to the Sone circle, and to that Division was added the charge of the roads and buildings in the districts of Sarun and Chumparun, which were formerly under the provincial branch of the Public Works Department.
3. The Dehree Training School for Mechanics was transferred to Howrah.

The circle, as constituted from the 1st of January, when the changes above mentioned took place, includes four executive divisions and 20 sub-divisions, as follow :—

Division.	Sub-division	
Arrah	7	In Shahabad.
Buxar	4	In Shahabad.
Eastern Sone	3	In Gya and Patna
Gunduck	6	In Sarun, Chumparun, and Tirhoot.

The total expenditure on the Sone circle during 1879-80 amounted to Rs. 17,60,823, of which Rs. 9,87,313 were spent on capital productive public works, Rs. 3,57,297 on maintenance and repairs, Rs. 2,48,951 on the Sarun irrigation project, and the balance Rs. 1,67,262

on miscellaneous public works The following statement shows the distribution of the outlay under the usual heads of account:—

	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total	Suspense account.	Receipts on capital account.	Net outlay.
Productive Public Works—Capital Account	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sone canals (imperial)	6,28,418	.	3,53,081	1,14,627	10 96,126	(—)58,719	50,034	9,87 313
Canal plantations (provincial).	(—)7,048	. ...	(—)1,793	(..	(—)8,841	.....	...	(—)8,841
Productive Public Works.								
Revenue account (provincial).	.....	1,91,820	1,58,946	4,586	3,55,352	Refunds. 1,945	...	3,57,297
Irrigation and Navigation.								
Sarun project (provincial).	2,12,902	.....	31,930	7,687	2,52,519	(—)3,510	58	2,48,951
Kumla project (imperial)	1,208	.....	.....	.....	1,208	.....	...	1,208
Kumhar do. (ditto)	192	.....	640	.....	832	.....	...	832
Monghyr do. (ditto)	255	.....	.....	.....	255	.....	...	255
Teeur do. (ditto)	2,664	.....	.....	.....	2,664	.....	...	2,664
Ganges and Gogra embankment (imperial).	132	.....	.....	.....	132	.....	...	132
Gunduck embankment (provincial).	702	.....	53,196	.....	53,898	.....	...	53,898
Sasseram water-supply (provincial).	14,775	.....	.....	.....	14,775	.....	...	14,775
Dehree Training School (provincial).	1,787	1,313	23,373	.....	26,473	.....	...	26,473
Contributions.								
Village channels—Sone canals.	20,070	.....	1,253	.....	21,323	.....	...	21,323
Tuccavi	2,901	40,250	9,416	1,129	53,696	.....	...	53 696
Total ...	8,78,958	2,33,383	6,30,042	1,28,029	18,70,412	(—)60,284	50,152	17,59,976
General Branch.								
Embankments at Maldah (imperial)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	847
						Total	...	17,60,823

The imperial grant for the Sone canal project was Rs. 12,70,880, against which the following expenditure was incurred:—

		Rs.
Works		6,28,418
Establishment		3,53,081
Tools and plant		1,14,627
		10,96,126
	Rs.	
Deduct expenditure in England	33,549	
Suspense balance	58,719	
		92,268
Total		10,03 858

The sum of Rs. 2,67,362 therefore remained unspent from the grant, to which must be added receipts on capital account, Rs. 50,094

The Superintending Engineer, Sone circle, explained the short expenditure thus:—"The progress throughout the Sone Canal Divisions has been much impeded, where works were in progress, by the dislocation of the whole system of work caused by the retirement of the establishment. In the Buxar Division this, combined with the scarcity of labour and carts, has acted most prejudicially on the progress. The abundant harvest, though a source of congratulation, must be considered as the cause of this scarcity of labour, and the shifting of grain and sugarcane throughout the districts, combined with the export apparently of carts and bullocks to the seat of war, have raised the prices to an extent never hitherto experienced.

The total capital outlay on the Sone project up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 2,17,64,310, against the sanctioned estimates of Rs. 2,73,63,503.

The following tabular statement shows the canals and distributaries completed and under construction on the 31st March 1880:—

Division.	Canal.	Main Canals.				Distributaries.				
		Total area commanded by canal when finished.	Length of canal when completed.	Length of canal at present navigable.	Length of canal from which irrigation is at present carried on.	Length of distributaries when completed.	Length of distributaries completed to 31st March 1879.	Length of distributaries completed during year.	Length of distributaries from which water can at present be given.	Area to which water can now be supplied.
		Acres.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.
Arrah and Buxar.	Main Western...	2,54,582	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	187¾	12¼	...	12¼	23,360
Arrah	Arrah	616,913	65¼	65¼	65¼	501⅛	477⅛	24	501⅛	600,993
Buxar	Buxar	561,505	45¼	17¾	43¼	24⅛	141⅛	...	141⅛	177,001
Eastern Sone...	Eastern Main ...	12,080	7¾	7¼	7¾	8¾	8¾	...	8¾	12,080
Ditto ...	Patna ,, ...	295,530	79	79	79	298	286¼	8¼	293	291,459
	Total ...	1,740,610	219	191⅜	217¾	1,189 3/16	926 11/16	32¾	957 7/16	1,104,893
		The above information classified according to Divisions.								
		Acres.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.
Arrah Division		616,913	74¼	74¼	74¼	501⅛	477⅛	24	501⅛	600,993
Buxar ditto		816,987	57¾	30 7/16	60 7/16	381	153¾	...	153¾	299,561
Eastern Sone Division		307,610	86¾	86⅜	86½	306½	295 5/16	8¼	301¾	303,339
	Total ...	1,740,610	219	191⅜	217¾	1,189 3/16	926 11/16	32¾	957 7/16	1,104,893

From the foregoing statement it appears that during the year 1879-80, 8¾ miles of the Buxar canal were opened for navigation and 32¼ miles of distributary made available for irrigation.

The completed works of the Sone project now comprise—

191⅘ miles of navigable canal,
217⅔ miles of canal from which irrigation can be given,
and supplying water to—
957 miles of distributary channels for irrigation,
20¼ miles of drainage channel,
1,104,893 acres of land commanded by the distributaries now open and in operation.

In the Arrah Division but little work of construction remains to be done. All the sanctioned distributaries have been completed. A few minor distributaries are, however, required here and there, which can be constructed from savings on the estimates. A large escape, capable of discharging over 1,000 cubic feet per second, has been completed from the Arrah canal at Nasrigunge to the river Sone. Escapes have also been in progress during the year from 10 of the distributaries. The whole system within the Division should be quite completed in the year 1880-81.

In the Eastern Sone Division in Gya and Patna the sanctioned distributaries have been finished, but no escapes have as yet been put in hand. This important question will receive the Superintending Engineer's attention next cold season.

In the Buxar Division heavy works of construction are still in progress, both on the main canal and on the distributaries. "The Buxar canal," writes the Superintending Engineer, "was advanced to the following stage:—10 miles, including locks one and two, were opened for traffic by announcement in the *Gazette* of 24th September 1879; locks 3 and 4 were completed. The remaining locks (Nos. 5 to 11) to the railway were completed generally as regards masonry, and arrangements made for hanging the gates. The outfall (double) lock at Buxar was well advanced, the foundation and about 11 feet in height of the walls of the upper and lower locks built. All the bridges on the canal, with the exception of two on the diversion of the last reach, were previously completed, as also all waste-weirs. Of the bridges last named, the iron girders of one were placed in position, and the planking of the roadway put in hand: the skew-arch of the other was turned." The earthwork of the Gurra Chowbey branch canal, 38 miles in length, is complete, and some of the masonry works finished. Portions (aggregating 26 miles) of four large distributaries from this branch are in progress. Three of the large distributaries from the Main Western canal have been nearly completed, and will probably be available for the irrigation of the rice crop in 1880. The distributaries taking off from the left of the Chowsa canal have been finished. Those from the right have made satisfactory progress with one exception, where the contractor failed to carry out his work. These channels aggregate 31 miles in length, of which about 20 miles will be available for irrigation of the kharif crop of 1880. The distributaries from the left of the Buxar canal have also been commenced.

The very heavy rains in 1879 have brought to light several instances in which drainage has been obstructed by the distributaries

in the Arrah Division. These received prompt attention. In one place on the Behea branch the drainage cut originally made was deepened and widened: in other instances remedial measures were adopted to confine the drainage water to its proper channel. Surveys are still required before final orders can be passed on several cases of obstructed drainage which occurred on the Buxar Division. The distributaries have been all most carefully aligned on the ridges of the country; but these are so ill-defined, and the land is generally so flat throughout the Buxar Division, and the free drainage of the country is so much interfered with by old '*ahrahs*' (embankments constructed for the storage of water thrown up across the slope of the country), that it is exceedingly difficult, notwithstanding the numerous and careful levels that have been taken, to judge in all cases of the best way to dispose of the surface drainage. This can only be settled after the experience of heavy rain, such as occurred last year; the subject will receive most careful attention.

The most important question in connection with drainage in Shahabad is that of the Kao river. This stream, rising in the Kymore Hills south of Sasseram, passes under the Main Western canal through a large syphon aqueduct of 24 openings, and traverses the district of Shahabad to Doomraon, discharging into the Ganges north of Bojpore. In former years the river had been dammed in many places by large bunds, which raised the water and forced it over both banks for irrigation, but in times of high floods much damage was caused by the water thus thrown across the country. Since the completion of the Doomraon branch canal and the Bojpore distributary, aligned on the right and left banks respectively, the old cross-dams have been breached, and the result is that the water of the river has now resumed its natural channel. Unfortunately, the people of Doomraon, at the lower end, having for many years experienced immunity from floods, have constructed buildings and temples almost in the bed of the river, which, at that place, is a wide, ill-defined depression in the country. During last rains the water poured down the channel of the river; a portion escaped over the left bank into the Thora nullah, under the Buxar canal, after breaching the Bojpore distributary; the remainder passing forward to Doomraon did some damage to houses in the town. The question of the best method of dealing with this case is still under consideration, awaiting detailed surveys and estimates; but it will be settled in time to take decisive action next working season.

The floods in the Ganges in August 1879 rose to an unprecedented height, inundating the country for some distance in the neighbourhood of Dinapore, and causing great damage to house-property. No injury was caused to the works beyond a few breaches in the left bank of the last reach of the Patna canal. The question of the best method of excluding both the Ganges and Sone floods from this part of the country is under consideration of a committee appointed for the purpose. Meantime some obviously necessary works have been put in hand, which will be noticed in the report of 1880-81.

The weir across the Sone at Dehree suffered no material injury during the last flood. The tail of the apron, however, required some additional packing, owing in all probability to the lowering of the bed of the river by the action of the current over the weir.

In order to facilitate navigation across the Sone above the weir, and to enable more water, when required, to be forced into the canals, it has been decided to construct light iron tumbling shutters, two feet in height, on the crest of the weir throughout its whole length. The stone dressing has been done, and the iron-work is in progress in the shops at Dehree, and will, it is expected, be all fitted in place before the rains of 1881.

The down-stream tumbling shutters of the under-sluices have been fitted with stout top-beams, chains, and improved let-go gearing, to facilitate their working. Three of the gates of the head-sluices of the Main Western canal have been cut in two in order to supply water during the freshes from the surface instead of from underneath. It is anticipated that by this arrangement the quantity of silt carried into the canal will be much reduced. If the experiment should prove successful, the rest of the gates can be treated in the same way.

An enormous deposit of silt took place in the main canals near the head works, and notwithstanding that dredging operations were continuously carried on, the accumulation was so great that it was necessary to close the canal in April of the present year. The two large dredgers received from England are not by any means satisfactory. Much of the material lifted falls back into the canal, and though considerable improvements have been effected by altering the position of the discharging shoot and lips of the buckets, there is still room for further improvement. More effective are the smaller single-bucket dredgers, invented by Mr. Fouracres, and constructed in the Dehree workshops. Seven of these have been kept at work; the rate for dredging, however, rose from Rs. 2-4-7 per 1,000 cubic feet in the last year to Rs. 3-7 in that under review.

A paddle-steamer, the *Umpire*, has been built for the traffic on the Arrah canal. She is 110 feet long, 11 feet beam, and draws only 1½ feet water. The trip from Arrah to Dehree, a distance of 58 miles, is performed in one day, usually occupying 14 hours, including the passage of 11 locks, of which two are double.

Between the 16th of October 1879 and the 31st March 1880 the steamer ran 5,134 miles at a cost of Rs. 2,422 actual outlay, the receipts from passengers and goods having been Rs. 5,502. The whole cost of the steamer, which is driven by a 12 horse-power portable engine, was only Rs. 10,500.

Another steamer, 110 feet long and 16 feet beam, fitted with a stern paddle was built in the Dehree shops during the year, and was almost finished on the 31st March.

The steamer *Sir Arthur Cotton* continued to run on the Patna canal. As stated in last year's report, she is not well suited for the work. She earned Rs. 3,755, against working expenses of Rs. 4,227.

At Nasrigunge on the Arrah Canal a turbine has been erected by a joint-stock company for the purpose of driving machinery for the manufacture of sugar by a simple and inexpensive process.

A lease for seven years has been given to the company for the use of water to the extent of 50 horse-power at Rs. 75 per horse-power per annum, renewable on the same terms at the expiration of the first period. Several small experimental flour-mills have also been erected in the Arrah Division and on the Buxar canal, but as yet they have not attracted notice

In the Dehree workshops the principal works carried on have been the construction of the iron shutters for the Sone weir, the steamers and dredgers above mentioned, and mud barges Of the latter, six have been completed and 13 advanced to different stages of progress. The outlay on miscellaneous manufacture was Rs 1,90,969. The cost of sawing was Rs. 1-1-6 per 100 square feet, and the rate at which iron castings were turned out, Rs. 7-8 per cwt

The inhabitants of the large town of Sasseram having for many years suffered severely from the want of good water for domestic purposes, Shere Shah's tank in the middle of the town was this year filled with water from the Main Western canal, the supply-channels, sluices, and other works connected with it having been completed at a cost of Rs. 14,775, of which Rs. 4,000 was contributed by the municipality of Sasseram.

Revenue.

The following is a comparative statement of the irrigated areas assessed during 1878-79 and 1879-80 :—

Year.	Kharif. Acres.	Rabbi. Acres.	Sugarcane. Acres.	Total. Acres.
1878-79	99,964	77,430	19,624	197,018
1879-80	41,132	62,266	27,158	130,556
Difference	(—)58,832	(—)15,164	(+) 7,534	(—) 66,462

The decrease in the kharif and rabbi areas was due to the plentiful rainfall of the year The Superintending Engineer in his report said :—"In the Arrah Division the rainfall was 20 47 inches in excess of that of the preceding year and 33 57 greater than that of 1877-78. In the Buxar Division the excess was 26·78 inches over that of the year before, and in the Eastern Sone Division 8·42 and 19 86 inches in excess, respectively, of that of the two years 1878-79 and 1877-78" The following statement gives the particulars of rainfall of three years in the different divisions of the Sone Circle :—

Month.	Arrah Division.			Buxar Division.			Eastern Sone Division.		
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
April	0·35	0·64	0·00	Not available.	0·91	0·00	0·15	0·24	0·00
May	1·62	2·43	0·18		2·21	0·97	4·25	2·78	0·30
June	0·60	2·10	4·43		1·81	7·16	0·61	3·42	4·27
July	4·56	8·83	11·38		7·[illegible]6	14·87	5·07	9·30	13·44
August	5·39	10·55	12·02		8·80	9·62	8·02	15·93	8·[illegible]
September	2·70	4·79	17·69		1·10	5·42	20·41	7·62	4·64	11·55
October	1·93	0·37	4·80		0·75	0·43	3·84	2·01	0·23	4·38
November	0·00	1·21	0·00		0·00	0·86	0·00	0·00	0·58	0·00
December	0·00	0·00	0·0		0·00	0·00	0·00	0·32	0·00	0·00
January	1·55	0·00	0·65		1·18	0·01	0·00	0·8[illegible]	0·00	0·00
February	0·20	1·10	1·99		0·24	1·35	1·78	0·00	0·81	1·47
March	0·00	0·00	0·00		0·06	0·00	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00
Total ...	18·32	32·02	52·49	Incomplete.		29·19	55·97	23·88	35·32	43·74

With such an abundant rainfall, it was not to be wondered at that the irrigated area was less than in former years.

The year opened with an outstanding balance on account of water-rates of Rs. 3,04,411; the assessments falling due during the year amounted to Rs. 4,69,200, making a total of Rs. 7,73,611. Of this Rs. 4,44,716 were realized and Rs. 10,517 remitted, leaving a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 3,18,378, of which Rs. 3,00,311 was in Shahabad. The Commissioner stated that there was no real unwillingness on the part of the people to pay for water which they have taken, 95¼ per cent. of the current demand having been realized. He attributed the failure in collecting the balances to errors in distribution of water, measurements, and assessments during the first seasons after the canals were opened. These faults have to a great extent been remedied; but difficulty is still experienced in collecting the arrears due on account of those years. A change of the system of collections has been made, from which good results are hoped for.

The navigation receipts, exclusive of the earnings of the Government steamers, amounted to Rs. 27,604, against Rs 29,332 of the year 1878-79; inclusive of the steamer earnings, the receipts were Rs. 39,8 9.

The revenue account for the Sone Circle in 1878-79 and 1879-80 is shown below:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs
Water-rates	3,73,312	4,44,716
Navigation .	29,332	39,859
Miscellaneous	34 982	47,013
Total	4 37,626	5,31 588
Working expenses	3 70,504	3,57,297
Net revenue .	(+) 67,122	(+) 1,74,291

Thus, while the working expenses were less than in the previous year, there was an increase in the revenue of over one lakh of rupees. The net revenue of the last three years was as follows:—

	Rs.
1877-78	(—) 1,51,115
1878 79	67,122
1879-80	1,74,291

With the exception of the head-sluice and head-cut at Siswa, the Sarun irrigation works were practically completed during the year, the four feeder-cuts and their supply-sluices having been quite finished. Great difficulty was experienced with the foundations of the head-sluice at Siswa, owing to the sandy nature of the soil and the strong springs of water, which could only be kept under by the constant use of engines and pumps; similarly, the excavation in the head cut, which is six miles in length, was much impeded by water, the bed of this channel being five feet below the spring level of the country. Both these works have been since finished, and though water has not been sent down the head-cut, the four feeders have been supplied when required.

The embankments on the river Gunduck, 277 miles in length, were maintained by an outlay on taccavi accounts of Rs. 53,696, including charges for establishment and tools and plant. The rate was therefore Rs. 194 per mile; last year the rate was Rs. 287 per mile.

Reduction of establishment.

The reduction and reorganization of the Public Works establishment, which followed the issue of the resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department noted in the margin,* formed a marked feature in the history of this department and of the year's operations. The following tabular statement shows the strength of the establishment previous to and after the reductions, the numbers retired, and the present sanctioned strength:—

* No. 2079, dated 31st July 1879.

	(a) Strength before retirement, i.e. on 1st July 1879.	Number retired.	Sanctioned strength on 31st March 1880.	(a) Actual strength on 31st March 1880.	REMARKS.
Chief Engineer	1	..	1	1	* Retirement under Financial Department resolution No. 2079, dated 31st July 1879.
Superintending Engineers, 1st grade	1	1	3	... ..	(a) Includes the absentees on leave or deputation, viz.—
Ditto ditto, 2nd "	1	...		3	
Ditto ditto, 3rd "	2	..		.....	
Executive Engineers, 1st "	4	2	42	3	*On 1st July 1879.* — 15 Engineers. 8 Upper Subordinates.
Ditto, 2nd "	7	6		4	
Ditto, 3rd "	9	5		4	
Ditto, 4th "	7	2		4	
Assistant Engineers, 1st "	15	7		13	*On 31st March 1880.* — 11 Engineers. 2 Upper Subordinates.
Ditto, other grades	24	2		19	
Upper Subordinates	90	31	70	68	

Such a complete change in the establishment, involving the removal of 25 Engineers and 31 Upper Subordinates from this Branch of the Department, and necessitating numerous transfers and acting appointments, had a most prejudicial effect on the operations of the year, and it was not to be wondered at that the work was to a great extent disorganized, and that the full amount of the allotment of funds was not spent. Several of the best and most efficient officers voluntarily retired under the comparatively favourable terms offered, among whom may be specially mentioned Mr. Walker, Superintending Engineer, Messrs Whitfield, Unwin, and Fouracres, Executive Engineers. It will be difficult to replace these officers; but, fortunately, it has been found possible to retain Mr. Fouracres' valuable services in the work establishment of the Howrah workshops. Many excellent subordinates also left the service under the terms of the resolution quoted.

Owing to the number of officers on furlough, and the great reductions that had taken place by the retirements above mentioned, the establishment was insufficient to carry on the work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner; and the investigation of drainage schemes, surveys for the remodelling of embankments in Nuddea, and other projects, which might with advantage have been taken in hand, were consequently in abeyance.

Railways.

GUARANTEED LINES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

East Indian Railway, Main Line.

The length of the Main Line of this railway on which rates and fares are calculated is 1,283·68 miles, of which 410·59 are double. The total length of single track, including sidings, is 1,988·02 miles. The total capital expenditure up to the end of 1879 was Rs. 29,16,12,316, which gives an expenditure per mile of Rs. 2,27,169 upon the running length (1,283·68 miles) of the line, and Rs. 1,34,461 upon the total length (1,988·02 miles).

During the year—

	Rs.
The capital expenditure amounted to	38,61,184
„ credits to capital „	3,74,099
Balance to capital expenditure	34,87,085

The original contract between the East India Company and the East Indian Railway Company expired on the 31st December, and the property constituting the undertaking of the East Indian Railway, and the works and conveniences connected therewith, were handed over to Government on that date.

Construction works.

The remodelling of the inward and outward goods shed arrangements at Howrah was practically completed by the end of the year, some minor contingent works only remaining to be done.

The other principal works on hand are—

(1) The branch line at Bhuddressur down to the river, and the goods depôt on the bank of the Hooghly.

(2) The construction of a branch line from the Cawnpore station to the city, with its terminal goods depôt.

(3) The Bankipore junction of the Patna-Gya State Railway.

(4) Additions and alterations at Raneegunge and Assensole stations.

(5) The improvement of the water-supply at Allahabad and Gazeeabad stations

(6) Additional rail bearings throughout the line where the full complement of sleepers was not originally put in.

Maintenance

The relaying of the double line from Howrah to Kanoo junction with steel rails was practically completed by the 31st December, in accordance with the arrangement agreed to by the Company. This important work was commenced in the year 1876, and the approximate cost to revenue has been Rs 17,80,000, against which there has been a credit of Rs. 10,16,000 for old materials returned into store. This and other improvements to the permanent-way, including the remodelling of the Howrah terminal goods yard carried out during the concluding years of the contract, has probably cost not less than Rs. 18,00,000, in addition to the ordinary maintenance.

Locomotive Department

Forty-eight new locomotives were erected during the year, thus completing the fifty sanctioned as a charge to capital under the old contract.

The locomotive stock and workshop machinery were handed over to Government, with the rest of the undertaking, in thoroughly good working order, and their maintenance and renewal will be carried forward into the current year precisely as if no change of proprietorship had taken place.

The average daily train mileage run by the engines was—

	1st half	2nd half.
In 1878	50·00	44·75
,, 1879	56·40	53·30
Increase ...	6·40	8·55

The consumption of coal in pounds per train mile was—

	Engines.	
	Passengers.	Goods.
In 1878	42·25	50·89
,, 1879	40·15	51·62

The Kurhurballie and Serampore collieries yielded—

	Tons.
In 1878 ... ... ,,	307,504
,, 1879	287,177
Decrease ...	20,327

Carriage and Wagon Department.

Five hundred and eighty-one new iron covered goods wagons were erected and placed on the line during the year, thus completing the full thousand sanctioned under the old contract as a charge to capital. Twenty-five new six-wheeled brake vans, similarly sanctioned, were also completed and charged off to capital.

The rolling-stock and workshop machinery were in excellent working order when handed over to Government, and their maintenance and renewal will be carried forward precisely as if no change of proprietorship had taken place.

At the end of the year the total number of vehicles running on the Main Line was 7,692.

Telegraph. The lines of telegraph have been efficiently maintained.

Accidents. There were no accidents of a very serious nature during the year.

Those attended with injury to life and limb during the year were as follows :—

	Fatal.	Not fatal.
Passengers	7	33
Railway servants	12	40
Contractors and ballast coolies	14	26
Policemen	...	1
Trespassers and others	51	17
Total ...	84	117

Abstract of Earnings, Expenses, and Profits.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Miles open	1,279·58	1,279·5	1,279·58	1,283·68	1,283·68
Train miles (Traffic Department) ...	5,504,574	6,512,735	7,871,981	7,217,945	7,862,078
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Earnings	2,72,89,251	3,27,69,143	3,96,57,241	3,60,04,183	3,92,08,315
Expenses	1,04,29,298	1,11,25,137	1,23,07,439	1,25,43,495	1,24,97,284
Profits	1,68,59,953	2,16,44,005	2,73,49,802	2,34,60,688	2,68,01,631
Per mile open: Earnings	21,324	25,609	30,992·4	28,047·6	30,614·3
Per mile open: Expenses	8,150	8,694	9,618·3	9,771·3	9,759·6
Per mile open: Profits	13,174	16,915	21,374·1	18,276·1	20,878·8
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Per train mile: Earnings	4 15 4	5 0 6	5 0 7	4 15 6	5 5 5
Per train mile: Expenses	1 14 4	1 11 4	1 9 0	1 11 8	1 11 [illegible]
Per train mile: Profits	3 1 0	3 5 2	3 7 7	3 3 10	3 12 3
Percentage of working expenses on earnings	38·2	33·9	31·0	34·8	31·8
Percentage of profits on capital expended	5·9	7·6	9·5	8·5	2
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital on which guarantee is paid, or total capital paid up ...	28,72,26,158	29,63,12,171	30,04,90,887	30,11,36,236	30,14,65,064
Rate per cent. of profits on total capital paid up	5·8	7·3	9·1	7·8	8·9

N.B.—The steamer traffic has been excluded from this table, except in the two columns giving percentage of profits on capital expended and capital paid up.

	Rs.
The earnings from coaching traffic amounted to ..	1,01,01,149
Ditto from goods traffic " ...	2,76,36,285
The percentage upon the total earnings ...	3,93,27,716
Of coaching traffic is ...	25·7
Of goods traffic is	70·3

The following table gives an abstract of the outwards and inwards goods traffic at the Howrah and Calcutta stations:—

Abstract of goods forwarded from, and received at, Howrah and Calcutta stations during the years 1878 *and* 1879.

Names of articles.	Received at Howrah and Calcutta.		Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.	Forwarded from Howrah and Calcutta.		Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879
	1878.	1879.			1878.	1879.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Beer, spirits, and wines.	167	157	.....	30	7,215	6,201	.....	1,014
Coal	398,555	389,420	.....	9,135	169	32	.....	137
Copper	15	10	.....	5	3,060	3,644	584	.....
Cotton .. .	10,961	40,362	29,401	.....	5,069	4,610	.....	459
Ghee and oil ...	7,315	3,706	.....	3,609	2,043	1,786	.....	257
Grains	202,221	224,100	21,879	.....	7,823	319	.....	7,504
Gunny	533	480	.....	53	16,632	12,751	.....	3,881
Hides and horns ..	25,173	27,519	2,346	.....	36	46	10	.....
Indigo	5,404	2,687	.....	2,717	7	4	.....	3
Iron	568	306	.....	262	23,088	21,584	.....	1,504
Lac-dye	4,952	3,852	.....	1,100	53	262	209	.....
Lime	8,178	8,172	.....	6	80	94	14	.....
Opium	9,644	4,105	.....	5,539	12	14	2	.....
Piece-goods ...	344	311	.....	33	39,127	45,066	5,939	.....
Salt	.....	28	28	.....	80,410	86,464	6,054	.....
Saltpetre	22,045	25,612	3,567	.....	16	15	.....	
Seeds	201,388	165,209	.....	36,179	341	702	361	.....
Stones	1,982	2,434	451	.....	39	59	20	.....
Sugar	1,561	2,098	537	.....	2,779	1,154	.....	1,[illegible]
Miscellaneous, including railway materials.	36,191	35,557	.....	634	65,767	94,293	28,526	.....
Total ...	937,078	936,043	.....	1,038	253,766	279,100	25,334	..

Working expenses

The gross revenue expenditure was less than that for 1878 by Rs. 52,904, or 0·42 per cent.

Abstract of Working Expenses during the years 1878 and 1879.

Heads of Charges	Expenses 1878	Expenses 1879	Increase in 1879	Decrease in 1879
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance	38,55,490	39,80,495	1,25,005	...
Locomotive	28,85,334	29,71,277	85,943	...
Carriage and wagon	12,58,060	11,85,805	...	72,255
Traffic	25,12,084	24,49,638	.....	62,446
General charges	14,36,638	14,05,799	.....	30,839
Steam-boat	38,924	32,231	...	6,693
Special and miscellaneous	5,95,889	5,04,270	.....	91,619
Total ...	1,25,82,419	1,25,29,515	.....	52,904

Eastern Bengal Railway

The length of this line on which rates and fares are charged is 158·75 miles of single road. The total length, including sidings, is 197·59 miles. The total capital expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 3,30,17,634 (excluding steam-boat expenditure Rs. 12,66,722), which gives an expenditure per mile of Rs 2,07,985·1 upon the running or train length (158·75 miles), and of Rs. 1,67,101·7 upon the total length of the line (197·59 miles).

	Rs.
During the year the capital expenditure, including steam-boat expenses, amounted to	4,91,692
The credits to capital were	29,076
Balance to capital expenditure ...	4,62,616

Construction works

The floods in the Ganges and Brahmapootra were unusually high, and the breaching of the Bhagiruthee embankments again this year, as in 1871, subjected the line to a severe trial. Measures were at once taken for the protection of the portions of the line which had been inundated, and no serious injury was done beyond the scouring of the outlets of some of the bridges and culverts and the washing away of the slopes of the embankment at places.

The erosion at Goalundo was also very great, half a mile of the foreshore having in the worst place been washed away, necessitating the removal of a large quantity of permanent way and several of the temporary sheds, and the closing of the passenger station for nearly two months. On the subsidence of the floods the station was re-opened, and sidings were laid for the accommodation of the boat and steamer traffic.

The formation level between the 134¼th and 136th mile has been raised two feet, and the bridges and culverts on this length protected with stone pitching.

The blind sidings at Jayrampur, Munshiganj, and Halsa have been lengthened, so as to admit of trains crossing one another at these stations. A siding at Kanchrapara was lengthened.

The distant-signals at all the stations, with the exception of Chitpore Junction, have been moved to a distance of 600 yards outside the points.

Maintenance.

The rails on the first fourteen miles of the line between Sealdah and Barrackpore having become much worn on account of the heavy traffic over this section, it has been arranged to relay the length with 30 feet steel rails and improved fish-joints.

The cost of maintenance—

	1878.	1879.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Per mile per month was	175 9 8	190 10 7
	No.	No.
Number of wooden sleepers renewed ...	18,065	20,515
" of cast-iron bowls (single) renewed	633	542
Lineal feet of rails renewed	12,672	15,949
" " inverted .. .	33,866	43,726

The Damookdeah branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway was maintained by the Company in good order during the year.

Locomotive Department.

Five new locomotives were erected during the year, and five more were in course of construction as a charge to capital.

The locomotive stock and workshop machinery have been maintained in good order.

The average daily engine and train mileage run by the engines was—

	Engine miles.	Train miles.
In 1878	52·05	40·77
" 1879	51·80	55·00
Decrease ...	1·05	
Increase ...	...	9·73

The consumption of coal in pounds per train mile was—

	lb
In 1878	55·36
" 1879	53·93
Decrease ...	1·43

Carriage and Wagon Department.

The whole of the rolling-stock has been upheld in a satisfactory manner.

During the year—

175 vehicles have been constructed and turned out.
50 have been rebuilt and turned out.
45 heavily repaired and turned out.
2,231 slightly repaired and turned out.

Steam-boat Department.

At the close of the year the steamer *Princess Alice* was having new boilers put into her, and her engines compounded by Messrs. King and Company; and the flats Nos. 2 and 7 were also being thoroughly repaired by the Calcutta Docking Company, Limited. Some slight repairs were done to the steamers *Douglas* and *Wallace* without laying them up, and the steamer *Rob Roy* was thoroughly overhauled.

Accidents.

There were no accidents of a serious nature during the year.

Earnings and expenditure.

Exclusive of the flotilla—

		Rs.
The total earnings amounted to	... ...	40,65,814
,, expenditure ,,	... ...	17,80,403
Balance net earnings	...	22,85,411

Details are given in the table below:—

Abstract of Earnings, Expenses, and Profits.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Miles open	158·00	158·50	158·89	*171·75	*171·75
Train miles (Traffic Department) ..	518,980	551,244	656,704	626,518	663,517
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Earnings	29,34,328	33,01,377	43,56,003	42,16,988	40,65,814
Expenses	18,23,908	14,41,286	17,17,357	17,48,488	17,80,403
Profits	11,10,420	18,60,091	26,38,446	24,68,500	22,85,411
Per mile open ... Earnings	18,572	20,862	27,415	24,553	23,673
Per mile open ... Expenses	11,548	9,108	10,809	10,180	10,364
Per mile open ... Profits	7,028	11,754	16,606	14,373	13,307
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Per train mile ... Earnings	5 10 6	5 15 10	6 10 1	6 11 8	6 1 2
Per train mile ... Expenses	3 3 3	2 9 10	2 9 10	2 12 8	2 10 7
Per train mile ... Profits	2 2 3	3 6 0	4 0 3	3 15 0	3 6 7
Percentage of working expenses on earnings	62·2	43·7	39·4	41·5	43·8
Percentage of profits on capital expended	3·5	5·9	8·6	7·6	7·1
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital on which guarantee is paid, or total capital paid up	2,22,67,585	3,37,37,040	3,37,37,040	3,37,37,040	3,53,98,364
Rate per cent. of profits on total capital paid up	3·9	5·8	8·4	7·8	6·9

* Includes Damookdeah branch, 13 miles.

		Rs.
The earnings from coaching traffic amounted to	... ...	14,92,426
Ditto from goods traffic ,,	... ..	25,10,113
The percentage upon the total earnings	... ..	40,65,814
Of passenger traffic is	... ...	36·71
Of goods traffic is	... ...	61·71

Details are given in the following tables:—

Details of Passenger Traffic.

Description of Classes.	Number conveyed.		Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Average mileage in 1879.	Receipts		Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1878.	1879.						1878.	1879.				
								Rs.	Rs.				
1st class	29,466	25,080	.....	4,356	.....	14·89	30·64	50,616	50,096	.....	520	...	1·03
Percentage of total passenger traffic	1·35	1·23	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	3·78	4·06	.....	.....	...	....
2nd class	52,264	47,093	.....	5,171	....	9·89	34·21	42,525	43,604	1,079	..	2·54	... ..
Percentage of total passenger traffic	2·39	2·31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	3·18	3·53	.....	... ..	...	. ..
3rd class	494,598	495,766	1,168	.....	0·24	.....	35·23	3,46,821	3,49,519	2,698	.....	0·78	... ..
Percentage of total passenger traffic	22·67	24·51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	25·93	28·31	.....	... ..	...	... ..
4th class	1,605,609	1,471,118	.....	134,482	.....	8·37	34·69	8,97,871	7,91,451	... .	1,06,420	..	11·85
Percentage of total passenger traffic	73·59	72·15	.....	.. .	.. ..	....	... .	67·11	64·10	.....	. ..	.	.. ...
Total ..	2,181,928	2,039,057	.....	142,871	.. ...	6·55	34·84	13,37,833	12,34,670	.....	1,03,163	..	7·71
Percentage of passenger traffic to entire coaching and goods traffic..	. ....	.....	. .. ..	.. ..	.....	.. ..	.....	31·72	39·37	.. ...	... ...	..	... ..

Details of Goods Traffic.

Heads of Traffic.	Weight carried.		Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.	Receipts.		Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.
	1878.	1879.			1878.	1879.		
Merchandise.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the public ...	339,020	340,398	1,378	.....	25,46,286	24,50,978	.....	95,308
Military stores ...	356	901	545	.....	3,672	9,070	5,398	.....
Railway materials	5,724	1,371	.....	4,353	3,919	1,350	.....	2,569
Minerals for the public	12,085	10,959	.....	1,126	50,197	34,944	.....	15,253
Minerals of railway construction ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Live-stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	194	564	370	.....
Rent, demurrage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,539	13,537	.....	2,002
Total ...	357,185	353,629	.....	3,556	26,19,807	25,10,443	.....	1,09,364
Percentage of goods traffic to entire coaching and goods traffic ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	62·12	61·74	.....	.....

The following table gives an abstract of the inward and outward goods traffic at Sealdah and Chitpore stations :—

Abstract of goods forwarded from, and received at, Sealdah and Chitpore stations during the years 1878 *and* 1879.

Names of Articles.	Received at Sealdah and Chitpore.		Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.	Forwarded from Sealdah and Chitpore.		Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.
	1878.	1879.			1878.	1879.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Beer, spirits, and wines	.....	15	15	.....	589	890	301	.....
Brassware	150	157	7	.....	899	1,452	553	.....
Chillies	1,041	58	...	983	.....	46	46	.....
Coal	.....	963	963	.....	7,385	9,377	1,992	.....
Cotton	871	719	...	152	353	226	.....	127
Dál, grain, and pulses	21,756	7,046	.....	14,710	442	4,095	3,653	.....
Flour	13	.....	.....	13	298	465	167	.....
Ghee	34	1	.....	33	52	139	87	.....
Gunny-bags ...	4,062	4,653	591	.....	974	573	.....	401
Hides*	4,467	5,645	1,178	.....	.....	126	126	.....
Indigo	355	310	.....	45	28	43	15	.....
Indigo seeds ...	55	15	.....	40	453	343	.....	110
Jute	134,957	142,240	7,283	.....	.....	205	205	.....
Linseed	9,161	6,497	.....	2,664	52	71	19	.....
Mustard seeds ...	6,007	1,305	.....	4,702	771	676	.....	95
Piece-goods ...	175	67	.....	108	13,470	12,407	.....	1,063
Rice	29,429	10,250	.....	19,179	595	7,413	6,908	.....
Salt	.....	8	8	.....	29,439	30,428	9,989	.....
Seeds not otherwise classified ...	1,400	1,441	41	...	129	311	182	.....
Sugar	7,043	5,640	...	1,403	980	1,466	486	.....
Tea	3,379	3,989	610	...	3	29	26	.....
Tobacco	9,096	6,970	.....	2,126	180	302	122	.....
Turmeric	4,856	2,723	.....	2,133	.....	33	33	.....
Miscellaneous, including Railway materials ...	27,538	5,823	.....	21,715	28,194	23,097	.....	5,097
Total ...	265,785	206,535	.....	59,250	76,196	94,213	18,017	.....

Working expenses.

The gross revenue expenditure was more than that of 1878 by Rs. 57,987, or 2·88 per cent.

Abstract of Working Expenses during the years 1878 *and* 1879.

Heads of Charges.	Expenses.		Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.
	1878.	1879.		
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Maintenance	3,35,090	3,63,218	28,128	
Locomotive	4,17,117	4,27,746	10,629	... ..
Carriage and wagon	1,78,159	1,97,785	19,626	
Traffic	4,72,605	4,59,768	..	12,837
General charges	2,95,047	3,03,294	8,247	
Steam-boat	2,82,261	2,89,992	7,731	
Special and miscellaneous	32,129	28,592	..	3,537
Total .	20,12,408	20,70,395	57,987	

Details of the flotilla traffic are given below for the last five years :—

Steamer Traffic.

Years.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Deficits.	Profits.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875	2,92,709	2,49,706	. ...	43,093
1876	3,38,570	2,40,366	. ....	98,204
1877	4,71,031	2,64,955	. . ..	2,06,076
1878	4,23,833	2,82,261	....	1,40,572
1879	4,38,113	2,89,992	....	1,48,121

General Statement for the Railways under review.

Names of Railways.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles open.	Number of Passengers. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Total.	Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandise.	Receipts from Railway materials.	Total receipts, including steamers, &c.	Working expenses.	Net profit.	No. of European staff.	No. of Native staff.	Total capital expended.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	Rs.
East Indian Railway—																
Main Line ...	*Nil*	1,282·68*	42,550	127,679	576,560	7,297,894	8,055,703	1,61,04,386	2,76,18,085	18,205	3,93,27,716	1,25,29,515	2,67,98,201	1,479	38,538	29,16,12,816
Jubbulpore Line.	*Nil*	223·57	4,739	23,947	4,593	305,532	338,811	10,73,095	25,77,651	5,439	39,88,505	17,05,777	22,82,728			3,78,08,782
Eastern Bengal Railway.	*Nil*	171·75†	25,089	47,093	493,766	1,471,118	2,039,057	14,92,426	25,09,991	1,351	45,03,926	20,70,396	24,33,530	216	6,629	3,50,17,620

* Includes Barrh branch.
† Do. Damookdeah branch.

STATE RAILWAYS.

During the year 1879-80 the railways under the provincial administration of Bengal consisted of the following lines, either completed, in course of construction, or under survey:—

I.—The Northern Bengal State Railway.
II.—The Tirhoot State Railway.
III.—The Patna and Gya State Railway.
IV.—The Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
V.—The Nalhati State Railway.
VI.—The Central Bengal State Railway Surveys.

1. The Northern Bengal State Railway.—The extension from Rungpore to Kaunea was opened on the 1st June 1879, making the total length open 243 miles of railway, which thus completes the project as at present contemplated.

During the year the offices of the Manager and Examiner were removed to Saidpore, and the location of the offices of the heads of departments at one station has tended greatly to facilitate the working of the line, and has decreased the office expenses. The traffic in both passengers and goods continued to improve, especially from September to the end of the year, and the rolling-stock was found insufficient to meet the demands of the traffic. Arrangements have therefore been made for an additional supply of goods vehicles. The want of bridged feeder roads to some of the stations is still felt during the rainy season, especially when the jute and tobacco traffic are heaviest, although some progress has been made in this direction. In August and September the southern portion of the line was severely tried by the heavy Ganges inundation, which at one time threatened serious damage. The bridges, however, did their work admirably, and although the flood was one of the highest on record the railway remained uninjured, and the only difficulty experienced was at Sara, where the whole station yard was under water. It is expected that after the close of the current year the capital expenditure will be trifling. The total capital expended up to the 31st March 1880 was Rs. 2,07,35,362, the outlay during the year having been Rs 12,36,032. The net revenue earnings were Rs. 2,39,169, or 1·15 per cent. on the outlay. The working expenses were very high, being 83 per cent. of the gross earnings; but a large number of abnormal charges helped to bring about this result.

During the year considerable progress was made with the fencing, 65 miles having been finished.

The Locomotive Workshops at Saidpore were also put in hand, and good progress was made with their construction.

Accidents.

There were no accidents of a serious nature during the year. Those affecting life and limb are summarised as follows:—

Passengers killed	1
Ditto injured	3
Railway servants killed	1
Ditto ditto injured	5
Trespassers killed	7
Ditto injured	6

The following were the renewals of rails and sleepers :—

	Number in road.	Number renewed.	Percentage of renewals
Rails	116,388	92	08
Timber sleepers	501,477	4,792	·9
Iron sleepers ...	19,571	12	07

Traffic Department.

The total traffic receipts have amounted to Rs 14,67,806, the working expenses to Rs. 12,28,647, giving Rs. 2,39,159 as the net receipts

The traffic has shown a favourable increase under nearly all heads. Comparing with 1878-79 the increase in 1879-80 has been as under :—

	Rs
Coaching traffic	1,00,021
Goods traffic	2,26,565
Steam-boat earnings	8,671

while there has been a decrease under—

	Rs.
Telegraph	169
Sundries	10,189

the result being a net increase of Rs. 3,24,299, or 30 per cent.

Under coaching traffic an increase in both numbers and receipts was obtained, the increase being respectively—

	In number.	In receipts.
First class	41 per cent.	56 per cent.
Second ,, .. .	21 ,,	38 ,,
Third ,, ...	31 ,,	34 ,,

Owing to the want felt by the better class of native travellers for accommodation superior to that afforded by the third class, an intermediate class has been introduced, for which fares are charged at the mileage rate of 4½ pies

Under goods traffic, with the exception of the first class, each class shows an increase in both tons lifted and receipts. The percentages are as follow :—

	Tons lifted	Receipts
Special class	127 per cent.	155 per cent.
First ,, ...	—19 ,,	—28 ,,
Second ,, ...	14 ,,	9 ,,
Third ,, ...	21 ,,	23 ,,

or the total amount earned in 1879-80 was about 45 per cent. in excess of that earned in 1878-79.

The total weight lifted in 1879-80 was 108,833 tons, being an increase of 44,645 tons over the weight lifted in 1878-79.

There was an increase in all important staples of traffic except ginger, gunny-bags, and railway materials, the decrease in the latter item being of course the natural result of opening the line.

The gross amount paid as compensation for loss or damage during the year was Rs. 4,393, which may be classed as under :—

	Rs.
Robberies	1 979
Pilferage	165
Damage by wet, &c.	1,126
Misdelivery	1,123

but the actual amount debitable to traffic earnings stands at Rs. 1,733, the difference (Rs. 2,660) being the amount realized by the sale of unclaimed and damaged goods.

Locomotive Department.

The total number of engines working during the past year was 33, of which 28 were employed in working trains, two in ballasting, two in shunting, and one was laid by spare.

The consumption of coal and oil has been lighter than in the previous year; the average consumption of the former being 37·31lb per train mile, and of the latter 12 pints per 100 train miles. The system of premia has been introduced, which it is hoped will lead to still more favourable results.

Steam-boat service.

The Sara ferry was worked by three steamers—the *Prince Albert*, the *Poppy*, and the *Lilly*. The mileage run by each was 7,247, 5,600, and 2,603 respectively, the *Prince Albert* doing most of the work. She was laid up for repairs in December and January last, when the engines were thoroughly overhauled and the boilers tested. During this time the India Government steamer *Teesta* was employed at the ferry.

Comparative Statement of Traffic on the Northern Bengal State Railway for the calendar years 1878 *and* 1879.

Heads of Traffic.	Passengers.							
	Numbers.		Increase.	Decrease.	Receipts.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1878.	1879.			1878.	1879.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First class	1,702	2,840	1,138	...	16,169	29,013	12,850	...
Second "	5,247	6,646	1,899	...	17,491	24,089	6,598	...
Third "	430,081	632,750	202,669	...	2,28,432	3,47,057	1,18,625	...
Total ...	437,030	642,236	205,206	...	2,62,086	4,00,159	1,38,073	...
Miscellaneous ...	.....	.....	.....	...	56,218	41,839	.....	14,379

Heads of Traffic.	Goods.							
	Weight in tons.		Increase.	Decrease.	Receipts.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1878.	1879.			1878.	1879.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise for the public	40,703	81,207	40,504	...	3,49,427	6,48,285	2,98,858	...
Materials for railway construction ...	11,172	4,515	.....	6,657	62,321	17,170	.....	45,151
Minerals for the public	552	1,257	705	...	3,992	5,149	1,157	...
Ditto for railway construction ...	3,308	859	.....	2,449	17,019	3,914	.....	13,105
	No.	No.	No.	No.				
Live-stock	.....	19	19	...	.....	91	91	...
Rents, demurrage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	...	9,600	1,893	.....	7,707

11. The Tirhoot State Railway.—This line being practically completed, the capital expenditure was small; the principal works remaining to be done being the workshops and additional staff quarters at Somastipore. This line was also tried very severely by the floods last autumn, and did not come out of the trial as successfully as the Northern Bengal Railway. In July 1879 the road was breached in two places north and south of Bilaspore. Owing to continuous floods communication could not be restored until the 22nd September; so that during this period two train services had to be kept up between Somastipore and Durbhunga, passengers being conveyed across the break by boats. Three piers of the Bya temporary bridge were also overturned, which delayed the re-opening of the dearah line and seriously affected the traffic receipts. A temporary diversion was completed at the Bilaspore gap, and opened on the 22nd September 1879, and the permanent line was restored with a new bridge of 4 spans of 40 feet, and opened for traffic on the 20th July 1880. The steamer *Barrh* also grounded on the 21st August, and was not got off till the 3rd September, and in the meantime the Marine Department's steamer *Teesta* was employed, which added greatly to the cost of working the ferry. The total capital expenditure up to the 31st March 1880 was Rs. 54,52,653, the outlay during the year having been Rs. 2,21,360. The net revenue earnings were Rs. 1,33,648, or 2·45 per cent. on the outlay. The working expenses were as high as 71·97 per cent. of the gross earnings, which unsatisfactory result was chiefly due to the heavy expenditure borne by revenue on the repairs to the line at Bilaspore and on the cartage of goods across the dearah at Bazidpore.

Accidents.

No serious accidents took place during the year. Those affecting life and limb are summarised as follows:—

	Number.
Passengers killed	0
Ditto injured	0
Railway servants killed..	0
Ditto ditto injured	2
Trespassers killed	1
Ditto injured	0

The Barrh branch line has been satisfactorily worked and maintained during the year by the East Indian Railway Company.

Traffic Department.

The traffic towards the latter part of the year very sensibly increased, and there is every prospect of further development. The total traffic receipts have amounted to Rs. 4,76,922, the working expenses to Rs 3,43,273, leaving Rs. 1,33,649 as net receipts.

As compared with 1878-79, there has been an increase in the receipts from—

	Rs.
Coaching traffic of	22,290
Sundries	1,940

while there has been a decrease under—

	Rs.
Goods	5,353
Steam-boat earnings	3,044

The small decrease in the receipts may be mainly attributed to the disastrous floods, which almost completely stopped traffic for a period of nearly a month

The total number of engines working during the year was ten.

The average consumption of coal was 36lb per train mile, and of oil 11½ pints per 100 miles.

Steam ferry.

The steamer *Barrh* was thoroughly repaired after being aground, her engines and boilers receiving a thorough overhaul. The steamer *Teesta*, which took her place during the time she was under repairs, was returned to the Marine Department in November last.

The *Phlox* has also received a complete overhaul, and is now in thoroughly good order.

Claims

The amount paid as compensation for loss or misdelivery may be classified as follows:—

	Rs.
Robberies	183
Damages by rain, &c.	...
Misdelivery of goods	772
Other causes	316
Total ...	1,271

Of this amount it is anticipated that Rs. 848 will be recouped by the sale of unclaimed articles.

Comparative Statement of Traffic on the Tirhoot State Railway for the calendar years 1878 *and* 1879.

Heads of Traffic.	Passengers.							
	Numbers.		Increase.	Decrease.	Receipts.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1878.	1879.			1878.	1879.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First class	2,588	3,087	99	...	8,102	10,329	2,227	..
Second ,, ...	4,462	2,899	...	1,563	6,996	5,869	..	1,127
Third ,, ...	415,084	462,515	47,431	...	1,65,984	1,79,176	13,192	...
Total ...	422,534	468,501	47,530	1,563	1,81,082	1,95,674	15,719	1,127
Miscellaneous ...	.....	.....	.....	...	11,822	16,562	4,740	...

Heads of Traffic.	GOODS							
	Weight in tons.		Increase.	Decrease.	Receipts.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1878.	1879.			1878.	1879.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise for the public	54,776	50,551	.....	4,225	1,49,574	1,42,771	.....	6,803
Materials for railway construction ...	472	50	.....	422	588	99	.....	489
Minerals for the public	1,921	1,603	.....	318	6,191	4,579	.....	1,612
Ditto for railway construction ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
	No.	No.	No.	No.				
Live-stock	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Rents, demurrage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	...	1,734	1,211	.....	523

III. The Patna and Gya State Railway.—This line was fully opened to Gya on the 2nd June 1879, and its working for the year has been most satisfactory. The traffic in coaching and goods has steadily increased. During the rains of 1879 the road was unballasted, and was consequently a source of great anxiety in working. After the rains orders were issued to ballast the line, and about 40 miles were partially ballasted during 1879-80, and before the rains of 1880 the whole line was partially ballasted. This work was greatly retarded owing to only 20 ballast wagons being available until the 24th April, when 20 additional trucks were received from the Dhond and Manmad Railway. These, however, were in such a bad state of repair that after running for a short time they were condemned by the Locomotive Department. This line is now almost complete. The total capital expended up to the 31st March 1880 was approximately Rs. 32,68,631, the outlay during 1879-80 having been Rs. 7,48,796. The net revenue earnings were Rs. 1,52,582, or 4·67 per cent. on the outlay. The working expenses were 55·07 per cent. of the gross earnings, which is a satisfactory result for the first year the line was open for traffic.

Traffic.

Through booking, both in goods and coaching, was established with the East Indian Railway Company during the year.

Great inconvenience was experienced in consequence of the paucity of rolling-stock at the time when pilgrim traffic was heavy.

The maintenance of the line throughout the year was under the charge of Mr. Humfress, Assistant Engineer, to whom much credit is due for the efficient way in which the unballasted road was maintained during the rains of 1879.

The line now may be almost said to be completed. The completion of the ballasting and the substitution of permanent buildings for the temporary stations at first constructed alone remain.

Traffic Department.

The prospects of this line as regards passenger traffic are very brilliant, as will be readily acknowledged from the fact that for the half-year ending 31st December 1879 the interest earned on capital expended was at the rate of 6¼

per cent. per annum. Considering that the line was not fully opened to Gya until the 2nd June, this fact speaks for itself.

The work done by the Traffic Department during the official year may be summarised as follows :—

The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 3,39,643, the working expenses to Rs. 1,87,061, leaving Rs. 1,52,582 as the net receipts, the receipts from the different heads of traffic having been—

	Numbers or weight in	Earnings.
	Mds.	Rs.
Coaching	3 92,968	2,19,826
Goods	8,63,626	76,603
Sundries	.. ...	13,215

Claims.

The amount paid as compensation for loss or misdelivery of goods may be classified as follows :—

	Rs. A. P.
Robberies	.....
Damage by rain, &c	.....
Misdelivery	.....
Other causes	16 12 0
Total ...	16 12 0

Accidents.

Those affecting life or limb are summarised as follows :—

	Number.
Passengers killed	0
Ditto injured	0
Railway servants killed	6
Ditto ditto injured	1
Trespassers killed	3
Ditto injured	0

Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments.

The total number of engines working during the year was seven.

The average consumption of coal was 46½lb per train-mile, and of oil 12 pints per 100 miles.

The line is at present very indifferently supplied with rolling-stock.

There are eleven carriages the property of the line, and five carriages and 74 wagons borrowed from the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway. Some first class carriages are now under construction at Howrah, and Messrs. Burn & Co. are also building some third class carriages for the line. Four new third class carriages were lately bought from the Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

Comparative Statement of Traffic on the Patna and Gya State Railway for the calendar years 1878 *and* 1879.

Heads of Traffic.	Passengers.							
	Numbers.				Receipts.			
	1878.	1879.	Increase.	Decrease.	1878.	1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First class	.....	536	536	...	.....	2,825	2,825	...
Second "	.....	1,968	1,968	...	.....	3,669	3,669	...
Third "	.....	264,615	264,615	...	.....	1,59,131	1,59,131	...
Total ...	.....	267,119	267,119	...	.....	1,65,125	1,65,125	..
Miscellaneous ...	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	4,328	4,328	...

Heads of Traffic.	Goods.							
	Weight in tons.				Receipts.			
	1878.	1879.	Increase.	Decrease.	1878.	1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise for the public	.....	18,343	18,343	...	.....	45,317	45,317	...
Materials for railway construction ...	.....	1,702	1,702	...	.....	2,513	2,513	...
Minerals for the public	.....	384	384	...	.....	857	857	...
Ditto for railway construction ...	.....	380	380	...	.....	871	871	...
	No.	No.	No.	No.				
Live-stock	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Rents, demurrage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	448	448	...

IV. The Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.—The year's working of this railway was satisfactory, the passenger traffic in particular showing a marked improvement; but there was a slight decrease in the goods traffic, principally due to the non-working of the Canning rice-mills in January, February, and March 1880. Sanction has been received for the construction of a branch of this railway from Sonarpore to Mugrah as a provincial undertaking, and tenders have been invited for the work. There was no capital expenditure on this line throughout the year under review. The net revenue earnings were Rs. 34,297, or ·51 per cent. on the outlay, and the working expenses were 73 per cent. of the gross earnings.

During the year under review the permanent way, bridges, culverts, stations and buildings, and rolling-stock, were all maintained in good working condition, and traffic went on without any interruption.

Sleepers were renewed to the same extent as in previous years the actual number renewed in 1879-80 being 3,546, against 3,44[illegible]

of the previous year, the percentage of renewals being 5·8, against 5·7. 11,900 teakwood keys were renewed, and 1,670 fish-plate bolts.

The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 1,35,476, the working expenses to Rs 1,01,179, leaving Rs. 34,297 as net receipts. The third class fare was reduced to 3 pies per mile, and arrangements were made for interchange of traffic between the Calcutta and South-Eastern and the Eastern Bengal Railways and the Port Commissioners' Tramway.

Claims. No compensation for loss or damage to goods was paid during the year.

The following table compares the passenger traffic during 1879 with that during 1878 :—

Year.	Number of passengers.	Earnings.	Average mileage of each passenger.
		Rs.	
1879	613,387	80,001	9·38 miles.
1878	598,107	78,822	9 26 „
Increase in 1879 ...	15,280	1,179	0 12 „

The increase, which is in third class passengers chiefly, is attributed to the issue of double journey tickets at 1½ fares at all stations.

The following table shows a comparison of the goods traffic for the same period :—

Year.	Tons lifted.	Earnings.	Average mileage.
		Rs.	
1879	29,782	33,080	24·12 miles.
1878	33,044	36,690	23·87 „
Increase	—3,262	—3,610	0·25 „

It will be seen from these tables that while nearly all the passenger traffic is confined between Calcutta and Sonarpore, the bulk of the goods traffic is from stations between Sonarpore and Canning.

The following statement shows the results of working for both passengers and goods :—

Year.	Earnings.	Expenses	Net earnings.	Tram mileage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
1879	1 34 087	89 088	14 999	39,899
1878	1,25,695	94 373	31,322	12 019

This is a satisfactory result, as there has been an increase in the earnings with a decrease in the expenses and train mileage. The good results anticipated from the discontinuance of the afternoon trains have therefore been obtained.

Accidents.

No accidents of a serious nature occurred during the year. The majority of accidents were cases of running over cattle. There were three accidents to trespassers, two of which ended fatally.

Comparative Statement of Traffic on the Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway for the calendar years 1878 *and* 1879.

Heads of Traffic.	PASSENGERS.							
	Numbers.		Increase.	Decrease.	Receipts.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1878.	1879.			1878.	1879.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First class	476	411	.....	65	527	571	44	...
Second "	3,409	3,987	578	...	1,712	1,953	241	...
Third "	594,222	608,989	14,767	...	76,584	77,478	894	...
Total ...	598,107	613,387	15,345	65	78,823	80,002	1,179	...
Miscellaneous ...	.....	.....	.....	...	—412	3,418	3,860	...

Heads of Traffic.	GOODS.							
	Weight in tons.		Increase.	Decrease.	Receipts.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1878.	1879.			1878.	1879.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise for the public	32,315	29,659	.....	2,656	35,765	32,959	.....	2,806
Materials for railway construction ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Minerals for the public	729	123	.....	606	926	120	.....	806
Ditto for railway construction ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
	No.	No.	No.	No.				
Live-stock	106	149	43	...	124	143	19	...
Rents, demurrage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	...	858	1,210	352	...

V. The Nalhati State Railway.—During the year considerable attention was paid to the state of the road. The line has now been laid throughout with either creosoted pine or red gum sleepers in lieu of the old and obsolete pressure plates, and the rails have been straightened and fastened with proper bolts and fish-plates; spikes have also been substituted in the sleepers for the old coach screws. The line has also been ballasted in the worst parts. There was an improvement in the passenger traffic, but a falling off in the goods. The amount at debit of capital up to the 31st March 1880 was Rs. 3,47,450,

the outlay during the year having been Rs. 6,078. The net revenue earnings were Rs. 31,181, or 8·97 per cent. on the outlay. The working expenses were 66·8 per cent. of the gross earnings.

During the year the permanent-way stations and buildings and rolling-stock were maintained in good order, and the traffic went on without interruption.

Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments.

The rolling-stock on the line at the close of the year consisted of—

6 engines.
10 carriages.
25 wagons.

the consumption of fuel was 33lb per mile.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 93,919, the working expenses to Rs. 62,739, leaving Rs. 31,180 as net receipts.

During the year the fares for passenger traffic were assimilated to those in force on the East Indian Railway, and through booking of passengers was introduced between Azimgunge and all stations on the East Indian Railway and connected lines.

Traffic Department.

The passenger traffic showed an improvement over the previous year, the total number of passengers carried being 156,900 in 1879, against 137,998 in 1878. The goods traffic, however, compares unfavourably with that of the previous year, the earnings having decreased from Rs. 33,452 to Rs. 28,622. This is chiefly due to coal traffic, which took the river route.

The working expenses have decreased from Rs. 71,677 in 1878 to Rs. 62,009 in 1879, and the net earnings have increased with a less train mileage from Rs. 18,581 to Rs. 29,771, which is satisfactory.

Compensation.

A sum of Rs. 6-14 only had to be paid during the year on account of lost and damaged goods.

Accidents.

No accidents of a serious nature occurred.

Comparative Statement of Traffic on the Nalhati State Railway for the calendar years 1878 *and* 1879.

Heads of Traffic.	Passengers.							
	Numbers.		Increase.	Decrease.	Receipts.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1878.	1879.			1878.	1879.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First class...	990	912	.....	78	2,871	2,131	.....	240
Second "	7,068	6,939	.....	129	4,871	5,063	192	...
Third "	129,940	149,048	19,108	...	45,832	48,251	2,419	...
Total ..	137,998	156,899	19,108	207	53,024	55,456	2,602	240
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	...	2,607	5,705	3,098	...

Heads of Traffic.	Goods.							
	Weight in tons.		Increase.	Decrease.	Receipts.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1878.	1879.			1878.	1879.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise for the public	14,429	13,259	.....	1,170	27,172	26,036	.....	1,136
Materials for railway construction ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Minerals for the public	3,917	1,639	.....	2,278	6,279	2,586	.....	3,693
Ditto for railway construction ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
	No.	No.	No.	No.				
Live-stock	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Rents, demurrage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	...	569	407	.....	162

DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY.

The tramway from the Silliguri terminus of the Northern Bengal State Railway to Darjeeling was commenced in April 1879, and the construction works were continued uninterruptedly during the year, the rails having been laid almost into Kurseong at the close of the year under review.

Abstract of Comparative Statement of Traffic of the Bengal Provincial Railways for the calendar years 1878 *and* 1879.

Railway.	Miles open.		Passenger Traffic.				Goods Traffic.				Steam-boat.	
			Numbers.		Receipts.		Weight in tons.		Receipts.			
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
					Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Bengal...	219	236	437,030	642,236	2,62,686	4,06,159	55,735	87,838	4,32,759	6,74,518	92,059	1,31,949
Tirhoot ...	79	82	422,534	468,501	1,81,082	1,95,674	57,169	52,204	1,56,353	1,47,449	72,159	74,196
Patna and Gya ...	...	57	.....	267,119	.....	1,65,125	.....	20,809	.....	49,560	.....	.....
Nalhati ...	27¼	27¼	137,998	156,809	53,094	55,458	18,346	14,808	33,451	28,624	.....	.....
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	28	598,107	613,387	78,823	80,002	83,044	29,782	36,691	33,079	.....	.....
Total ...	353¼	424¼	1,595,639	2,148,142	5,75,685	8,96,416	164,294	205,531	6,59,254	9,33,228	1,64,218	2,06,145

Railway.	Miscellaneous receipts, including telegraph and sundries.		Total receipts.				Working expenses.		Net profits.		Net loss.		Staff employed.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	Increase.	Decrease.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	European and East Indian.	Natives.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Northern Bengal	1,92,627	1,77,635	9,79,531	13,84,261	4,04,730	...	7,37,724	12,59,140	2,41,807	1,25,121	...	...	94	3,533
Tirhoot	31,714	41,416	4,41,308	4,58,735	17,427	...	3,32,499	3,50,914	1,08,809	1,07,821	...	...	33	924
Patna and Gya...	.....	15,823	.....	2,50,510	2,50,510	...	.....	1,28,723	.....	1,01,787	...	...	25	780
Nalhati	3,716	7,792	90,261	91,780	1,519	...	71,677	62,069	18,584	29,771	...	...	2	172
Calcutta and South-Eastern	10,181	21,006	1,25,695	1,34,087	8,392	...	94,372	89,088	31,323	44,999	...	...	5	233
Total ...	2,38,238	2,63,584	16,36,795	22,99,373	6,62,578	...	12,36,272	18,89,874	4,00,523	4,09,499	...	...	159	5,659

In the following statement will be found statistics of post-offices, letter-boxes, village postmen, and letter-box postmen during the last two years:—

	1878-79.				1879-80.				Difference.			
	Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Village postmen.	Letter-box postmen.	Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Village postmen.	Letter-box postmen.	Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Village postmen.	Letter-box postmen.
Bengal	741	2,131	555	236	749	2,158	560	213	+ 8	+27	+ 5	−3
Behar	260	333	236	17	266	344	410	23	+ 6	+11	+174*	+6
Eastern Bengal ...	129	280	131	17	132	294	131	15	+ 3	+14	...	−2
Total ...	1,130	2,744	922	250	1,147	2,796	1,101	251	+ 17	+52	+179	+1

* The increase was chiefly due to the conversion of all postmen attached to small rural post-offices into village postmen, and was consequently nominal.

The distance over which the mails were conveyed by imperial runners at the close of 1879-80 was 9,060 miles, as compared with 9,027 miles at the close of the previous year. The totals of distances in Bengal (excluding Eastern Bengal), Behar, and Eastern Bengal were—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
Bengal	7,090	7,072
Behar	1,167	1,216
Eastern Bengal	770	772
Total ...	9,027	9,060

Zemindary post-offices.

The total number of articles which passed through the zemindary posts of the whole province was 2,374,715, against 2,202,695 in 1878-79, giving an increase of 172,020 articles, or 7 per cent. The following table shows separately the totals of Bengal, Behar, and Eastern Bengal:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.
Bengal	1,328,254	1,359,287	31,033
Behar	522,316	631,511	109,195
Eastern Bengal ...	352,125	383,917	31,792
Total ...	2,202,695	2,374,715	172,020

The total number of articles returned undelivered was—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.
Bengal	36,339	37,069	730
Behar	15,331	24,782	9,451
Eastern Bengal ...	8,102	8,818	716
Total ...	59,772	70,669	10,897

Bengal returned 2 per cent., Eastern Bengal 2 per cent., and Behar 3 per cent. of the covers sent out for delivery.

Statements are annexed showing the number of articles received and despatched by the district post-offices or remaining undelivered in the three circles during the year.

At the close of the year there were 288 zemindary post-offices with 11,740 miles of road in Bengal, Behar, and Eastern Bengal, as against 290 post-offices with 11,152 miles of road at the end of 1878-79. Besides these offices and lines, the Rajah of Atmalik, a tributary state of Cuttack, maintains a post-office with 40 miles of road, and certain tributary states of the Chota Nagpore Division maintain five post-offices with 165 miles of road.

The total number of complaints preferred by the public against the post-offices in Bengal, Behar, and Eastern Bengal during the year was 2,408 against 2,050 in the previous year. The increase in the complaints was due to the money-order business. This is, however, working with remarkable smoothness.

Fifty-two convictions were obtained against servants of the department for offences against the postal law, as compared with 46 in the previous year, and 44 convictions against private individuals as compared with 29. Of the latter cases, 17 were under section 262 of the Indian Penal Code for using defaced stamps, and 8 for unauthorized use of service stamps.

There was one case of highway robbery, in which the transit banghy mail sent from Kola on the Midnapore-Cuttack line on 16th March 1880 was plundered at a place called Duhara, 7 miles from Kola. The contents, which consisted of articles of small value, were found scattered in a neighbouring field. One man was arrested on suspicion and sent up for trial, but was acquitted. The case is still under investigation.

A case of embezzlement of Government money on account of bearing postage occurred in the police-office of the 24-Pergunnahs, two clerks having colluded with two postmen and falsified the cheques drawn on the treasury for the payment of postage on bearing covers. The clerks were dismissed, and one of the postmen (the other having died) was prosecuted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. It is believed that from Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,300 were embezzled.

During the year a tonga and steamer service between Kaunia and Dhubri, a distance of 48 miles, was organized in connection with the extension of the Rungpore Branch Railway, and the conveyance of the mails and parcels between those places was transferred to that service. In point of speed and regularity no appreciable advantage has been obtained by this arrangement, but the mails and banghies have now the protection of covered conveyances.

The half-yearly enumeration of articles sent through the post-offices shows that over sixty-four millions (64,567,776) of letters, post-cards, parcels, packets, and papers were dealt with during the past year, as against 59,824,440 in the previous year, the increase being 4,743,336, or 7 per cent. The figures for 1878-79, shown in the last report, were 30,093,596, but the covers sent to branch and district offices by head offices were, under a misapprehension, omitted from the calculation then made. The increase in the past year is chiefly owing to the introduction of post-cards and general progress.

One complaint only was received from the public for every 26,813 covers received and disposed of.

STATEMENT A.

Showing the number of covers received at, and despatched from, the District Post-offices in the Bengal Circle, and those returned undelivered, during the year 1879-80.

Name of Head Office.	Articles posted for despatch.							Articles received for delivery.							Articles returned undelivered.						
	Paid.				Unpaid.			Paid.				Unpaid.			Paid.				Unpaid.		
	Registered articles.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.	Registered articles.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.	Registered articles.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.
Barrackpore Division...	1,980	65,741	525	69	33,880	17	18	2,550	67,422	2,478	282	45,224	12	49	37	1,913	145	3	6,428	2	...
Bauleah " ...	1,742	54,297	466	284	34,952	2	24	1,616	47,215	3,789	440	45,244	7	125	37	530	25	2	4,608	...	...
Berhampore " ...	1,030	28,260	258	178	18,913	...	21	1,115	26,604	1,809	88	21,581	3	75	23	325	65	4	2,188	...	...
Burdwan " ...	362	8,373	45	12	3,986	...	2	541	9,107	231	39	4,987	3	31	7	58	...	...	479	6	...
Cuttack " ...	529	39,127	309	165	8,733	...	17	760	22,069	1,435	116	11,868	...	53	42	168	12	3	1,039	...	1
Furreedpore " ...	974	28,357	124	233	10,994	3	4	486	17,931	775	112	18,563	6	30	12	238	26	1	1,371	1	1
Hazaribagh " ...	1,690	46,419	653	460	31,998	14	20	1,553	59,496	2,810	349	36,345	12	54	49	343	47	5	2,714	...	...
Hooghly " ...	682	26,977	219	58	7,609	...	5	1,221	25,157	1,406	63	16,248	...	7	25	438	20	2	1,061	...	...
Julpigoree " ...	604	14,457	149	164	6,613	2	7	562	14,374	1,216	61	11,682	...	59	47	613	108	2	1,449	...	1
Kishnaghur " ...	831	27,877	135	46	16,036	2	9	1,667	31,172	1,456	185	18,048	2	34	27	590	79	4	2,446	...	...
Midnapore " ...	1,298	29,148	416	75	11,904	...	5	765	23,212	1,489	100	18,760	3	50	16	224	25	2	949	...	...
Rungpore " ...	1,368	55,533	367	949	31,386	210	158	1,204	45,335	3,390	228	42,673	10	429	41	881	223	5	4,978	...	1
Grand Total ...	12,190	418,566	3,662	2,659	216,914	250	290	14,040	380,094	22,284	2,121	285,223	58	296	415	6,121	775	33	29,712	9	4

STATEMENT B.

Showing the number of covers received at, and despatched from, the District Post-offices in the Behar Circle, and those returned undelivered, during the year 1879-80.

Name of Head Office.	Covers received for delivery, whether from the head office or from other branch offices.							Covers posted for despatch, whether to the head office or to other branch offices.							Covers undelivered and returned to the head office.						
	Paid.				Unpaid.			Paid.				Unpaid.			Paid.				Unpaid.		
	Registered articles.	Letters.	Parcels.	Packets.	Letters.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered articles.	Letters.	Parcels.	Packets.	Letters.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered articles.	Letters.	Parcels.	Packets.	Letters.	Parcels.	Packets.
Bhagulpore	630	12,370	107	2,823	15,299	83	5	672	21,346	274	206	9,753	18	1	78	169	...	25	1,740	1	...
Chumparun	584	29,318	156	693	19,559	32	8	394	27,007	124	181	13,364	7	...	45	455	44	32	1,857	2	2
Durbhunga	333	12,815	63	1,142	14,721	19	1	191	19,342	117	338	7,921	78	113	79	102	1	11	1,505	1	1
Gya	533	8,671	333	538	13,253	18	2	335	12,216	93	61	10,009	8	1	45	357	7	82	2,109	2	..
Monghyr	711	9,134	103	249	11,939	38	1	667	11,182	109	83	12,864	9	2	29	132	3	6	1,207	...	...
Mozufferpore	931	17,622	172	1,690	24,401	159	97	473	26,314	75	118	18,577	27	4	42	361	14	76	3,784	1	1
Nepal	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	..	.....	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	..	...
Patna	50	1,014	17	9	1,367	1	...	26	763	1	15	1,352	...	...	2	8	2	...	197	...	...
Purneah	83	1,881	12	14	2,108	2	...	51	2,620	44	11	1,337	5	...	...	9	1	...	233	...	..
Sarun	2,072	30,724	1,143	1,259	45,903	107	14	892	35,628	103	360	42,104	9	3	116	918	27	175	6,339	5	1
Shahabad	601	13,853	335	292	13,527	14	1	294	11,794	26	83	10,589	...	3	20	477	11	10	1,810	...	1
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	101	2,727	21	13	1,691	6	...	124	3,878	12	4	1,363	...	...	4	66	...	...	122	...	...
Total ...	6,730	149,128	2,165	8,662	164,657	475	129	4,119	172,680	978	1,520	129,223	156	126	399	3,051	110	411	20,793	12	6

STATEMENT C.

Showing the number of covers received at, and despatched from, the District Post-offices in the Eastern Bengal Circle, and those returned undelivered, during the year 1879-80.

Name of Head Office.	Articles posted for despatch.							Articles received for delivery.							Articles returned undelivered.						
	Paid.				Unpaid.			Paid.			Unpaid.				Paid.				Unpaid.		
	Registered articles.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.	Registered articles.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.	Registered articles.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.
Dacca Postal Division	750	14,076	149	116	10,426	1	3	1,056	16,610	1,048	103	14,804	2	9	28	242	27	1	2,287	...	...
Mymensingh „ ...	1,723	31,822	267	510	23,940	1	20	1,289	26,571	3,082	269	30,304	11	83	56	369	95	9	3,112	...	3
Tipperah „ ...	350	16,126	145	291	14,630	...	7	863	16,975	1,022	177	17,193	...	33	26	127	42	...	863	...	1
Chittagong „ ...	1,652	44,310	385	461	21,457	...	4	1,322	36,516	1,573	484	28,541	4	80	62	278	59	7	1,253	...	1
Total ...	4,675	106,634	916	1,378	70,464	2	34	4,530	96,672	6,725	1,033	90,832	17	205	172	1,016	223	17	7,495	..	5

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(a.)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

FINANCIAL.

IMPERIAL SERVICE.

Statement showing the Imperial Receipts in 1879-80 *as compared with* 1878-79.

Heads of Revenue.	Actuals.		1879-80.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue	3,75,23,527	3,72,24,341	.....	2,99,186
III. Forest	4,16,027	4,49,524	33,497	.....
V. Assessed taxes	17,21,467	20,87,348	3,65,881	.....
VII. Customs	98,71,960	88,34,001	.....	10,37,959
VIII. Salt	2,36,33,372	2,46,36,981	10,03,609	.....
IX. Opium	7,00,61,319	7,04,21,999	3,60,680	.....
XVIII. Marine	4,77,389	4,59,570	....	17,819
XXII. Interest	8,12,557	8,43,508	30,951	.....
XXIII. Receipts in aid of superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances	65,681	75,856	10,175	.....
XXIV. Miscellaneous	36,789	20,300	.....	16,489
XXX. Gain by exchange on transactions with London ...	40,227	27,524	.....	12,703
Total ...	14,46,60,315	14,50,30,952	18,04,793	13,84,156

The following explanation has been furnished of the principal items of increase and decrease in Imperial receipts in 1879-80 as compared with 1878-79 :—

INCREASE.

III. Forest, Rs. 33,497.—There were larger receipts under the head of "Timber and other produce removed from the forest by consumers or purchasers," against a decrease under Timber, &c., removed from forests by Government agency.

V. Assessed Taxes, Rs. 3,65,881.—The increase was chiefly due to realization of arrears.

VIII. Salt, Rs. 10,03,609.—The increase was chiefly under imported salt. There had been a considerable falling off in the receipts of the previous year as compared with 1877-78.

IX. Opium, Rs. 3,60,680.—The increase is due to higher prices realized for provision opium, and to large cash recoveries. The full increase, however, is not apparent, owing to the cost price of opium supplied to other Governments having been credited in the accounts of each realizing Government instead of in those of Bengal, as had hitherto been the practice.

XXII. Interest, Rs 30,951.—A larger amount of interest was realized from the Calcutta Port Trust in connection with the consolidation of the Port Trust loans.

XXIII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances, Rs. 10,175.—Larger contributions were received from officers lent to Municipalities and Corporations or to Foreign services, and from persons employed by the Court of Wards. The chief increase was under the last head.

DECREASE.

I. Land Revenue, Rs. 2,99,186.—The decrease was chiefly under ordinary revenue, with a slight falling off under sale proceeds of Government estates, sale proceeds of waste lands, and redemption of land revenue.

VII. Customs, Rs. 10,37,959.—The decrease was due to further exemption of cotton goods from import duty, revision of tariff valuations, and smaller exports of indigo, rice, and lac.

XVIII. Marine, Rs. 17,819.—There were smaller receipts from sale of vessels and stores, owing to an unusual number of inland and famine vessels having been sold in the previous year. This has been met to a great extent by increased receipts under dockyard services and supplies to private individuals.

XXIV. Miscellaneous, Rs. 16,489.—There were smaller realizations from sale of Durbar presents.

XXX. Gain by exchange on transactions with London, Rs. 12,703.—The decrease under this head is owing to the arrangements by which stores, formerly obtained through the Secretary of State, are now

either purchased locally or by indent from England otherwise than through the Secretary of State.

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure in 1879-80 as compared with 1878-79.

Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals.		1879-80.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Interest on Service Funds and other accounts	1,41,239	94,120	.....	47,119
3. Refunds and drawbacks	4,24,316	5,02,783	78,467	.....
4. Land revenue	4,86,899	4,10,193	... ..	76,706
5. Forest	3,38,423	2,75,324	.....	63,099
10. Salt	94,901	95,407	506	.....
11. Opium	1,69,57,276	2,06,53,339	36,96,063	.....
17. Administration	2,61,342	2,64,183	2,841	.....
18. Minor Departments	22,916	20,934	.....	1,982
19. Law and Justice	2,69,071	2,80,132	11,061	... ..
21. Marine	9,02,367	7,26,550	.....	1,75,817
23. Ecclesiastical	2,11,683	1,84,978	.....	26,705
24. Medical Services	3,30,785	3,44,693	13,908	.....
25. Stationery and Printing	2,28,247	4,46,890	2,18,643	.....
26. Political Agencies	29,550	15,936	.....	13,614
27. Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements ...	21,34,364	19,06,265	.....	2,28,099
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances	24,851	26,175	1,324	.....
29. Superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances	7,40,616	18,42,676	11,02,060	.....
30. Miscellaneous	39,529	1,86,108	1,46,579	.....
36. Less by exchange on transactions with London	267	1,017	750	.....
Total ...	2,36,38,642	2,82,77,673	52,72,172	6,33,141

The following explanations are given of the principal items of increase and decrease in Imperial expenditure in 1879-80 as compared with 1878-79 :—

Increase.

3. *Refunds and Drawbacks, Rs.* 78,467.—Special refunds had to be made to the amount of Rs. 1,00,000 under Land Revenue, and Rs. 31,741 under Interest.

10 *Salt, Rs.* 506.—This is a new charge for Salt Preventive Establishments in Orissa, against which there has been smaller expenditure in the Inland Customs Establishment in Behar.

11. *Opium, Rs.* 36,96,063.—There was larger expenditure in both Agencies.

17. *Administration, Rs.* 2,841.—The increase is due to an increased establishment in the office of the Accountant-General, Bengal.

19. *Law and Justice, Rs.* 11,061 —Larger payments were made on account of salaries of Government law officers and pleaders' fees. The full increase is not shown, the recoveries effected from Wards' estates for business conducted by the Legal Remembrancer being deducted from the total expenditure on account of law officers.

24. *Medical Services, Rs.* 13,908.—Larger payments were made on account of salaries of medical officers in charge of civil stations.

25. *Stationery and Printing, Rs.* 2,18,643.—A larger quantity of stationery was purchased in Calcutta in 1879-80.

28. *Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances, Rs.* 1,324.—Larger payments were made to officers on leave.

29. *Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances, Rs.* 11,02,030.—The increase was due to special payments to officers of the Public Works Department retiring from the service consequent on the general reduction of establishments and expenditure for public works.

30. *Miscellaneous, Rs.* 1,46,579.—A special payment of Rs. 1,50,000 was made to the Rajah of Susang for relinquishment of his right to levy tribute in territory which has now come under the British Government, against which there is a small saving under charges for remittance of treasure.

DECREASE.

2. *Interest on Service Funds and other accounts, Rs.* 47,119.—The decrease is on account of interest on District Savings Bank deposits not having been adjusted. The amount to be added, since reported, is Rs. 50,314.

4. *Land Revenue, Rs.* 76,706.—The decrease is chiefly under malikana. The payments for revenue surveys and land settlement charges were also smaller.

5. *Forest, Rs.* 63,099.—There was smaller expenditure on account of demarcation, improvement, and extension of forests

18. *Minor Departments, Rs.* 1,982.—Special payments were made in the Archæological Department in 1878-79, against which there was a small increase in the Meteorological Department.

21. *Marine, Rs.* 1,75,817.—The decrease is chiefly nominal, arising from a special adjustment by deduction from expenditure for work performed for State Railways.

23. *Ecclesiastical, Rs.* 26,705.—There were smaller payments for salaries of chaplains and reduction in church establishments.

26. *Political Agencies, Rs.* 13,614.—A special payment for salary of Political Officer, Mandalay, in 1878-79, and smaller expenditure for Durbar presents, explain this.

27. *Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements, Rs.* 2,28,099.—There was an alteration in the mode of adjusting the Nizamut Stipend allowances, the actual payment being now taken under this head instead of the full amount payable under the treaty. Against this reduction of expenditure there were larger payments to the French Government on account of arrears due under treaty.

MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Savings Banks.

No new banks were opened during the year under report in connection with district treasuries, and the number remained the same as in the preceding year, viz. 15. But the Government of India having ordered the opening of Savings

Banks in connection with State Railways, five such banks were opened in the five railways which are now working in the Lower Provinces, viz. Patna-Gya State Railway, Tirhoot State Railway, Northern Bengal State Railway, Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway, and Nalhati State Railway. The total number of Savings Banks open in Bengal at the end of the year was therefore 50.

The number of accounts which remained open at the end of the year was 5,983, against 5,401 at the close of 1878-79, thus showing an increase of 582, or nearly 11 per cent. The number of accounts transferred to the dead account ledger on 31st March 1880 is 179, which, with 551 accounts transferred at the end of 1878-79, makes up a total of 730 accounts transferred to the dead account ledger during the past two years. Out of these, 25 accounts have, at the request of the depositors concerned, been re-transferred to the local Savings Bank ledgers to be operated on. The total number of accounts in the district and railway Savings Banks in Lower Bengal at the end of the year was therefore 6,688.

The balance at credit of depositors at the close of 1878-79 was Rs. 12,88,395, and at the end of the year under report Rs. 15,97,928, showing an increase of Rs. 3,09,533, or about 24 per cent., exclusive of the amounts transferred to the dead account ledger during the past two years, which is Rs. 2,397. This large increase is due to increase in the rate of interest and the annual limit of deposit under the orders of the Government of India, dated 20th February 1880, the former from Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 4-2-8 per cent. per annum, and the latter from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000.

The subjoined tables show the average number of depositors per bank, the average balance in each bank and that at credit of each depositor, as well as the distribution of the depositors into classes :—

		1878-79.	1879-80.
Average number of depositors per bank	...	120	130
,, balance in each bank ...	...	28,631	34,757
,, ,, at credit of each depositor	...	239	267
Class I.—Professional—			
(a)—Having fixed incomes	...	3,194	3,429
(b)—Having variable incomes	...	506	572
,, II.—Domestic	...	349	419
,, III.—Commercial	...	198	245
,, IV.—Agricultural	...	58	63
,, V.—Industrial	...	18	23
,, VI.—Indefinite or non-productive	...	1,087	1,232
Total	...	5,401	5,983

The number of accounts held by European and Eurasian and native depositors is shown below :—

	Number of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	Amount of interest allowed.
		Rs.	Rs.
Native depositors, inclusive of accounts for local institutions	5,496	13,83,415	43,720
European and Eurasian depositors, inclusive of accounts for local institutions ...	487	2,14,513	6,594

The following table shews at one view the annual progress of the district banks since the introduction of the system in 1870-71 :—

	Opening balance.	Deposits.	Interest.	Total.	Withdrawals.	Closing balance
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71	.....	85,462	621	86,083	18,773	67,310
1871-72	67,310	2,05,207	4,273	2,76,789	94,698	1,82,091
1872-73	1,82,091	3,08,140	8,678	4,99,215	1,72,479	3,26,736
1873-74	3,26,736	4,00,973	14,741	7,42,980	2,52,299	4,90,681
1874-75	4,90,681	5,92,643	20,545	10,13,870	3,46,285	6,66,994
1875-76	6,66,994	5,91,990	29,897	12,48,881	3,92,683	8,56,198
1876-77	8,56,198	3,70,772	32,161	12,59,131	4,86,183	9,69,948
1877-78	9,69,948	6,01,853	37,184	16,08,987	4,87,987	11,21,100
1878-79	11,21,100	6,32,654	43,037	18,16,491	5,28,096	12,88,395
1879-80	12,88,395	8,55,725	50,314	21,92,434	8,94,506	13,97,928

Currency notes circulation.

The balance of notes on the 1st April 1879 in the treasuries in Bengal, excluding Patna and Dacca [the transactions of which are not included in this report, as the Bank of Bengal, which manages the treasury business at these stations, does not render statistical returns], amounted to Rs. 38,71,360. During the year 1879-80 notes to the value of Rs. 2,97,77,270 were received in the treasuries, viz. Rs. 24,14,800 from the Bank of Bengal, Rs 91,48,590 from the public in exchange for silver, and Rs 1,82,13,880 in payment of Government dues. The total receipts and balance for the year were therefore Rs. 3,36,48,630. Of this sum Rs. 87,33,045 were issued in payment of demands against Government, Rs. 62,68,420 in exchange for silver, and Rs. 1,44,48,450 remitted to the Bank of Bengal and to the Reserve Treasury, leaving a balance of Rs. 41,98,715 on the 31st March 1880.

Notes to the value of Rs. 1,23,61,005 were received from the public during the year under report over and above the value of notes issued to them. As stated in last year's report, nearly all Bengal treasuries were surplus treasuries remitting their surplus to Calcutta. The Government was therefore saved a sum equivalent to the difference in the cost between remitting Rs. 1,23,61,005 in specie and the same amount in notes. The benefit to the public was reciprocal, for the greater portion of the notes received from the public were doubtless obtained by them as remittances in payment of produce. The free circulation of notes, which is attended with such advantages, is dependent to a great extent upon the facilities for converting them into coin afforded at the Government treasuries; and it has been ascertained that in all but the eight treasuries named in the margin notes were freely cashed on every day throughout the year. In four of these eight treasuries there was a restriction imposed on the encashment of notes for one month only throughout the year; and notwithstanding this restriction, the total silver issued to the public in exchange for notes in the eight treasuries in question amounted to the large sum of Rs. 9,21,010.

Balasore.
Darjeeling.
Julpigoree.
Lohardugga.
Manbhoom.
Nuddea.
Rajshahye.
Singbhoom.

As compared with the note transactions of the two previous years, there was a large falling off in the receipt of notes during the year under report. From the statement in the margin it will be observed that the note receipts of 1879-80 were less than those of the preceding year by Rs. 49,09,470, and of 1877-78 by Rs. 95,72,385. The receipts of 1879-80, however, exceeded those of 1876-77 by Rs 1,46,585, and of the previous year by Rs. 18,52,630. The large increases in the receipt of notes in the two years 1877-78 and 1878-79 were owing doubtless to large note remittances by merchants into the interior on account of the purchase of grain for despatch to the famine districts in Madras and Bombay. On the cessation of the famine the note operations almost necessarily fell.

Receipts of notes.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In payment of Government dues.	2,27,42,415	1,96,97,555	1,82,13,880
In exchange for silver	1,41,92,440	1,25,74,355	91,48,590
Total ...	3,69,34,855	3,22,71,910	2,73,62,470

There was also a slight falling off in the total issues of notes to the public, Rs. 1,50,01,465 of notes having been issued, against Rs. 1,52,63,130 in 1878-79 and Rs. 1,55,29,555 in 1877-78, as shewn in the margin. This fall is also due probably to the contraction of business consequent on the cessation of the famine. The recent improvements in the money order system will doubtless also to some extent affect the demand for notes for the purposes of remittance.

Issues of notes.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In payment of demand against Government.	93,85,540	90,66,345	87,33,045
In exchange for silver	61,44,015	61,96,785	62,68,420
Total ...	1,55 29,555	1,52,63,130	1,50,01,465

A comparison of the percentage of the receipt and issue of notes to the total receipt and payment of cash and notes of the year under report with the two previous years shews that the proportion of notes received to the total receipts was high in the Calcutta Collectorate, Hooghly, Howrah, 24 Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Moorshedabad, and Darjeeling: so also the issues of notes, as compared with the total payments, were specially high in Beerbhoom, Hooghly, Mozufferpore, Nuddea, Pubna, and 24-Pergunnahs. In Bhudlooah, Bogra, Lohardugga, Maldah, Singbhoom, and Tipperah the percentage of note receipts was very low.

Provincial and Local Finance.

In the two tables given below the actual receipts and disbursements—Imperial, Provincial, and Incorporated Local—of 1878-79 are compared with those of 1879-80.

TABLE 1—REVENUES.

REVENUES.	ACCOUNTS, 1878-79.			ACCOUNTS, 1879-80.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	.....	26,89,706	24,59,665	.....	42,79,025	24,08,821
I.—Land Revenue ...	3,75,23,526	.....	1,47,290	3,72,24,341	.....	1,14,384
III.—Forest	4,16,027	.....	.....	4,49,524	.....	.....
IV.—Excise	.....	70,28,223	.....	.....	72,00,763	.....
V.—Assessed taxes ...	17,21,467	2,97,933	.....	20,87,348	4,74,344	.....
VI.—Provincial Rates...	.....	36,39,689	36,31,083	.....	36,25,718	35,89,251
VII.—Customs	98,71,960	89,828	.....	88,34,001	99,006	.....
VIII.—Salt	2,36,33,372	1,24,277	.....	2,46,36,981	1,02,965	.....
IX.—Opium	7,00,61,318	.....	.....	7,04,21,999	.....	.....
X.—Stamps	.....	1,07,34,690	.....	.....	1,14,99,216	.....
XI.—Registration ...	.....	9,89,181	.....	.....	10,29,030	.....
XIII.—Post Office ...	.....	.....	6,327	.....	.....	3,774
XV.—Minor Departments.	.....	1,25,440	1,57,136	.....	1,51,137	1,26,065
XVI.—Law and Justice...	.....	16,46,023	.....	.....	17,75,912	.....
XVII.—Police	.....	4,31,761	100	.....	4,75,897	.....
XVIII.—Marine	4,77,389	11,76,486	.....	4,59,579	11,22,734	.....
XIX.—Education	.....	4,79,599	.....	.....	4,40,748	.....
XX.—Medical	.....	1,95,595	.....	.....	2,64,424	.....
XXI.—Stationery and Printing.	.....	1,09,959	.....	.....	97,698	.....
XXII.—Interest	8,12,537	45,283	.....	8,43,508	12,491	.....
XXIII.—Superannuations	65,681	.....	.....	75,856	.....	.....
XXIV.—Miscellaneous ...	36,739	7,95,786	2,42,392	20,300	8,47,795	94,287
XXV.—Railways	.....	17,53,100	.....	.....	25,13,766	.....
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation.	.....	15,26,719	8,778	.....	16,69,304	15,252
XXVII.—Other public works.	.....	8,38,095	29,814	.....	7,33,643	19,687
XXX.—Gain by exchange	40,227	.....	.....	27,524	.....	.....
Total ...	14,46,60,313	3,20,77,647	42,22,920	14,50,80,952	3,41,42,591	39,62,700
Contributions	.....	.....	1,23,415	.....	6,131	2,01,295
Debt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,87,864
Allotment	.....	47,57,524	.....	.....	46,63,051	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	14,46,60,315	3,25,24,877	63,76,000	14,50,80,952	4,30,90,798	68,50,680
Provincial and Local deficit.	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....

Land Revenue.

None of the receipts under Land Revenue are Provincial: they are either Imperial or Local. The former class consists of the ordinary land revenue; the proceeds of the sale of Government estates; rents of resumed police service lands and

service commutations; sale proceeds of waste lands and redemption of land tax; and miscellaneous land revenue receipts. The percentage on the revenue from Government estates, which is allowed by the Government of India to be treated as an Estates Improvement Fund, is, with other miscellaneous assets of that fund, shown separately as "Local" in the accounts and statements. The question of abolishing this fund is now under consideration; and, if that is done, the whole of the receipts under Land Revenue will become Imperial.

Forests.

The Forest revenues are entirely Imperial. The receipts in 1879-80 amounted to Rs. 4,49,524, against an actual income of Rs. 4,16,027 in 1878-79.

Excise on spirits and drugs.

This branch of revenue is entirely under Provincial management. The actual receipts were in 1878-79 Rs. 70,28,223, of which Rs. 65,00,000 were due to the Imperial treasury under the existing Provincial contract, the balance representing the profit of the local Government. For 1879-80 the original estimate was Rs. 73,00,000, but the year was not so prosperous as was anticipated, the continued high prices of food having interfered with the expenditure of the lower classes upon luxuries, and the receipts amounted only to Rs. 72,06,768. The payment to the Imperial treasury grows by one lakh of rupees annually. For 1879-80 it amounted to Rs. 66,00,000, leaving Rs. 6,06,768 as the profit of the local Government.

Assessed taxes.

In 1878-79 the actual receipts from the license-tax were Rs. 20,19,400, of which Rs. 2,97,933 were classed as Provincial, and the rest as Imperial. The actual cost of collection was Rs. 2,79,340. The difference between this sum and that shown as Provincial receipts, viz. Rs. 18,593, represents the amount charged as refunds. For 1879-80 the proceeds of the tax amounted to Rs. 25,61,692, and the Provincial Government was allowed Rs. 4,74,344, the actual expenditure. An arrangement has now been made with the Government of India under which the local Government undertakes to bear all charges on account of collection and refunds from a fixed allotment of Rs 3,50,000.

Provincial rates.

This head covers two classes of items, all being of the character of rates or cesses on lands—

A.—Provincial, viz.—

(1)—The Public Works Cess collections.

(2)—The rates levied for the cost of the general management of Wards' and Attached Estates.

B.—Local—

(1)—District Road Fund.

(2)—District Road Account.

(3)—Zemindari Dâk Cess.

(4)—Recoveries of Road and Public Works Cesses from tenants in Government estates (credited under "Estates Improvement Fund").

The receipts from the Public Works Cess were in 1878-79 Rs. 35,68,822, and from Wards' rate Rs. 70,867, making a total of Rs. 36,39,689. In 1879-80 the receipts aggregated Rs. 36,25,713.

The decrease in 1879-80 is due to diminished receipts from Wards' and Attached estates in consequence of the release of the Paikparah and Durbhunga estates. The collections under the Public Works Cess Act amounted to Rs. 35,71,857. The general rate on Wards' and Attached estates was kept as a separate fund until the close of the year 1878-79, and this fund had then a balance of Rs. 46,279, which is now merged in the general Provincial balance. The Board of Revenue have been asked to see that the receipts on this account are so adjusted as to cover the disbursements and leave only a nominal margin. It is not intended to make this rate a source of revenue to the State; and the balance above referred to would not have accrued had the income of the fund been properly regulated.

The District Road Fund under Act X (B.C.) of 1871 was credited in 1878-79 with Rs. 33,47,439, of which Rs. 18,219 came from the old One per cent. Road Cess still realized in a few places. The receipts in the cess year 1879-80 were Rs. 32,80,310.

The District Road Account is mainly composed of contributions from Provincial Funds to districts in which no road cess is levied. These contributions are not entered under this head of the estimates, and the only item of receipt here shown is the proceeds in the districts in question of the One per cent. Cess.

The other items under Provincial Rates (Local) call for no special notice

Customs.

The bulk of the Customs revenue is Imperial. The only Provincial items under this head are "Warehouse and wharf rents," "Fees for registration of cargo-boats in Chittagong," and certain other miscellaneous items. These were made over to the local Government for an annual payment of Rs. 36,000. They brought in Rs. 89,828 in 1878-79, and Rs. 99,006 in 1879-80.

Salt.

The revenue from Salt is also Imperial The Provincial receipts consist only of "Rents of warehouses," "Fines and forfeitures," and "Miscellaneous" assigned to the local Government for a yearly sum of Rs. 2,20,000. The yield has been far short of that sum. In 1878-79 it was only Rs. 1,24,277. In 1879-80 it fell to Rs. 1,02,965. The cause of the loss to the local Government lies in the fact that bonding of salt has become the exception instead of being as formerly the rule.

Opium.

The opium revenue is entirely Imperial.

Stamps.

This is the most important branch of Provincial revenue. It was made over to the local Government in conjunction with the receipts from Law and Justice for an annual payment in 1877-78 of Rs. 1,05,75,000, to rise by 2¾ lakhs per annum. Of this, 2½ lakhs were expected to come from stamps alone. The sum to be made good therefore under stamps in 1878-79 was Rs. 1,01,00,000. The actual receipts were Rs. 1,07,84,690, and the local Government had thus a profit of Rs. 6,84,690. In 1879-80 it had to pay to the Government of India under Stamps Rs. 1,03,50,000. The first regular local estimate for that year was Rs. 1,12,00,000, which was raised by the Government of India to Rs. 1,15,70,000. The actual receipts amounted to Rs. 1,14,99,216.

Registration.

The Registration receipts were formerly classed in the Imperial accounts under "Law and Justice," but this department has been under Provincial management since 1871-72, and it has now been made a separate major head in the accounts. The receipts have been steadily growing for some years past. In 1878-79 they were Rs. 9,89,181, and in 1879-80 Rs. 10,29,030.

Post Office.

Under this heading in the Bengal accounts are entered merely the miscellaneous receipts of the Zemindari Dâk Fund, which is treated as Local.

Minor Departments.

The following items under this head are Provincial :—

(1)—Emigration fees under Act VII of 1871.
(2)—Examination fees for Native Civil Service (blank).
(3)—Receipts from Model Farms, &c. (blank).
(4)—Botanical Garden receipts.
(5)—Cinchona Plantation receipts.

The Inland Labour Transport fees under Bengal Act VII of 1873 are treated as an Incorporated Local Fund. The Provincial receipts were in 1878-79 Rs. 1,25,440, and in 1879-80 Rs. 1,51,137.

The increase in 1879-80 is due to increased sales of cinchona alkaloids. The Inland Labour Transport Fund receipts average about 1½ lakhs annually.

Law and Justice.

This heading is entirely Provincial. It covers—

(1)—Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.
(2)—Court-fees realized in cash.
(3)—General fees, fines, and forfeitures.
(4)—Miscellaneous.
(5)—Jail receipts.
(6)—Pleadership examination fees.

The actual receipts in 1878-79 were Rs. 16,46,023 and in 1879-80 Rs. 17,75,912. The first four items shown above were made over to the local Government in 1877-78, and the payment to the Imperial treasury on account of them in 1878-79 was Rs. 7,50,000. Their actual yield was Rs. 10,35,696. The payment in 1879-80 was Rs. 7,75,000; the yield Rs. 10,15,000. The local Government expects a large increase of receipts under the head of "Jail Manufactures" in the course of the next few years.

Police.

The Provincial section of this head comprises not merely payments for police supplied to public departments and private persons, superannuation receipts, recoveries on account of village police, and other purely police items, but also, under recent orders, the receipts from pounds and from steam-boiler inspection fees. A Local section has also been opened for certain fees, fines, and forfeitures under Incorporated Local Funds, but the entries are nominal. The total Provincial receipts were in 1878-79 Rs. 4,31,761, and in 1879-80 Rs. 4,75,897.

Marine.

This head is partly Imperial and partly Provincial. It is only necessary here to take account of items under Provincial, which are registration and other fees, pilotage receipts, and miscellaneous petty receipts. In 1878-79

they amounted to Rs. 11,76,486, and in 1879-80 to Rs. 11,22,734. The decrease was under pilotage receipts and was due to the depression of trade. The local Government has to make good to the Imperial treasury Rs. 10,84,000 under this head.

Education.

These receipts are entirely Provincial. The falling off in the figures for 1879-80 is due to a decrease in the "Contribution from Native States and private persons," and in "Miscellaneous" receipts.

Medical.

These receipts are also Provincial. They comprise Medical College fees, Hospital and Lunatic Asylum receipts, proceeds of sale of medicines by Civil Surgeons, and miscellaneous. The decrease in 1879-80 was caused partly by diminished sales of quinine, but chiefly by the fact that in 1879-80 credit was taken for arrear contributions due from the Calcutta Municipality for the Sealdah Hospital.

Stationery and Printing.

This also is a Provincial heading. The receipts under this head will probably increase if due care is taken by the Superintendent of Stationery and by the Accountant-General to see that all Local Funds, Municipalities, and the like are made to pay for stationery taken from Government stores. The Board of Revenue have been asked to issue orders to secure that these charges are regularly made.

Interest.

These receipts are mainly Imperial, representing chiefly interest on loans and advances to public bodies, Native States, or individuals. The only Provincial item is the interest on Government securities held for medical or educational purposes.

Superannuations.

Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate allowances are entirely Imperial.

Miscellaneous.

Under this heading the items of premium on bills, unclaimed bills-of-exchange, and sales of durbar presents are Imperial. The Provincial items have been subject to considerable modification of late, but they now comprise unclaimed deposits, gain by exchange on Provincial transactions, sale of old stores and material, rents from staging bungalows on Provincial roads, circuit-house rents, other rents, miscellaneous fees, fines, and forfeitures, and a large number of miscellaneous receipts not elsewhere classified. Under the local head are shown rents credited to the District Road Funds and Accounts, and fees, fines, &c., belonging to those funds.

State Railways.

This head is entirely Provincial. The receipts in 1878-79 were Rs. 17,53,100, and in 1879-80 Rs. 25,13,766. A large increase is anticipated in the current year.

Irrigation and Navigation.

The Provincial items are (1) the tolls on the Nuddea Rivers and Calcutta and Eastern Canals, and (2) the receipts of the Irrigation Department proper. Under the local heading are shown receipts from tolls on certain canals maintained by District Road Funds.

Other public works.

These are Provincial receipts of the Public Works Department from ferries, rents, and miscellaneous. Under local would be shown the receipts of the District Road Funds from the same sources, but the columns are blank at present.

Gain by exchange on transactions with London.

This is an Imperial heading. The figures shown in the Bengal accounts are those relating to remittances for the Nawab Nazim of Bengal and Seamen's money-orders.

Contributions.

The contributions from Provincial to Local Funds appear under the local column of receipts. The actual amount so given was in 1878-79 Rs. 1,93,415, and in 1879-80 Rs. 2,01,295.

Provincial allotment.

The Provincial allotment is the amount which has to be paid by the Supreme Government to enable the Local Government to carry on the Provincial Services upon the terms of the contracts made in 1871-72 and 1877-78.

Provincial and local deficits.

This is merely an adjusting head between the Imperial and Provincial accounts.

TABLE II.—EXPENDITURE.

EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1878-79.			ACCOUNTS, 1879-80.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Interest on debt ...	.....	32,13,467	.....	.....	34,92,026	.....
2. Interest on service fund, &c.	1,41,268	.....	.....	94,150	.....	.....
3. Refunds	4,24,316	6,50,450	1,81,135	5,02,783	9,48,823	23,929
4. Land revenue	4,86,898	25,43,311	.....	4,10,193	25,08,972	.....
5. Forest	3,38,422	.....	.....	2,75,324	.....	.....
6. Excise	.....	2,82,810	.....	.....	2,61,143	.....
7. Assessed taxes	.....	2,79,340	.....	.....	1,95,009	.....
8. Provincial rates	.....	12,923	3,74,403	.....	.....	2,29,762
9. Customs	.....	6,99,170	.....	.....	6,94,889	.....
10. Salt	94,900	47,963	.....	95,407	32,759	.....
11. Opium	1,69,57,275	.....	.....	2,06,53,339	.....	.....
12. Stamps	.....	2,50,894	.....	.....	3,81,289	.....
13. Registration	.....	6,95,853	.....	.....	6,04,203	.....
15. Post office	.....	.....	2,64,886	.....	.....	2,74,604
17. Administration	2,61,343	14,77,060	.....	2,64,183	14,56,904	59,697
18. Minor Departments ...	22,916	2,45,357	56,638	20,234	2,79,679	60,781
19. Law and Justice ...	2,69,072	83,19,014	.....	2,80,132	83,98,324	.....
20. Police	.....	40,23,670	.....	.....	40,10,343	.....
21. Marine	9,02,367	12,37,260	.....	7,26,559	10,88,516	.....
22. Education	.....	24,88,090	18,898	.....	24,75,173	10,684
23. Ecclesiastical	2,11,683	8,470	.....	1,84,978	8,457	.....
24. Medical	3,30,785	12,30,980	18,651	3,44,693	11,69,847	23,715
25. Stationery and Printing	2,28,247	9,52,088	2,651	4,46,890	8,72,574	3,237
26. Political	22,551	.....	.....	15,936	188	.....
27. Allowance	21,34,305	.....	.....	19,06,205	.....	.....
28. Civil furlough allowances, &c.	24,852	.....	.....	26,175	.....	.....
29. Superannuations	7,46,647	10	1,268	18,42,676	729	20
30. Miscellaneous	39,529	2,82,334	29,933	1,86,108	4,41,094	14,294
32. Railways	.....	13,46,997	.....	.....	20,05,417	.....
33. Irrigation and Navigation.	.....	15,20,002	287	.....	18,61,208	3,037
34. Other public works ...	.....	33,45,614	34,28,428	.....	33,50,704	37,00,920
36. Loss by exchange ...	267	.....	.....	1,017	.....	.....
Total ...	2,36,38,643	3,50,52,437	43,77,178	2,82,77,673	3,65,38,220	44,04,200
Special contributions to the Imperial Fund.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,00,000	.....
Contributions	.....	1,93,415	.....	.....	2,01,295	6,131
Debt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,37,126
	2,36,38,643	3,52,45,852	43,77,178	2,82,77,673	3,77,39,515	45,47,457
Closing balance	.....	42,79,025	24,98,822		58,51,283	23,03,223
GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	3,95,24,877	68,76,000		4,30,90,798	68,50,680
Provincial and Local surplus	.....	15,89,319	.....		10,72,258	.....

Interest on debt incurred for Productive Public Works.

This is the interest charge upon capital expended on State Railways and Canals which the local Government has to make good.

Interest on Service Funds and other accounts.

This heading is entirely Imperial.

Refunds and Drawbacks.

These are classified under Imperial, Provincial, and Local, according to the revenues which they affect. The sums dealt with under this head grow as the revenues grow.

Land Revenue

The charges for revenue surveys, land settlement, and malikana are Imperial. In 1877-78 the charges for Collectors' and Deputy Commissioners' establishments, and those on account of land revenue collection, were made over to the local Government with a grant of Rs. 22,62,000. The expenditure on these accounts in 1878-79 was Rs. 22,54,524, and amounted to Rs. 22,28,036 in 1879-80. The following items have since been brought together under this head: Charges for management of Government estates; Sub-divisional establishments; Rents, rates, and taxes on revenue department buildings, and petty construction and repairs of the same. The total outlay in 1878-79 was Rs. 25,43,311, and in 1879-80 Rs. 25,08,972.

Forests.

This Department is Imperial.

Excise.

The grant to the Provincial Government for collecting the excise revenue is Rs. 2,92,000. The actual charges in 1878-79 were Rs. 2,82,810, and in 1879-80 Rs. 2,61,143.

Provincial Rates.

This heading in the Provincial section covers the charges of collecting the public works cess, and in the local section the cost of administering the following funds:—

(*a*)—District Road Account.
(*b*)—Estates Improvement Fund.

The charges against the rate levied for the general management of Wards' and other estates are shown under "Administration," and of the Zemindari Dâk Cess under "Post Office."

The cost of collecting the public works cess in 1878-79 amounted to Rs. 12,923, and appeared under this head; but from the beginning of 1879-80 an annual payment of Rs. 46,800 to the District Road Committees has been sanctioned on this account, and is shown under the adjusting head "Contribution from Provincial Services."

Customs.

The grant to the Provincial Government for Sea Customs establishment is Rs. 6,93,000. The actual expenditure in 1878-79 was Rs. 6,99,170, and in 1879-80 Rs. 6,94,889.

Salt.

Under this head the charges on account of Preventive Establishment were reserved as Imperial, and the rest made over to Provincial control, with an annual grant of Rs. 40,800. The actual Provincial expenditure in 1878-79 amounted to Rs 47,903, including the cost of the Salt Preventive Establishment in Orissa. But the cost of this establishment was afterwards made Imperial, and the total expenditure in 1879-80 amounted to Rs. 39,759. The cost of the Preventive Establishment in Behar, which

was hitherto shown in the Imperial section of the Bengal account, has now been transferred to the Inland Customs Department, North-Western Provinces.

Opium.

The expenditure under this head is entirely Imperial.

Stamps.

The Imperial grant for the collection of the stamp revenue is Rs. 2,38,000. The actual expenditure in 1878-79 was Rs. 2,50,894, and in 1879-80 Rs. 3,81,289. In the latter figure is included Rs. 1,10,892, the cost of stamps supplied to the Provincial Government. This item was previously shown under "Stationery and Printing." The actual increased expenditure is due to the discount on increased sales of stamps.

Registration.

As stated above, Registration was formerly classed under Law and Justice, and is now made a separate major head. The figures include all expenditure of the Registration Department and the Revenue Record-room charges. The actual expenditure under all these heads in 1878-79, plus the land registration charges, amounted to Rs. 5,95,833, and in 1879-80 to Rs. 6,04,203.

Post Office.

Under this head are entered only the Zemindar Dâk charges, which are treated as 'Local.'

Administration.

Under this head the charges on account of "Civil Offices of Account and Audit," "Currency Department," and "Allowances to Presidency Banks" are reserved as Imperial. In 1877-78 the following charges were made over to the local Government with an annual grant of Rs. 12,61,000:—

(1)—Salary of Lieutenant-Governor.
(2)—Staff and Household of Lieutenant-Governor.
(3)—Tour expenses.
(4)—Legislative Council.
(5)—Civil Secretariat.
(6)—Board of Revenue.
(7)—Commissioners.
(8)—Provincial establishments in Office of Account and Audit.

The charges for the management of Wards' and other estates are also now included under this head. The total outlay in 1878-79 was Rs. 14,77,060, and in 1879-80 Rs. 14,56,904.

The amount shown in "Local" column for 1879-80 represents the cost of establishment of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

Minor Departments.

The following Provincial charges are included under this head:—

Examination.
Emigration.
Cinchona Plantations.
Donations to Scientific Societies.
Public Exhibitions and Fairs.
Model Farms.
Botanical and other Public Gardens.
Provincial Statistics.
Registration of Railway Traffic.
Registration of River-borne Traffic.
Provincial Museum.

Rents, Rates, and Taxes, and Petty Construction and Repairs of Meteorological and other buildings.

The charges on account of the Meteorological and Archæological Departments and inter-provincial traffic registration are treated as Imperial, and the charges on account of the Inland Labour Transport Fund as Local.

The actual Provincial expenditure in 1878-79 was Rs. 2,45,357, and in 1879-80 Rs. 2,79,679.

The charges of the Inland Labour Transport Fund, excluding medical and public works charges, which are entered under their respective service heads, average about Rs. 56,000.

Law and Justice.

The only item reserved as Imperial under "Law and Justice" is the charge for "Law Officers." The following Provincial charges are included under this head:—

(1)—High Court Judges.
(2)—High Court Appellate Branch.
(3)— Ditto Original ditto.
(4)—Coroner's Court.
(5)—Justice of the Peace
(6)—Civil and Sessions Court.
(7)—Courts of Small Causes.
(8)—Criminal Courts.
(9)—Jails.
(10)—Pleadership Examination Charges.
(11)—Sub-divisional Establishments.
(12)—Rents, Rates, and Taxes of Judicial buildings.

The first eight items were made over to the local Government in 1877-78 with an annual grant of Rs 62,97,000. Items (9), (11), and (12) were made Provincial in 1871-72, and are incorporated in this head to suit the Imperial classification. Pleadership examination charges were also included under this head on the amalgamation of the reserve funds with Provincial Services. The total outlay in 1878-79 under all the heads was Rs. 83,19,014, and in 1879-80 Rs. 83,98,324. The increase is chiefly under item (9) Jails.

Police.

The actual expenditure under this head in 1878-79 was Rs. 40,23,670, and in 1879-80 Rs. 40,10,343.

Marine.

The total grant for Provincial charges under this head is Rs. 11,38,243. The actual expenditure in 1878-79 amounted to Rs. 12,37,260, and in 1879-80 to Rs. 10,88,516.

Education.

The items included under this head are Provincial, except the grant-in-aid from the Estates Improvement Fund, which is treated as "Local." The actual Provincial expenditure in 1878-79 amounted to Rs. 24,88,090, and in 1879-80 to Rs. 24,75,173.

Ecclesiastical.

The charges included under this head are mainly Imperial. The Cemetery establishment alone is Provincial. The expenditure on this account averages about Rs. 9,000 a year.

Medical.

The Imperial items under this head comprise mainly the salaries of surgeons and uncovenated medical officers. The Provincial items are—

(1)—Salary of the Surgeon-General and his establishments.
(2)—Vaccination.
(3)—Medical Schools and Colleges.
(4)—Hospitals and Dispensaries.
(5)—Lunatic Asylums.
(6)—Sanitary Commissioner.
(7)—Chemical Examiner.
(8)—Grants for medical purposes.
(9)—Purchase of European publications.

The local items are grants from the Estates Improvement Fund and the Inland Labour Transport Fund for hospitals and dispensaries.

The actual Provincial expenditure in 1878-79 was Rs. 12,30,980, and in 1879-80 Rs. 11,69,847. The expenditure under "Imperial" and "Local" do not call for any special notice.

Stationery and Printing.

The cost of establishment of the Stationery Office and of stationery purchased in the country is Imperial. The Imperial grant to the Provincial Government for stamps and stationery supplied from central stores is Rs. 4,48,000, but the expenditure came up to Rs. 5,95,616 in 1878-79, and Rs. 5,03,097 in 1879-80. The other Provincial charges included under this head are "Government Presses," "Printing at private presses," "Rents, rates, and taxes of Printing Department buildings," and "Cost of stationery purchased in the country"—that is to say, the stationery bought by Government offices in certain departments direct in the local markets, which was formerly included under service heads. The total Provincial outlay in 1878-79 was Rs. 9,52,088, and in 1879-80 Rs. 8,72,574.

The figures under "Local" represent merely the printing expenses of the incorporated local funds.

Political allowances, Civil furlough and absentee allowances, and Superannuations.

These are chiefly heads of Imperial charges, and do not call for special notice.

Miscellaneous.

The Imperial items are charges for remittance of treasure and other charges of a miscellaneous character. The Provincial items are—

(1)—Travelling allowances to Covenanted and Uncovenanted officers attending examinations.
(2)—Rewards for proficiency in Oriental languages, and allowances to Language Examination Committee
(3)—Special Commissions of Enquiry.
(4)—Allowances to Civil Servants out of employ.
(5)—Donations for charitable purposes.
(6)—Rewards for the destruction of wild animals.
(7)—Cost of books and publications.
(8)—Charges on account of European vagrants.
(9)—Circuit-house establishments.
(10)—Rents, rates, and taxes of buildings not provided under other heads.

(11)—Miscellaneous and other unforeseen charges.

(12)—Staging bungalow charges.

The local figures represent the cost of petty establishments, petty construction and repairs, and other contingencies of serais, as well as miscellaneous and unforeseen charges of District Road Funds and District Road Accounts.

The actual Provincial expenditure in 1878-79 amounted to Rs. 2,82,334, and in 1879-80 to Rs. 4,41,094.

Railways.

The actual working expenses of railways in Bengal was in 1878-79 Rs. 13,46,997, and in 1879-80 Rs. 20,05,417. The figures of 1878-79 and 1879-80 include expenditure on surveys.

Irrigation and Navigation.

The Provincial items are the charges of the Nuddea Rivers and Calcutta and Eastern Canals, outlay on agricultural and other works, and the charges of the Irrigation Department proper. The total Provincial expenditure in 1878-79 amounted to Rs. 15,20,002, and in 1879-80 to Rs. 18,61,208.

Other public works.

The Provincial items under this head are the ferry charges, accounted for in the Civil Department, and Strand Bank charges and Public Works expenditure proper, accounted for in the Public Works Department. The total expenditure under this head in 1878-79 amounted to Rs. 33,45,014, and in 1879-80 to Rs. 33,50,704.

Provincial and Local Surplus.

As explained above, this is merely an adjusting head between Provincial and Imperial accounts.

Contribution.

The entries here correspond to those on the receipt side of the estimate.

The total Provincial receipts of the year 1879-80 were Rs. 3,88,11,773 and the expenditure Rs. 3,77,39,515, or Rs. 10,72,258 less than the receipts. The closing balance of that year accordingly increased by that amount.

The balance of the Incorporated Local Funds on 1st April 1879 was Rs. 24,98,821. It amounted to Rs. 23,03,223 at the close of the year 1879-80. This balance, though large as a whole, is spread over nearly all the districts in the province.

The distribution of the Incorporated Local Revenue and Expenditure by major heads appears in the above two tables. The distribution by funds is shown below :—

	Opening balance, 1st April 1879.	Receipts, 1879-80.	Total.	Expenditure, 1879-80.	Closing balance, 31st March 1880.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. District Road Fund	21,95,330	36,16,701	58,12,040	37,37,256	20,74,784
2. District Road Account...	25,378	6,542	31,920	34,935	—3,015
3. District Post Fund	78,459	2,86,622	3,00,101	2,75,811	84,790
4. Estates Improvement Fund	65,899	1,14,384	1,80,274	1,26,211	54,063
5. Inland Labour Transport Fund ...	1,88,755	1,26,315	2,65,050	3,67,613	—1,02,563
Total ...	24,98,821	41,50,564	66,49,585	45,41,826	21,08,059
Contribution	.....	.....	2,01,295	6,131	1,95,164
GRAND TOTAL ..	.....	.....	68,50,880	45,47,457	23,03,223

The following table shows the opening balance, receipts, expenditure and closing, balance of the funds included under the category of excluded local funds for 1879-80 :—

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
POLICE FUND.					
Railway Police Clothing	—519	5,580	5,061	3,311	1,750
MARINE FUNDS.					
Hospital Port Dues	65,176	59,331	1,24,507	1,02,054	22,453
Balasore Port	2,521	2,117	4,638	8,503	—3,866
Cuttack and Pooree ports	—11,453	15,660	4,207	23,901	—19,694
Chittagong port	—1,864	35,806	33,942	41,388	—7,446
Total ...	54,380	1,12,914	1,67,294	1,75,846	—8,552
EDUCATION FUNDS.					
Hindu College	11,742	4,500	16,242	3,240	13,002
Doorga Churn Laha	1,747	3,012	4,759	3,024	1,735
Mozufferpore School	7,173	4,064	11,237	10,168	1,069
Vizianagram Scholarship	1,955	3,600	5,555	944	4,611
Midnapore High School	.. ..	3,170	3,170	2,978	192
Prosonno Nath Roy	—1,931	4,831	2,900	5,167	—2,267
Mirza Mahomed Hossein's Endowment	444	1,214	1,658	1,219	439
Behari Lall Mookerjee's	11,028	6,462	17,490	5,417	12,073
Total .	32,158	30,853	63,011	32,157	30,854
MEDICAL AND CHARITABLE FUNDS.					
Pilgrims' Lodging-house	2,120	31,946	34,066	18,180	15,886
Shah Banwari Lall's endowment ..	16,815	6,423	23,238	6,275	16,963
Chupra Dispensary	780	3,919	3,799	3,150	649
Prince Golam Mahomed's Trust	—2,276	24,487	22,211	17,270	4,941
Bengal Charitable Relief	15,552	9,891	25,443	9,198	16,245
Chinsura Poor Fund	—873	4,034	3,161	1,568	1,593
Balasore Pilgrim Hospital	.....	1,678	1,678	732	946
Ulno Chutter	.....	... ..	.....	1,410	—1,410
Choonee Lall Seal's endowment	992	2,000	2,992	... ..	2,992
Total ...	33,110	83,478	1,16,588	57,783	58,805
PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS.					
Darjeeling Improvement	1,150	16,624	17,774	12,574	5,198
Town Improvement	1,539	6,421	7,960	4,405	3,554
Walubee Fund	.. ...	9,792	9,792	11,242	—1,449
Total ...	2,689	32,837	35,526	28,214	7,312
MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS.					
Zoological Gardens	878	58,856	59,734	59,419	315
Mohsin Endowment	.....	1,25,602	1,25,602	88,927	36,675
Cantonment Funds	5,454	35,571	41,025	34,113	6,912
Obsolete Funds	39,433	11,852	51,285	44,075	7,210
Total ...	45,765	2,31,881	2,77,646	2,26,534	51,112
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,67,583	4,97,543	6,65,126	5,23,845	1,41,281

COLLECTION OF THE ROAD AND PROVINCIAL PUBLIC WORKS CESSES.

The Road Cess and Public Works Cess Acts were in operation during the year in all districts except Singbhoom, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The collection of both cesses was made by the same agency. The public works cess was levied at the maximum rate of six pies in the rupee in all districts, while the road cess was levied at half the maximum rate in Backergunge and Gya, and at three-fourths that rate in Rajshahye, Sarun, and Lohardugga, the full rate being levied in the remaining thirty-five districts. The following table shows the demands, collections, and arrears of the road and public works cesses on lands and mines for the cess year 1878-79.

Statement of Demands, Collections, and Arrears of Road Cess and Public Works Cess on Lands and Mines for the cess year 1878-79.

Statement of Demands, Collections, and Arrears of Road Cess and Public Works Cess on Lands and Mines for the cess year 1878-79.

1 District	1 Cess.	2 Arrears of 1877-78.	3 Arrears recovered during 1878-79.	4 Balance at the end of 1878-79.	5 Demand for 1878-79.	6 Collections of 1878-79.	7 Arrears of 1878-79.	8 Total arrears, columns 4 and 7.	9 Remissions.	10 Net arrears.	11 Collections on account of next cess year.	12 Collections of the year (columns 3 + 6)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	Road cess	6,932	4,734	2,198	1,81,537	1,74,950	6,587	8,785	507	8,278	698	1,79,684
	Public works cess	7,149	5,396	1,753	1,81,537	1,74,950	6,587	8,340	555	7,785	697	1,80,346
	Total	14,081	10,130	3,951	3,63,074	3,49,900	13,174	17,125	1,062	16,063	1,395	3,60,030
Bankoora	Road cess	2,369	1,762	607	18,373	15,757	2,616	3,223	.....	3,223	30	17,519
	Public works cess	2,364	1,779	585	18,372	15,757	2,615	3,200	.....	3,200	30	17,536
	Total	4,733	3,541	1,192	36,745	31,514	5,231	6,423	.....	6,423	60	35,055
Beerbhoom	Road cess	240	240	.....	37,735	36,882	853	853	46	807	83	37,122
	Public works cess	241	241	.....	37,735	36,883	852	852	45	807	82	37,124
	Total	481	481	.....	75,470	73,765	1,705	1,705	91	1,614	164	74,246
Midnapore	Road cess	38,745	33,649	5,096	1,44,426	1,03,587	40,839	45,935	1,177	44,758	950	1,37,236
	Public works cess	37,337	33,115	4,222	1,44,425	1,03,587	40,838	45,060	818	44,242	950	1,36,702
	Total	76,082	66,764	9,318	2,88,851	2,07,174	81,677	90,995	1,995	89,000	1,900	2,73,938

Hooghly	Road cess	6,897	6,542	355	73,782	67,536	6,246	6,601	160	6,441	2,120	74,675
	Public works cess	7,541	6,715	826	73,782	67,535	6,247	7,073	210	6,863	2,460	74,273
	Total	14,438	13,257	1,181	1,47,564	1,35,071	12,493	13,674	370	13,304	4,585	1,48,328
24-Pergunnahs	Road cess	6,474	5,685	789	1,08,376	1,01,515	6,861	7,050	.....	7,050	638	1,07,200
	Public works cess	6,563	5,867	696	1,08,377	1,01,516	6,861	7,227	.....	7,227	638	1,07,383
	Total	13,037	11,552	1,485	2,16,753	2,03,031	13,722	15,207	.....	15,207	1,276	2,14,583
Nuddea	Road cess	4,744	4,450	294	70,525	65,946	4,579	4,873	235	4,638	672	70,3[illegible]
	Public works cess	4,381	4,262	119	70,525	65,946	4,579	4,698	71	4,627	672	70,268
	Total	9,125	8,712	413	1,41,050	1,31,892	9,158	9,571	306	9,265	1,344	1,40,604
Jessore	Road cess	9,336	9,309	27	1,01,887	89,109	12,778	12,865	2	12,863	1,116	98,418
	Public works cess	9,902	9,403	499	1,01,886	89,109	12,777	13,276	2	13,274	1,117	98,512
	Total	19,238	18,712	526	2,03,773	1,78,218	25,555	26,081	4	26,077	2,233	1,96,930
Moorshedabad	Road cess	5,209	3,712	1,496	80,248	72,762	7,486	8,982	.....	8,982	582	76,474
	Public works cess	4,552	3,918	634	80,262	72,776	7,486	8,120	.....	8,120	583	76,434
	Total	9,760	7,630	2,130	1,60,510	1,45,538	14,972	17,102	.....	17,102	1,165	1,53,168
Dinagepore	Road cess	12,626	11,615	1,011	74,387	70,858	3,529	4,319	834	3,706	1,875	82,473
	Public works cess	11,142	10,117	1,025	74,471	70,941	3,530	4,555	755	3,800	1,875	81,058
	Total	23,768	21,732	2,036	1,48,858	1,41,799	7,059	9,095	1,589	7,506	3,750	1,63,531
Rajshahye	Road cess	2,783	3,075	728	62,004	56,219	6,785	7,113	10	7,103	550	59,274
	Public works cess	4,512	3,334	1,158	80,303	72,066	8,300	9,458	5	9,453	590	75,420
	Total	8,295	6,409	1,886	1,42,970	1,28,285	14,685	16,571	15	16,556	1,181	1,34,694
Rungpore	Road cess	17,193	13,556	3,637	1,25,809	1,12,649	13,160	16,797	.....	16,797	.....	1,23,205
	Public works cess	8,784	6,981	1,803	1,25,809	1,12,649	13,160	14,963	.....	14,963	.....	1,10,6[illegible]
	Total	25,977	20,537	5,440	2,51,618	2,25,298	26,320	31,760	...	31,760	.....	2,45,8[illegible]
Bogra	Road cess	4,136	4,114	22	34,995	30,524	3,571	3,593	.....	3,593	646	34,6[illegible]
	Public works cess	4,144	4,122	22	34,252	30,655	3,597	3,619	.....	3,619	646	34,277
	Total	8,280	8,236	44	68,247	61,179	7,168	7,212	.....	7,212	1,292	68,415
Pubna	Road cess	7,152	6,789	363	43,357	36,445	6,912	7,275	31	7,244	1,110	48,236
	Public works cess	7,336	6,967	369	43,531	36,610	6,921	7,290	32	7,258	1,110	43,577
	Total	14,488	13,756	732	86,883	73,055	13,833	14,565	63	14,502	2,220	86,241

Statement of Demands, Collections, and Arrears of Road Cess and Public Works Cess on Lands and Mines for the cess year 1878-79—continued.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
District.	Cess.	Arrears of 1877-78.	Arrears recovered during 1878-79.	Balance at the end of 1878-79.	Demand for 1878-79.	Collections of 1878-79.	Arrears of 1878-79.	Total arrears, columns 4 and 7.	Remissions.	Net arrears.	Collections on account of next cess year.	Collections of the year (columns 3+6).
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Darjeeling	Road cess	6,173	5,868	310	17,426	8,963	8,463	8,773	.....	8,773	847	14,831
	Public works cess	6,178	5,869	309	16,598	8,135	8,463	8,772	.....	8,772	847	14,004
	Total	12,356	11,737	619	34,024	17,098	16,926	17,545	.....	17,545	1,694	28,835
Julpigoree	Road cess	1,798	1,786	12	84,104	33,687	417	429	.....	429	13	35,473
	Public works cess	1,911	1,905	6	34,104	33,686	418	424	.....	424	13	35,591
	Total	3,709	3,691	18	68,208	67,373	835	853	.....	853	26	71,064
Dacca	Road cess	7,337	6,631	706	60,157	49,410	10,747	11,453	.....	11,453	2,909	56,041
	Public works cess	6,500	5,925	575	60,230	49,475	10,755	11,330	.....	11,330	2,909	55,400
	Total	13,837	12,556	1,281	120,387	98,885	21,502	22,783	.....	22,783	5,818	1,11,441
Furreedpore	Road cess	11,144	6,277	4,867	40,718	32,153	17,535	22,402	2	22,400	1,341	38,430
	Public works cess	9,916	6,447	3,469	50,049	32,270	17,770	21,239	2	21,237	1,341	38,726
	Total	21,060	12,724	8,336	90,767	64,462	35,305	43,641	4	43,637	2,682	77,186

Backergunge	Road cess	65,408	53,431	12,067	99,119	58,519	40,600	52,027	7	52,660	428	1,11,050
	Public works cess	98,889	83,332	15,557	1,95,116	1,14,484	80,632	96,189	8	96,181	897	1,97,815
	Total	1,64,327	1,36,763	27,624	2,94,235	1,73,003	1,21,232	1,48,856	15	1,48,841	1,345	3,09,766
Mymensingh	Road cess	34,508	23,009	11,499	1,41,145	1,22,221	18,924	30,423	.....	30,423	1,239	1,45,280
	Public works cess	29,929	22,437	7,492	1,41,145	1,22,220	18,925	26,417	.....	26,417	1,239	1,44,637
	Total	64,437	45,446	18,991	2,82,290	2,44,441	37,849	56,840	.....	56,840	2,478	2,89,887
Tipperah	Road cess	8,612	8,543	69	93,697	91,164	2,533	2,602	.....	2,602	882	99,717
	Public works cess	8,672	8,655	17	93,697	91,164	2,533	2,550	.....	2,550	883	99,810
	Total	17,284	17,198	86	1,87,394	1,82,328	5,066	5,152	...	5,152	1,765	1,99,526
Noakholly	Road cess	32,244	22,554	9,690	71,504	55,646	15,658	25,348	15	25,333	181	78,209
	Public works cess	25,983	22,146	3,837	72,005	56,163	15,843	19,655	15	19,665	180	75,509
	Total	58,227	44,700	13,527	1,43,310	1,11,809	31,501	45,028	30	44,998	361	1,53,509
Chittagong	Road cess	38,215	31,129	7,086	89,986	66,502	23,484	30,570	1,179	29,391	836	97,661
	Public works cess	37,028	30,607	6,421	89,986	66,502	23,484	29,965	1,651	28,314	835	97,109
	Total	75,243	61,736	13,507	1,79,972	1,33,004	46,968	60,475	2,840	57,635	*1,671	1,94,740
Patna	Road cess	14,679	13,299	1,380	1,59,456	1,29,532	29,924	31,304	.....	31,304	3,914	1,42,831
	Public works cess	28,790	25,142	2,648	1,59,456	1,29,531	29,925	32,573	.....	32,573	3,914	1,55,673
	Total	43,469	39,441	4,028	3,18,912	2,59,063	59,849	63,877	.....	63,877	7,828	2,98,504
Gya	Road cess	18,040	12,523	517	96,568	91,784	4,782	5,299	.....	5,299	2,724	1,07,307
	Public works cess	27,876	27,018	858	1,99,131	1,89,567	9,567	10,425	.....	10,425	5,449	2,16,585
	Total	49,916	39,541	1,375	2,98,700	2,84,351	14,349	15,724	.....	15,724	8,173	3,23,892
Shahabad	Road cess	15,964	5,165	9,830	1,45,182	1,33,971	11,211	21,050	157	20,893	573	1,36,136
	Public works cess	18,473	7,599	10,874	1,45,182	1,34,635	10,547	21,361	157	21,204	574	1,42,224
	Total	33,477	12,764	20,718	2,90,364	2,68,606	21,698	42,411	314	42,097	1,147	2,81,430
Mozufferpore	Road cess	28,822	25,573	3,249	1,40,398	1,14,298	26,100	29,349	.....	29,349	4,343	1,39,871
	Public works cess	29,849	26,286	3,563	1,40,398	1,14,298	26,100	29,663	.....	29,663	4,344	1,40,384
	Total	58,671	51,859	6,812	2,80,796	2,28,596	52,200	59,012	.....	59,012	8,687	2,80,455
Durbhunga	Road cess	9,925	9,027	898	1,06,942	1,49,781	17,161	18,059	.....	18,059	4,867	1,58,808
	Public works cess	20,112	18,387	1,725	1,69,080	1,51,780	17,300	19,025	.....	19,025	4,867	1,70,175
	Total	30,037	27,414	2,623	3,36,091	3,01,570	34,461	37,084	.....	37,084	9,734	3,28,984

Statement of Demands, Collections, and Arrears of Road Cess and Public Works Cess on Lands and Hires for the cess year 1878-79—concluded.

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
District	Cess.		Arrears of 1877-78.	Arrears recovered during 1878-79.	Balance at the end of 1878-79.	Demand for 1878-79.	Collections of 1878-79.	Arrears of 1878-79.	Total arrears, columns 4 and 7	Remissions.	Net arrears.	Collections on account of next cess year.	Collections of the year (columns 3 + 6).
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sarun	Road cess		32,541	22,201	10,340	1,14,016	1,00,220	14,696	25,036	.....	25,036	2,646	1,22,421
	Public works cess		39,951	26,427	13,524	1,53,250	1,33,434	19,816	33,340	.....	33,340	3,527	1,59,861
		Total ...	72,492	48,628	23,864	2,68,166	2,33,654	34,512	58,376	..	58,376	6,173	2,82,282
Chumparun	Road cess		2,683	2,649	34	75,626	72,342	3,284	3,318	.....	3,318	111	74,991
	Public works cess		2,683	2,654	29	75,626	72,341	3,285	3,314	.....	3,314	112	74,995
		Total .	5,366	5,303	63	1,51,252	1,44,683	6,569	6,632	..	6,632	223	1,49,986
Monghyr	Road cess		9,576	8,872	704	96,177	88,809	7,368	8,072	.....	8,072	2,818	97,681
	Public works cess		9,481	9,053	428	76,176	68,509	7,667	7,795	.....	7,795	2,218	97,562
		Total ...	19,057	17,925	1,132	1,92,353	1,77,618	14,735	15,867	.....	15,867	5,036	1,95,543
Bhagulpore	Road cess		4,170	3,341	829	1,22,479	1,19,939	2,540	3,369	688	2,681	1,753	1,23,360
	Public works cess		4,377	3,536	841	1,22,479	1,19,958	2,521	3,362	776	2,586	1,152	1,23,494
		Total .	8,547	6,877	1,670	2,44,958	2,39,917	5,041	6,711	1,464	5,247	2,905	2,46,794

Purneah	Road cess	2,329	1,772	777	71,085	69,930	1,115	1,892	182	1,730	1,094	71,672
	Public works cess	2,259	1,589	650	71,035	69,913	1,116	1,756	161	1,605	1,094	71,528
	Total	4,789	3,361	1,427	1,42,070	1,39,830	2,241	3,648	323	3,335	2,188	1,43,200
Maldah	Road cess	3,235	3,223	12	24,794	23,476	1,318	1,330	.....	1,330	426	25,620
	Public works cess	3,291	3,285	6	24,793	23,475	1,318	1,324	.....	1,324	419	25,760
	Total	6,526	6,508	18	49,587	46,951	2,636	2,654	.....	2,654	839	53,439
Cuttack	Road cess	4,788	4,788	.....	54,449	47,820	6,629	6,629	.....	6,629	.....	52,608
	Public works cess	4,787	4,787	.....	54,449	47,820	6,629	6,629	.....	6,629	.....	52,807
	Total	9,575	9,575	.....	1,08,898	95,640	13,258	13,258	.....	13,258	.....	1,05,21
Pooree	Road cess	65	65	.....	26,010	25,628	382	382	382	.....	862	25,7935
	Public works cess	60	60	.....	26,010	25,628	382	382	382	.....	862	25,088
	Total	125	125	.....	52,020	51,256	764	764	764	.....	1,724	51,881
Balasore	Road cess	4,103	4,054	49	26,289	23,849	2,440	2,489	65	2,424	422	27,903
	Public works cess	4,080	4,017	63	26,289	23,849	2,440	2,503	65	2,435	422	27,892
	Total	8,183	8,071	112	52,578	47,698	4,880	4,992	130	4,862	844	55,780
Hazaribagh	Road cess	564	564	.....	31,271	30,608	663	663	.....	663	13	31,172
	Public works cess	564	564	.....	31,308	30,646	662	662	.....	662	12	31,310
	Total	1,128	1,128	.....	62,579	61,254	1,325	1,325	.....	1,325	25	62,382
Lohardugga	Road cess	685	599	286	34,367	32,618	1,749	2,035	24	2,011	.....	32,617
	Public works cess	904	494	409	45,825	42,491	2,334	2,743	39	2,704	.....	42,985
	Total	1,589	893	695	80,192	76,109	4,083	4,778	63	4,715	.....	77,602
Manbhoom	Road cess	8,714	8,714	.....	34,929	25,897	9,032	9,032	.....	9,032	.....	34,611
	Public works cess	8,855	8,855	.....	34,929	25,897	9,032	9,032	.....	9,032	.....	34,732
	Total	17,569	17,569	.....	69,858	51,794	18,064	18,064	.....	18,064	.....	69,369
Total of all districts	Road cess	4,56,192	3,94,649	91,813	82,37,683	28,80,545	4,01,157	4,02,980	5,633	4,87,297	40,125	82,31,193
	Public works cess	5,47,345	4,60,335	87,012	85,05,689	30,50,235	4,55,454	5,40,446	5,759	5,34,707	55,[illegible]3	85,10,268
	GRAND TOTAL	10,03,537	8,54,982	1,78,825	67,43,372	58,86,751	8,54,591	10,32,446	11,442	10,22,004	1,02,284	67,11,763

It will be seen that the year opened with a total arrear balance of Rs. 10,33,837, namely, Rs. 4,86,492 on account of road cess and Rs. 5,47,345 on account of public works cess. The difference between these figures and those shown in the previous year's report is attributed to revision of assessments, correction of errors, remissions, and other causes.

The demand for the year under review amounted to Rs. 67,41,372, namely, Rs. 32,37,683 under road cess and Rs. 35,03,689 under public works cess.

The aggregate demand, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 77,75,209 : out of this Rs. 67,41,763 were collected and Rs. 11,442 remitted. The outstanding balance therefore was Rs. 10,22,004, viz. Rs. 4,87,297 on account of road cess and Rs. 5,34,707 on account of public works cess. Though there is a slight improvement on the results of the year 1877-78, the arrears are still very heavy, as the following table shows :—

Years.	Percentage of arrears on gross demand.
1874-75	9 1
1875-76	8 6
1876-77	12·3
1877-78	14·5
1878-79	13 2

In 17 districts the balances outstanding at the close of the year were less than they had been at the close of 1877-78 ; in the remaining districts they had increased. Every district in the Bhagulpore and Chittagong Divisions had reduced its arrears. In every district in the Presidency and Chota Nagpore Divisions, and in every district of Burdwan except Hooghly, the arrears had increased. In the Rajshahye Division, Dinagepore, Bogra, and Julpigoree had improved ; Rajshahye, Pubna, Rungpore, and Darjeeling retrograded. In the Dacca Division, Tipperah, Mymensingh, and Backergunge showed better results ; the other districts worse, Furreedpore showing the largest increase of arrears in all Bengal. In the Patna Division only Gya and Sarun had improved ; all other districts had fallen off. In Orissa, Cuttack alone had retrograded.

The attention of Government has again been drawn to the fact that the cess year ends two days after the September 'last day of payment,' and that consequently large payments made on account of the year and within a few days of its close have to be shown as arrears. The returns received from thirty-five districts for the quarter ending December 1879 showed that the percentage of the outstanding balance of the province had been reduced from 13·2 on the 30th September to 9 3 by the 31st December.

In the following eleven districts the current collections of the two cesses taken together attained to the standard of 95 per cent. on the current demand, viz.—

Julpigoree	98·7	Tipperah	97·3
Pooree	98·5	Burdwan	96 8
Purneah	98·1	Champarun ...	95 6
Bhagulpore	97 9	Dinagepore... ...	95 2
Hazaribagh	97 8	Gya	95·1
Beerbhoom	97 7		

In nine districts the realizations from the two cesses were above 90 and below 95 per cent.

Nine districts collected between 85 and 90 per cent., and four between 80 and 85 per cent.

The collections in the remaining seven districts were very low, thus:—

Darjeeling ...	...	50·2	Chittagong ...	...	73·9
Backergunge	...	58·8	Manbhoom ..	...	74·1
Furreedpore ...	...	64·6	Noakholly ...	...	78·0
Midnapore ...	...	71·7			

In Nuddea, Rajshahye, Furreedpore, Mozufferpore, Jessore, Dacca, Noakholly, Sarun, and Cuttack calamities of season were alleged as one of the causes which interfered with collections. In many districts the arrears were due to lax and inefficient administration.

The collections in Backergunge have hitherto not been satisfactory, and formed the subject of special enquiry by the Board. It was represented that the gross income of the zemindars in this district bore a small proportion to the rental, while the demand for the cesses had in many instances exceeded the Government revenue. In addition to this, the usual difficulty of the joint liability of shareholders was reported to press with exceptional severity in this district. But the Board, after careful examination, do not think that these objections are well founded, or that any real hardship exists, and see no reason for treating this district exceptionally. It is possible that the valuations are high, but the expiry of the quinquennial period in 1881 will afford a sufficient opportunity for revising them in any cases in which they are not now fair. It is, however, satisfactory to notice that, though the rate of current collection was low, the outstanding arrears in this district were considerably reduced during the year, and the percentage of total collections, *i.e.* current and arrear collections on the current demand, was 105·2.

The difficulty in realizing from defaulters the amounts due from them, felt in Furreedpore, Midnapore, and Noakholly, and many other districts, will to a great extent be removed by the new Act.

The short collections in Chittagong are attributed to the great number of small estates in that district, and to the number of shareholders in petty estates. The aggregate of arrear and current collections in Noakholly and Chittagong, however, were highly creditable to the district officers concerned. The percentage of the aggregate collections on the current demand in Noakholly was 109·2, and in Chittagong 108·2.

The levy of the cess on houses falling due after the 1st April 1878 having been suspended, there was no current demand under this head during the year under review. The outstanding balance at the opening of the year amounted to Rs. 95,795. Of this Rs. 21,553 were collected and Rs. 33,273 remitted, and the balance uncollected at the close of the year was Rs. 40,969. As more than a year has expired since the amounts fell due, a great portion of this balance will have to be remitted.

The most important matter which occupied the attention of the Government during the year was the amendment and consolidation of the Road and Public Works Cess Acts. The Bill, which had been

passed by the Bengal Council, was returned by His Excellency the Governor-General, to whom it had been sent for assent, with the remark that although the Bill had his general approval there were two clauses in it, sections 65 and 66, which he feared were beyond the powers of the local Council to pass, being to some extent inconsistent with the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code. These two sections were of great importance, as they were intended to afford to the zemindars greater facilities than now existed for realizing the cess paid by them from the lakhirajdars. If the Government imposed upon the zemindars the duty of collecting the cess from the lakhirajdars, it was but fair and just that the Government should give the zemindars adequate facilities for collecting it. The Governor-General has, however, promised to take these matters into consideration and pass a Bill containing the sections which were *ultra vires* of the local Council should the local Government consider their passing absolutely necessary. The Bill has accordingly been passed with the two sections referred to, and has received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy. It embodies many improvements not only in the procedure for assessing and collecting the cesses, but in their subsequent administration and application.

In anticipation of the amended Act being passed, orders were issued in a few matters with a view to remove defects in the existing rules. Under the procedure hitherto in force, shareholders of joint estates were severally and jointly liable for the payment of cesses for the whole estate. This had been felt as a hardship. It has been accordingly ordered that when a partition of an estate is made, or separate accounts opened under Act XI of 1859 after the valuation of the estate has been completed, the valuation should be rateably distributed among the several shareholders.

In consequence of the frauds and embezzlements systematically carried on in the Nuddea Road Cess office for a number of years, the Board found it necessary to issue a set of rules to provide for the proper scrutiny of arrears and checks between the payees and the collecting staff on the one hand and the collecting staff and the Road Cess and Treasury Departments on the other. Quarterly statements of the progress made in realizing arrears by coercive process are now regularly submitted to the Board.

Another subject which occupied attention during the year under review was the revaluation of estates. It has been decided that operations should commence in certain selected districts, the old valuations in the other districts being allowed to stand. Even in regard to the former class of districts, however, it has been ordered that revaluation should be made only of estates of which the proprietors might apply for revaluation, or which the Collector might think had been undervalued. The districts in which operations were to be commenced were Hooghly, Nuddea, Rajshahye, Dacca, Furreedpore, Purneah, Pooree, and Hazaribagh; but, owing to pressure of work on the hands of the Collector of Dacca, the Board have sanctioned the postponement of revaluation operations in that district for one year. In Pooree also, it has been decided that the existing valuations should stand good as it is found that very few estates would come under the revaluation operations.

Land Revenue.

Number of estates on the revenue roll.

THE total number of estates on the revenue roll in each of the last two years is shown in the following table :—

Class of estates.		1878-79.	1879-80.
I.—Permanently settled estates	...	138,031	139,049
II.—Temporarily ditto	...	7,607	7,643
III.—Government estates	...	2,573	2,618
IV.—Ryotwari tracts	...	23	22
Total	...	148,234	149,332

The increase in the totals under Classes I and II was almost entirely due to partitions, which, as usual, were most frequent in the Patna Division. No alteration has been made in the manner of returning the Government estates in Chittagong, owing to the fact that land registration operations in that district are still far from completion. These estates, which actually number 43,109, are classified as 192 groups of talooks.

Current demand.

The current demand for each class of estates stood thus, as compared with the figures of 1878-79 :—

			1878-79. Rs.	1879-80. Rs
Class I	...	...	3,23,46,686	3,23,43,356
,, II	...	...	23,98,229	24,37,381
,, III	..	...	17,21,152	17,37,945
,, IV	...	...	5,28,216	7,00,271
Total		...	3,69,94,283	3,72,18,953

The net increase amounted to Rs. 2,24,670, against Rs. 98,316 in the previous year, and was accounted for by resettlements of Government estates in Bogra and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, settlements of waste lands in Julpigoree and Chittagong, and of alluvial accretions in Furreedpore, and the acquisition by escheat of large estates in Gya.

Arrear demand.

The arrear demand stood thus :—

				1878-79. Rs.	1879-80 Rs.
Class I	...	...	....	8,07,106	6,51,388
,, II	...	...	..	4,15,716	4,00,980
,, III	...	...	..	8,25,260	8,16,632
,, IV	...	...	...	1,72,273	1,03,268
Total			...	22,20,355	19,72,286

Thus the total demand for the year aggregated Rs. 3,91,91,221.

Collections

The collections, current and arrear, are shown below:—

Current Collections.

	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Total.	Percentage on demand.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1878-79	3,17,35,773	21,28,247	12,60,597	4,62,301	3,55,86,918	96·16
1879-80	3,16,98,674	19,75,681	13,07,150	6,01,124	3,55,83,629	95·6

Arrear Collections.

	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1878-79	7,49,327	2,94,989	4,60,583	1,50,821	16 55,725	74·57
1879-80	6,02,118	2,79,864	4 64,744	64.805	14,11,591	71 54

The current and arrear collections together amounted to 94·39 per cent. of the gross demand, against 94·97 per cent. in 1878-79 and 94·34 per cent. in 1877-78. The eight districts which were stated in last year's report to have collected less than 90 per cent. of the total demand appeared again in the same category, and to them was added Calcutta. The results in these districts compared thus for the two years:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
Midnapore	89 91	86·46
Moorshedabad	89 22	89 35
Darjeeling	80 99	76 08
Furreedpore	87 33	83·31
Backergunge	79 81	78 30
Chittagong	81·89	87 55
Noakholly	73 78	76 84
Lohardugga	83 28	87·38
Calcutta	92 85	89 89

The case of each will be dealt with below in connection with the statement of balances outstanding.

Remissions.

The remissions granted during the year were—

	Rs.		Rs.	
In Class I ...	10,933	against	13,683	in 1878-79.
" II ...	33,583		31,074	
" III ...	1,19,395		47,068	
" IV ...	2,785		6,861	
Total ...	1,66,696		98,686	

The percentage of remission on total demand was ·42, against ·25 in the previous year. Classified according to character, the figures were—

		1879-80. Rs		1878-79. Rs.
Nominal remissions	...	55,761	against	20,313
Remissions of right	...	42,357		55,656
Ditto of grace	...	63,578		22,717

Among the remissions of right was a sum of Rs. 17,050 in Pubna, representing the difference between the former and present rental for four years of the Government estate Selimpore, of which the enhancement rates were disallowed by the civil court. In Noakholly also remissions had to be granted for similar reasons. A full and special report upon these cases has been called for from the Board of Revenue, and they have been instructed to report to Government, as a rule, all cases in which settlement proceedings are practically set aside by the civil courts. The interference of the civil courts with the State demand of revenue is a comparatively recent innovation under an unforeseen construction placed upon Act X of 1859, and the effect requires to be closely watched. The remissions of grace were chiefly granted in Backergunge and Noakholly, where sums which the people were unable to pay on account of the damage done by the cyclone of 1876 were finally written off.

Balances.

The unrealized balances at the close of the year compared thus with the corrected figures for 1878-79 :—

				1879-80. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.
Class I	...	...	...	6,83,019	6,51,388
" II	...	...	...	5,48,233	4,00,980
" III	...	...	...	6,63,288	8,16,632
" IV	...	...	...	1,34,765	1,03,268
		Total	...	20,29,305	19,72,268

The percentage of the total balance on the total demand was 5·61, against 5·03 in 1878-79. Of the balance for 1879-80, Rs. 18,72,233 were in process of recovery at the close of the year and Rs. 1,57,072 were classed as doubtful and irrecoverable.

Taking the different classes of estates separately, and examining results, it appears that under Class I (permanently settled estates) 97·89 of the total demand was collected, against 97·98 in the previous year. The districts of Pooree, Balasore, and Singbhoom collected the full demand. Twelve districts collected over 99 per cent., thirteen districts over 98 per cent., five over 97 per cent., three over 96 per cent., and four over 95 per cent. Only one (Moorshedabad) collected less than 95 per cent. (90·51). The outstandings in this last district were Rs. 1,36,428, against Rs. 1,46,316 at the close of 1878-79. Of the balance, Rs. 30,452 have been realized since the year closed and Rs. 1,03,860 are due from estates under the Court of Wards—mostly from one estate alone, that of Nashipore, the affairs of which are complicated by the existence of a large *debuiter* interest held by a co-sharer with the wards, from whom it has not been found

possible to realize the Government revenue. It is hoped that negotiations now going on will put matters on a better footing shortly. Of the total balance due under Class I, Rs. 2,64,946 have been collected since the year closed and Rs. 2,48,217 were due from wards' estates. This last amount is less than the sum so due at the close of 1878-79 (Rs. 2,67,593); and it appears that in most cases the revenue from wards' estates is now only in arrear where there are actually no funds available to discharge it. The necessity for insisting on these balances being reduced as quickly as possible has again been impressed on the Board.

Under Class II (temporarily settled estates) the collections were 79·50 per cent. of the total demand, against 86·11 per cent. in the previous year. There was a heavy increase in the outstanding balance, which stood at Rs. 5,48,233. Of this only Rs. 9,131 had been realized since the close of the year, Rs. 86,082 were declared irrecoverable, and Rs. 82,715 were under recovery by certificate of demand—a process the working of which will, it is hoped, be much expedited by the recent passing of the Public Demands' Act in the Bengal Legislative Council. The heaviest balances appeared against the following districts:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Midnapore	2,30,290	Pubna	15,566
Backergunge	83,399	Noakholly	13,145
Furreedpore	68,774	Dacca	12,181
Cuttack	67,334		

In Midnapore the bulk of the balance was due to a combination of the ryots in the Majnamutha and Jellamutha estates to resist the enhancement of rents under a new settlement of the estates which has been recently concluded. Collections have been practically at a standstill, but will be resumed as soon as the civil court has decided a few of the numerous suits about rates now pending before it. It may be noted as one of the anomalies attending on the present procedure for enhancement of the State demand in Bengal that it is in the power of every single ryot to dispute not merely the fairness of the enhanced rates of rent, but the actual measurement of every field, and to interpose delays by moving the Moonsif to depute an ameen to test the work done by highly-paid survey and settlement officers working under the supervision of a specially chosen Collector. In Backergunge the balances were for the most part under recovery, and so also in Furreedpore and Dacca. The revenue officers have been enjoined to press the realization of these amounts. In Cuttack the greater part of the balance was nominal, requiring to be disposed of by an adjustment in the accounts; while a large amount was also due on lands which have since been taken up for public purposes, and will, therefore, be written off. In Pubna Rs. 5,986 of the balance was irrecoverable owing to diluvion of the lands. In Noakholly Rs. 7,231 were due from estates under settlement, but it has been pointed out to the revenue officers that this is no sufficient ground for suspending collections on account.

Under Class III (Government estates) the results were, taken as a whole, less satisfactory than under Class II, the collections

being but 69·36 of the total demand. But this percentage, low as it was, was a slight improvement upon that of 1878-79, which was only 67·59. Fourteen districts attained, or nearly attained, the standard of 90 per cent. collections, against ten districts which attained that standard in the previous year. It is also to be noted that the actual total collections were in excess of the current demand by 1·95 per cent.: in 1878-79 they were exactly equal to the current demand; and in 1877-78 they were only 87·22 per cent. of this. The districts showing the largest balances were the following:—

	1879-80. Rs.		1878-79. Rs.
Midnapore	27,280	as against	22,777
24-Pergunnahs	23,509		35,157
Jessore	16,928		13,332
Moorshedabad	18,384		16,121
Darjeeling	17,662		10,138
Dacca	16,995		12,790
Furreedpore	13,510		13,263
Backergunge	2,41,784		2,69,507
Tipperah	15,578		18,051
Patna	16,786		13,580
Chittagong	82,237		99,158
Noakholly	93,700		1,53,561

The increase in the outstandings in Midnapore, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Darjeeling, Dacca, and Patna was very unsatisfactory. The Darjeeling collections were, no doubt, in a great degree affected by the resistance of the tenants in the Terai to the rates under the new settlement. Of the large balance in Backergunge Rs. 91,133 represented demand suspended on account of the cyclone of 1876. Chittagong and Noakholly showed an improvement in collections, but in both these districts there are peculiar difficulties in the way of successful khas management. The Government of India has been asked to sanction a scheme for the improved management of the Government lands in Chittagong. The bulk of the arrears in all districts was under realization by process, and has probably been actually realized since the close of the year.

Under Class IV (ryotwari tracts) the collections were 82·88 per cent. of the total demand, against 87·52 in 1878-79. The outstanding balance rose from Rs. 91,059 to Rs. 1,34,765. These balances were thus distributed:—

	Balance. 1879-80. Rs.	Balance. 1878-79. Rs.
24-Pergunnahs	13,216	10,676
Julpigoree	18,702	19,614
Backergunge	13,885	7,187
Sarun	2,391	4,467
Monghyr	40,449	15,019
Bhagulpore	28,141	22,311
Purneah	952	917
Southal Pergunnahs	11,061	5,543
Lohardugga	5,968	5,264
Singbhoom	.....	61
Total ...	1,34,765	91,059

No sufficient explanation of the increase for the 24-Pergunnahs or the Sonthal Pergunnahs was given by the revenue officers. In Backergunge cattle-plague and fever affected the condition of the ryots. In Monghyr collections were delayed by a late winter harvest. In Bhagulpore much of the balance was irrecoverable, and should have been removed from the accounts.

Sales of Government estates and railway lands.

During the year only nine Government estates were sold, against 81 in 1878-79. Their area was 399 acres, their demand of revenue Rs. 936, and the price realized Rs. 7,123. Two plots of Railway B class lands, with an area of eight acres, were sold for Rs. 214, and two plots of C class lands of two acres in all, which cost originally Rs. 223-13-6, were sold for Rs. 5,866.

Miscellaneous revenue.

The miscellaneous revenue of the year was Rs. 1,67,492, against Rs. 1,91,435 in the previous year. Rs. 52,636 were remitted on account of Railway C lands. The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 33,686.

Estates' Improvement Fund.

The receipts of the Estates' Improvement Fund for 1879-80 were Rs. 1,95,183, and the expenditure Rs. 1,94,712. The income is spent in the majority of districts in strict accordance with Government orders, that is to say, after paying the demand of road and public works cesses in Government estates one-half of the remainder is devoted to roads and communications, one-third to primary education, and one-sixth to miscellaneous improvements. In some of the Eastern districts part of the sum available for roads was diverted to embankments and works more suited to the character of the country. The arrangements for winding up the fund and substituting for it a provincial assignment have not yet been matured.

Subordinate executive establishments.

The subordinate executive establishments of Sub-Deputy Collectors and canoongoes were favourably reported upon during the year. A scheme drawn up by the Board for reorganizing these establishments is under the consideration of Government. It is believed that their efficiency may be improved at an actual saving of cost by determining more precisely the character of their duties, and posting them with more direct reference to the amount of such work to be done in each district and Division. At the same time the large establishment of so-called chainmen and messengers will be considerably reduced.

Land registration.

The work of land registration under Act VII (B.C.) of 1878 has now been brought to a close in the majority of districts. It is only in Chittagong and Cuttack that operations seem likely to be prolonged beyond the current year (1880-81). In Chittagong the work is not expected to be completed before 1883-84. In Cuttack there is work for at least two years more. The number of cases disposed of in all districts during the year was 137,755, against 275,275 in the previous year. The

difference arose from the fact that most of the *formal* rejections of applications fell naturally in the earlier stages of the operations, and as the work came to an end in many districts the total outturn of course appeared less. Excluding Chittagong, where the final number of applications is not yet known, and may amount to 200,000, the number pending disposal on the 1st April 1880 was 89,147. In the Chota Nagpore, Bhagulpore, and Rajshahye Divisions the average cost of disposing of each application, including actual registration, has been between three and four annas; in the Burdwan, Presidency, and Patna Divisions between four and five annas; in the Dacca Division 7·8 annas; and in Orissa 8·4 annas. The heavier cost in the last named Divisions was due to the necessity of appointing Special Sub-Deputy Collectors to dispose of the cases.

Operation of the sale laws.

Under the sale laws 14,281 estates, shares, and interests became liable to sale, against 20,648 in 1878-79. Only 2,947 were, however, actually sold. More than half the defaults were, as usual, among the petty tenures of Chittagong The revenue demand on the estates sold was Rs. 1,44,781; the arrears compelling sale were Rs. 70,774; and the estates realized Rs. 9,89,276, or nearly seven times the Government revenue. Government bought in 148 estates with a demand of Rs. 2,665 for Rs. 110, and also one share with a demand of Rs. 1,739 for one rupee. Appeals were preferred in 189 cases, and 55 sales were annulled. In seven cases cancelment was recommended on the ground of hardship. The law was everywhere administered with leniency.

Partition of estates.

The number of partition cases disposed of during the year was 237, against 330 in the previous year. In the Patna Division 333 fresh cases were brought on the files, but only 189 were disposed of, leaving 824 pending at the close of the year. The increase is the result of the completion of land registration work. The Board have raised the question whether the limit of land revenue to which partition may be carried is not fixed too low at one rupee. Subdivision has, it is pointed out, more than trebled the number of estates in Tirhoot in twenty years; and the result in every district of the working of the law is annually increasing labour and cost in the Government offices and treasuries. The Government have desired that this question may be submitted separately for consideration, with the opinions of all the Collectors of those districts in which partitions are common. Apart from this point, the Act of 1876 is reported to work smoothly, though perhaps the law allows even now undue facilities for appeal.

Redemption of land revenue.

There were 71 cases of redemption of land revenue during the year in Calcutta and the Suburbs. The revenue redeemed was Rs. 216, and the sum paid Rs. 5,451. In Chittagong, where redemption of the revenue of petty estates is most desirable, none of the holders can be induced to redeem. It would seem as though they looked upon their entry in the revenue roll as giving some security either of tenure or status.

Acquisition of lands for public purposes.

The area and cost of the lands acquired for public purposes is shown below :—

	Area.	Revenue abated.	Total cost.
	A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
For various departments of Government	8,400 0 14	359 2 8	3,22,863 6 11
" Government irrigation works ...	2,587 0 0	125 15 7	1,33,116 6 10
" Municipalities	48 0 6	29 5 10	90,412 9 10
" Railways	5,711 3 3	1,008 15 4	5,18,430 14 0
" District Road Committees	305 3 7	47 4 6	12,429 12 7
" Port Trust	0 0 1	0 0 5	812 0 0
" Chowkidars deprived of service land	34 0 0	6 10 9	751 12 1
Total ...	17,086 2 30	1,576 7 1	10,83,381 14 3

The rules under the Act have been thoroughly revised during the year with the approval of Government.

Lease of waste lands.

The following table shows the leases of waste lands up to date under the ordinary settlement rules of the districts where they lie :—

Districts.	In 1879-80.				Up to end of 1879-80.			
	Number of leases.	Area in acres.	Present revenue.	Eventual maximum revenue.	Number of leases.	Area in acres.	Present revenue.	Eventual maximum revenue.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Sunderbuns	1	430	.....	168	18	20,237	9,090	14,061
Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	45,784	17,156	26,752
Julpigoree { Ordinary cultivation leases ..	196	9,960	986	7,439	1,418	74,630	12,877	64,633
Julpigoree { Tea leases	8	4,262	901	3,197	38	19,940	3,721	14,955
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	6	12
Total ..	205	14,652	1,887	10,804	1,530	160,566	42,850	1,20,413

Besides the above, 135 leases are in force in the Sunderbuns under the rules of 1853, covering an area of 535,406 acres, the present revenue on which is Rs. 65,143 and the eventual maximum revenue Rs. 1,54,734. Eighty-four lots in all have been sold in former years in fee simple—in the Sunderbuns (5), Darjeeling (43), Chittagong (33), and Lohardugga (3)—covering 111,676 acres, at an aggregate price of Rs. 3,96,137. Commutation of revenue upon waste lands has now been stopped by Government order. During the year new lease rules for the Sunderbuns and for Chittagong have been issued, and the rates for tea and cultivation leases in Darjeeling have been settled.

Canoongoes and putwaris in Orissa.

The Board reported fully during the year upon the working of the system of canoongoes and putwaris in Orissa. The former were found to be useful and are to be maintained; but the putwaris as a body were unanimously declared unnecessary, and the demand upon the zemindars for putwaris' papers has, with Government

approval, been dropped. Putwaris will continue to be appointed in those estates in which provision was made for them at the settlement, but this provision will not be continued at resettlement. In Bengal Proper the putwaris, introduced under Sir G. Campbell's orders, have everywhere proved useless, and the allowances made for them are now being resumed. The putwari system in Behar still remains to be dealt with.

Notices of enhancement and relinquishment, and rent suits in revenue courts.

The number of notices of enhancement of rent issued through Collectors was 8,636, against 8,646 in 1878-79, and of notices of relinquishment 4,849, against 6,890. The figures are too small in each district to warrant any inference as to the relations subsisting between landlords and tenants. On the whole, the Board of Revenue gather from the local reports that the present attitude of parties is not unsatisfactory, that is to say, there is no open feud, though there seems to be plenty of ill-feeling in many places where landlords are striving to get, and ryots strenuously resisting, enhancement of rent.

In the districts where rent suits are still tried by the revenue courts the institutions of the year were 20,534, against 22,033 in 1878-79. In Chota Nagpore the working of the Encumbered Estates' Act has reduced suits by private parties for arrears of rent, but suits for enhancement and measurement of lands under the Special Rent Law of the province passed in 1879 are coming in. The decrease in institutions in Cuttack is attributed to forbearance on the part of the landlords, the tenants having suffered much from floods.

Receipts and disbursements at sub-divisional treasuries.

The receipts and disbursements of sub-divisional treasuries compare thus for the last four years:—

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	1,3[illegible],89,157	1,16,18,939
1877-78	1,21,90,837	1,06,55,544
1878-79	1,32,09,010	1,16,52,180
1879-80	1,33,36,265	1,13,87,467

Sources of Revenue other than Land.

CUSTOMS.

Customs.

THE following statement shows the gross and net customs revenue of Bengal for each of the last five years :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt) ...	86,02,446	80,20,800	95,40,663	76,81,798	72,15,176
Ditto on salt	2,44,78,993	2,47,85,604	2,56,69,252	2,24,04,388	2,33,22,024
Export duty	21,25,578	21,91,722	22,14,339	21,89,826	16,15,550
Total gross duty ...	3,51,67,017	3,49,98,126	3,74,54,264	3,22,76,012	3,21,56,150
Refunds and drawback—					
Imports	3,06,028	2,90,935	3,33,957	2,34,427	2,25,860
Exports	31,619	39,517	1,42,022	1,11,681	66,526
Total ...	3,37,647	3,30,482	4,75,979	3,46,008	2,92,326
Total net duty ...	3,48,29,370	3,46,67,644	3,69,78,285	3,19,30,004	3,18,63,824

The net receipts were smaller in the past year than in any of the preceding years, being more than Rs. 66,000 below those of the previous year, and more than 51 lakhs below those of 1877-78, which was, however, a year of unusual inflation of trade. The loss of revenue occurred chiefly in the import duty on cotton twist and yarn and grey piece-goods, and in the export duty on rice and indigo. There was a falling off in the importation of cotton twist and yarn and in the exportation of rice and indigo, while in the case of grey piece-goods the total amount of duty was affected by the exemption of varieties containing no yarn finer than 30s, which was notified by the Government of India in March 1879. Salt yielded more than nine lakhs in excess of the previous year, but this was insufficient to compensate for the loss on other articles. In Calcutta there was a decline of nearly three lakhs or ·9 per cent. in the net revenue, notwithstanding an increase of nearly 8¼ lakhs, or 3¾ per cent. in the salt duty. At Chittagong, in consequence of a considerable improvement in trade, there was an increase of Rs. 1,49,911 in the customs revenue. At the Orissa ports also the customs receipts improved, the increase being Rs. 13,441 at

Balasore, Rs. 50,138 at False Point, and Rs. 4,682 at Pooree. The net receipts of the ports compare thus for the past two years—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	3,11,16,539	3,08,29,037	... ..	2,87,502
Chittagong	7,37,609	8,87,520	1,49,911	.....
Balasore	18,273	36,277	17,004	.....
Cuttack	55,393	1,05,831	50,138	.....
Pooree	2,190	5,160	2,970	.....

By the addition of receipts from other sources than duty, the total customs revenue for the past year amounted in Calcutta to Rs. 3,10,72,664 against Rs. 3,13,25,173 for 1878-79, at Chittagong to Rs. 8,92,036 against Rs. 7,41,118, at Balasore to Rs. 36,319 against Rs. 18,273, and at Cuttack to Rs. 1,05,856 against Rs. 55,416. At Pooree there were no miscellaneous receipts in either year. The charges amounted in Calcutta to Rs. 6,98,534 against Rs. 7,59,221 in 1878-79, at Chittagong to Rs. 28,118 against Rs. 26,801, at Balasore to Rs. 8,455 against Rs. 8,952, at Cuttack to Rs. 6,964 against Rs. 7,276, and at Pooree to Rs. 1,555 against Rs. 1,532. After deduction of charges, the net customs revenue of the year for the whole province was Rs. 3,13,67,895 against Rs. 3,13,38,388 in 1878-79, showing an increase of Rs. 29,507 or ·09 per cent. In Calcutta there was a decrease of ·6 per cent. but an increase of 20 per cent. occurred at Chittagong, of 199 per cent. at Balasore, of 105 per cent. at Cuttack, and of 447 per cent. at Pooree.

Details of the sea-borne trade of Bengal will be found in another section of the report.

OPIUM.

Results of the season.

The season of 1878-79 was a backward one in both Agencies, owing to dry weather during the month of October 1878 and heat in the early part of November. This not only retarded the sowings, but also prevented the seeds of the earlier sowings from germinating freely. Better results were obtained later in the year, but the want of the rain usual at Christmas had an unfavourable effect, and eventually the crop proved a failure over a large part of the unirrigated area. The general results of the season's cultivation are shown in the following table, as compared with the results of the preceding year:—

Season.	Land sown for cultivation.	Net cultivation, excluding failures.	Produce at 70° consistence.
Behar.	Beeghas.	Beeghas.	Mds. s. c
1877-79	1,94,910	4,05,622	34,062 17 11
1878-79	6,94,560	4,15,289	41,268 1 4
Increase in 1878-79 ...	10,550	9,667	7,265 23 9
Benares.			
1877-78	3,54,708	3,42,653	46,380 26 0
1878-79	4,16,015	3,95,820	58,636 35 8
Increase in 1878-79 ...	61,307	53,167	11,256 9 2

Orders were received from the Government of India directing that efforts should be made to increase the cultivation in both Agencies; but in the Behar Agency the increase in the settlements was small, while the area upon which the crop failed was larger than in the preceding season. The dry weather had the effect of raising the consistence of the opium and of reducing the average produce per beegha, especially on the unirrigated lands. In the Behar Agency the lowest produce was 2 seers 1½ chittacks in Motihari, and the highest was 5 seers 10¼ chittacks in Shahabad, the general average being 3 seers 15½ chittacks. In the Benares Agency the produce varied from 3 seers 5¾ chittacks in Basti to 6 seers 15¾ chittacks in Futtehgurh, and the average yield per beegha was 5 seers 7¼ chittacks In both Agencies the general average was higher than in the previous year, in which it was 3 seers 5½ chittacks in Behar and 5 seers 1¾ chittacks in Benares

Outturn.

The outturn of the season resulted in the manufacture of 49,961 chests of provision opium and 3,498 chests of abkari opium. Though the yield in the Behar Agency was smaller than in Benares, the number of chests manufactured was greater, owing to the fact that about 18,000 maunds of opium grown in the Benares Agency were sent to Behar for manufacture, partly as provision and partly as abkari opium. This arrangement prevents any useful comparison of the cost of production per chest in the two Agencies. The total expenditure of the season was Rs. 1,96,04,057, of which Rs. 83,42,062 were incurred in Behar and Rs. 1,12,61,995 in Benares.

Of the outstanding balances of 1877-78 a large portion has been recovered, and about 2½ lakhs still remain to be realized. During the season of 1878-79 the balances in the Behar Agency amounted to Rs. 99,572, and in Benares to Rs. 1,960.

Arrangements have been made for supplying opium to the Punjab from the Benares Agency, in supersession of the system under which the local merchants used to obtain passes for the purchase of opium in Nepal. Proposals which are expected to have the effect of diverting to the Government Opium Agencies the supply of the drug produced in Nepal were also made during the year, and they have been experimentally sanctioned by Government. The quantity of excise opium supplied from the Benares Agency to Oudh and the Central Provinces showed an increase during the year, but there was some falling off in the demand from the North-Western Provinces.

The proportion of adulterated and inferior opium delivered at the factories showed a satisfactory decrease, especially in the Benares Agency, the dryness of the season having been unfavourable to the production of pussewa in the drug. The explanation given by the Board of Revenue regarding the delivery of impure opium in the Benares Agency did not appear altogether conclusive, as it seemed to accept the necessity for the presence of a large proportion of pussewa in the Benares opium. The subject is one of importance, as the presence of pussewa is supposed to render opium unfitted for the China market; and if it should be determined to manufacture opium of 75° consistence indifferently from the produce of either Agency, the presence or absence of pussewa may materially affect the success of the

experiment The Board have accordingly been asked to consider further whether more careful manipulation of the Benares drug at the time of its first extraction would not have the effect of largely diminishing the admixture of pussewa in the opium as delivered at the factory.

Prosecutions and rewards.

Prosecutions under the Opium Act and rewards paid to informers showed a considerable decrease in Behar and an increase in Benares. No cases of any special importance or interest occurred during the year. The system of granting rewards to cultivators has been discontinued, experience having shown that the cultivation is sufficiently popular to be able to dispense with any special encouragement of this kind.

Manufacture of chests.

The steam saw-mill in the Patna Agency did less work than in the previous year, as a large number of chests remained on hand owing to the small outturn of provision opium in 1877-78. There was consequently a small increase in the average cost per chest. The Board have sanctioned the manufacture of some chests of asna wood as an experimental measure. This wood is stated to be suitable for chests, and it is somewhat harder than sâl, while its original cost per cubic foot is much lower. Complaints were made in the course of the year that the chests manufactured at Patna were not sufficiently strong to stand the rough usage to which they are subjected in the course of the voyage to China, and a special report on the subject was submitted to the Government of India. It is believed that the measures which have been taken will effectually provide against any recurrence of the complaint.

General remarks.

On the whole the season was a moderately good one. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase in the area sown, in the average produce per beegha, and in the total outturn. In the Benares Agency some difficulty seems even to be felt in repressing the tendency of the ryots to sow in excess of their engagements. The large proportion of unsuccessful sowings in the Behar Agency, and the amount of unrecovered balances, were distinctly unfavourable features in the history of the season. Much of the success which has attended the operations in the Benares Agency may be ascribed to the detailed system of maps, registers, and inspection notes which is in force there. Instructions have been given for the introduction of a similar system in Behar.

The sales of provision opium during the calendar year 1879 comprised 60,000 chests, against 54,000 sold in the preceding year. There was consequently an increase in the gross sale proceeds; but the average price obtained per chest was lower than in any year since 1870, and the net revenue realized by Government showed a falling off as compared with the returns of the previous year. The actual results were as follow:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Gross sale proceeds at Rs. 1,150 9-2¼ per chest ...	6,90,34,470	5	10
Cost of 60,000 chests at Rs. 407 3-3 per chest ...	2,44,32,220	3	4
Net revenue ...	4,46,02,250	2	6

In 1878 the average price was Rs. 1,243-4, and the cost per chest was Rs. 410-15-0¼, the net revenue on 54,000 chests being Rs. 4,19,41,937-12.

Results for the official year 1879-80.

The annexed statements show the receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Opium Department during the official year 1879-80, as compared with the results of the official years 1863-64, 1864-65, 1873-74, 1877-78, and 1878-79. Some of the figures for 1878-79 will be found to differ from those given in the last year's statements, owing to the accounts for that year not having been finally closed when the Accountant-General submitted his statement, from which the figures were taken. For the same reason the figures for 1879-80 are open to correction.

It will be seen from the subjoined statement that the number of chests of provision opium of both Agencies sold during the year under review amounted to 59,100, being 3,600 chests in excess of the number sold during the preceding twelve months. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 7,04,19,534, and the charges to Rs. 2,05,87,209, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 4,98,32,325, being Rs. 32,51,693 less than that of the preceding year, and Rs. 1,20,70,175 more than that of 1877-78. The average price realized per chest amounted to Rs. 1,169-14-8½, against Rs. 1,224,-15-8 in 1878-79, showing a difference in the price per chest of Rs. 55-0-11½ as compared with the previous year.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Official Year.	Number of chests sold.			Amount realized.		Abkari and miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Total charges	Net revenue
	Behar.	Benares.	Total.	Behar.	Benares.				
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863-64 ...	23,993	18,627	42,620	2,99,83,314	2,19,35,430	15,48,639	5,34,67,383	2,30,49,524	3,04,26,559
1864-65 ..	29,046	24,540	54,486	2,90,09,020	2,20,67,150	14,78,297	5,25,54,467	2,[illegible]	2,88,29,856
1873-74 ...	25,704	17,046	42,750	3,30,32,860	2,10,81,550	17,15,428	5,58,29,838	1,99,82,181	3,58,47,657
1877-78 ...	24,245	23,255	47,500	3,32,91,600	2,87,01,325	16,40,910	6,[illegible],35,735	2,65,71,585	3,77,62,150
1878-79 ...	30,000	25,500	55,500	3,79,30,190	3,00,56,205	20,54,839	7,00,41,234	1,69,57,276	5,30,84,018
1879-80 ...	29,550	29,550	59,100	3,56,24,395	3,35,17,800	12,77,289	7,04,19,534	2,05,87,209	4,98,32,325

The statement given in the margin shows the quantity of land engaged for cultivation during the past two years. It will be seen that in the year under report there was a decrease in the Behar Agency, as compared with the area engaged in the previous year, amounting to 21,263 beegahs, while there was an increase in the Benares Agency amounting to 35,626 beegahs. There was thus an increase of 14,363 beegahs in the aggregate cultivation of both Agencies.

Agency.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Difference.
	Beegahs	Beegahs.	Beegahs.
Behar ...	5,04,560	4,83,297	21,263
Benares ...	4,16,015	4,51,641	35,626
Total ...	9,20,575	9,34,938	14,363

The outturn of provision opium in the Behar Agency available for sale in 1881 is reported to be 31,118 chests, against 29,766 chests manufactured in 1878-79, being 1,352 chests more in the year under review as compared with the produce of the preceding year. The outturn in the Benares Agency is reported to be 21,851 chests, against 20,175 chests manufactured in 1878-79, or 1,676 chests more in the year under review.

It will thus be seen that the total quantity of provision opium manufactured during season 1879-80 is 52,969 chests. As far as is yet known, a total of 56,400 chests will be brought forward for sale in 1881, which will include the reserve (25,183 chests) of the manufacture of 1878-79.

Statement showing the receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Opium Department for the following years:—

Items.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1873-74.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proceeds of sale of opium by public auction at the Presidency	5,19,18,744	5,10,76,170	5,41,14,410	6,26,92,825	6,79,86,395	6,91,42,245
Value of opium supplied for abkari and medical purposes	14,65,344	12,94,769	1,679	5,057	6,536	8,072
Cost price of opium sold in the Excise Department to Government of Bengal ...	.....	.....	10,49,645	5,13,100	5,14,297	5,24,533
Cost price of opium sold in the Excise Department to other Governments ...	.....	.....	5,31,787	10,58,045	12,86,992	.....
Fines, savings, and miscellaneous receipts	81,438	1,81,837	1,32,817	64,701	2,46,973	7,44,684
Confiscations	1,862	1,691	.....	7	1	.....
Total Receipts ...	5,34,67,383	5,25,54,467	5,58,29,838	6,43,33,735	7,00,41,294	7,04,19,534
Charges.						
Salaries and establishments	8,03,813	8,77,226	7,81,606	8,02,186	7,72,646	7,62,263
Manufacturing charges ...	10,84,838	14,31,498	11,80,405	17,20,031	12,10,080	13,57,018
Payments for cultivation ...	2,11,25,513	2,14,00,356	1,80,12,850	2,40,42,779	1,49,68,546	1,84,77,878
Confiscations	72	5,551	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous disbursements	26,288	.....	7,320	6,545	6,004	10,050
Total Charges ...	2,30,40,524	2,37,14,631	1,99,82,181	2,65,71,585	1,69,57,276	2,05,87,209
Net Revenue ...	3,04,26,859	2,88,39,836	3,58,47,657	3,77,62,150	5,30,84,018	4,98,32,325

Statement showing the receipts, charges, and net revenue on account of Abkari Opium for the following years:—

Year.	Sale proceeds of opium.	Cost of opium and contingencies.	Balance.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1863-64	23,14,774	35,518	22,79,256	* The practice of debiting to the Abkari Department the cost of opium at Rs. 7-4 per seer was discontinued from 1871-72.
1864-65	26,44,024	10,77,508	15,66,516	
1873-74	23,25,780	*6,997	23,18,783	
1877-78	12,48,954	*5,667	*12,43,287	
1878-79	13,34,652	*6,325	13,28,327	
1879-80	13,64,283	*4,461	13,59,822	

EXCISE.

The leading feature in the excise administration of the year under report was the continued extension of the outstill system for the vend of country spirits. Among the minor measures were the introduction of a duty of eight annas a seer on bhang; the imposition of a fee of Rs. 2 on passes for the transport of ganja; the increase in some districts of the price of excise opium; an increase from Rs. 16 to Rs. 50 in the fee for licenses for the wholesale vend of rum and imported spirits, and an increase from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 in the fee for licenses to sell fresh tari. The financial results were an increase of Rs. 1,75,705 in the revenue, and a decrease of Rs. 22,534 in the charges, as compared with the previous year.

The receipts and expenditure under excise for the last three years have been—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78	68,66,130	2,91,771
1878-79	70,34,117	2,80,449
1879-80	72,09,822	2,57,915

The amount of gross revenue for which the Provincial Revenues were responsible to the Government of India during the above three years was 64, 65, and 66 lakhs respectively. The grant for managing this branch of the revenue is fixed at Rs. 2,92,000. Thus, owing to careful administration, the provincial revenues have gained on both sides of the account. Twenty-eight districts showed an increase in the gross receipts during the year, and 15 (including Calcutta) a decrease. The increase was largest in Bhagulpore (Rs. 46,613), Patna (Rs. 39,657), Gya (Rs. 31,255), Purneah (Rs. 25,916), and Beerbhoom (Rs. 21,419). The following districts showed a decrease: Calcutta, inclusive of Suburbs and Howrah town (Rs. 53,669), Sarun (Rs. 37,894), Lohardugga (Rs. 27,676), and Shahabad (Rs. 15,956). The large reduction of Rs. 22,534 in the charges was chiefly the result of the extension of the outstill system, the amount disbursed on account of the salaries of distillery establishments showing a decrease of Rs. 15,242.

The following statement shows the gross amount of excise revenue, division by division:—

Division.	Population.	Total revenue.	Incidence per hundred of population.	
			In 1879-80.	In 1878-79.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	7,503,072	7,60,884	10	9
Calcutta, with Suburbs and Howrah ...	786,229	13,68,844	174	180
Rest of Presidency Division	7,052,467	6,56,916	9	9
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	7,377,065	5,23,391	7	6
Dacca	8,960,587	5,57,211	6	6
Chittagong	1,967,778	98,535	5	4
Patna	13,231,413	15,62,803	11	11
Bhagulpore	7,289,784	9,63,665	13	11
Orissa	8,162,490	8,97,650	12	11
Chota Nagpore	3,146,715	3,20,243	10	10
Total ...	60,186,898	72,09,912	11	11

The actual figures for each division, and for Calcutta, give the following result:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	70,762	.....
Calcutta, with Suburbs and Howrah ...	.....	53,669
Rest of Presidency Division	1,785	.....
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	31,146	.....
Dacca	3,051	.....
Chittagong	15,920	.....
Patna	20,862	.....
Bhagulpore	96,949	.....
Orissa	18,701	.....
Chota Nagpore	.....	29,832

Net increase—Rs. 1,75,705.

The average revenue on each hundred of population was Rs 5 from country spirits, Rs. 2 from opium and preparations of opium, and Rs. 2 from ganja, bhang, and other similar preparations. The proportions in 1878-79 were practically the same.

The following statement shows the sub-divisions of the excise revenue with the fluctuations in recent years:—

Articles.	Revenue.			In 1879-80 compared with 1878-79.		In 1879-80 compared with the average of 1874-79.	
	Average of 1874-75 to 1878-79.	In 1878-79.	In 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits... ...	29,44,783	29,70,911	31,88,851	2,17,940	.....	5,44,068	.....
Rum	2,66,624	1,98,939	1,46,797	.....	52,042	.....	1,19,827
Imported wines, &c.	99,146	1,15,846	1,29,504	13,658	.....	30,358	.....
Toddy	6,24,897	6,53,832	6,31,739	.....	19,093	9,842	.....
Pachwai	1,10,273	1,32,424	1,38,812	6,388	.....	22,539	.....
Charas	2,961	3,657	4,547	890	.....	1,586	.....
Siddhi sabzi or bhang	13,386	16,264	20,354	4,090	.....	6,968	.....
Majum	2,483	2,681	2,279	.....	405	.....	204
Madak	66,054	74,166	73,986	.....	180	7,932	.....
Chandu	18,890	20,553	19,324	.....	1,229	723	.....
Spirits used for arts ...	3,580	712	224	.....	488	.....	3,356
Ganja	12,21,752	13,45,727	12,90,163	.....	55,564	68,411	.....
Opium	12,89,180	14,82,940	15,53,584	70,644	.....	2,64,404	.....
Miscellaneous	3,328	15,562	6,658	.....	8,904	3,330	.....
Total ...	63,73,043	70,34,117	72,00,822	3,13,610	1,37,005	9,60,166	1,23,387

Under the head of *Country spirits* there was an increase in 1879-80 of Rs. 2,17,940 throughout the province. It is not possible to make any accurate comparison of the number of shops in each of the past two years, as the outstill system was not introduced or extended uniformly, and the returns from some districts accordingly show shops

which were only open for a part of either period. The figures available show—

Sudder distillery system—

		1878-79.	1879-80.
Shops	No.	1,938	902
Fees and duties ...	Rs.	16,97,085	13,75,092
Outstill system—			
Shops	No.	3,911	4,981
Fees	Rs.	12 73,826	18,13,759
Total receipts ...		29,70,911	31,88,851

The fluctuations of the total revenue under this head in each division were—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	2,13,200	2,60,778
Calcutta, with Suburbs and Howrah ...	7,50,931	7,34,383
Rest of Presidency	2,07,996	2,18,935
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar ...	1,21,452	1,40,197
Dacca	1,20,465	1,30,977
Chittagong	11,661	11,159
Patna	8,71,863	9,61,448
Bhagulpore	3,69,291	4,50,167
Orissa	27,103	29,668
Chota Nagpore	2,76,949	2,51,139

There was thus an increse in 1879-80 in all divisions except Calcutta, Chittagong, and Chota Nagpore. It is attributed in every case to the extension of the outstill system, and to the general improvement in the condition of the people. The decrease in Calcutta is said to have been due partly to "smaller collections from license fees," and partly to the non-settlement of some shops in March. In Chittagong a combination among the vendors, since broken up, kept down the rates. The settlements in Chota Nagpore were affected by the short crop of 1878-79, and by the failure of the mowah.

It appears that since 1876-77 there has been a general increase in the rates of fee for retail licenses, as the following figures show:—

Minimum fee.	1876-77.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Districts.	Districts.	Districts
Rs. 48 and less	34	31	17
„ 96 and more	6	8	20

This is in itself sufficient to show that the demand for spirits is rising with the increased prosperity of the country, and that competition for the right to sell makes the revenue keep pace with the requirements of the public. The reports of the local officers are strongly in favour of the outstill system. The Commissioner of Burdwan states that there is a consensus of opinion among the district officers of his division that the system has been a complete success; that while increasing the revenue, it has checked illicit distillation, and that it has not increased drunkenness. The people are said to prefer the liquor manufactured at the outstills to the produce of the distilleries, as it is weaker and less injurious in its effects. The Commissioner of

Rajshahye and Cooch Behar reports that, wherever the system has been introduced, illicit distillation has been put a stop to. The Commissioner of Orissa says:—"Independent observation has so far in no way shown any real increase of drunkenness." The Commissioner of Patna considers that sufficient materials are not yet available to show whether there has been a greater consumption of spirits than would have taken place under the sudder distillery system; but he reports (and in this he is in accord with the Commissioner of Rajshahye and Cooch Behar) that the outstill liquor has undoubtedly in some measure displaced deleterious drugs. The Commissioner of Bhagulpore alone reports that there has been an increase of drunkenness, but he has produced no proof of this, and the remarks of the only district officer of the division who has expressed an opinion on the subject lean to the opposite view. It is important to note that in one of the five districts of this Division—the Sonthal Pergunnahs—where the sudder distillery system is alone in force, the number of gallons which passed into consumption after payment of duty rose from 47,750 in 1878-79 to 59,221 in 1879-80, though there was no change in the rate. At the same time, with an increase of only one in the number of licenses, there was an increase from Rs. 16,183 to Rs. 20,720 in the receipts from license fees. In the license fees for tari there was also an increase of no less than Rs. 3,510 (or 65 per cent.), though the number of shops was reduced from 96 to 81. The Lieutenant-Governor has suggested that the rate of duty on spirits should be raised in this district. There can be no question that an increase in consumption of duty-paying liquor, with an increase in fees for licenses both for spirits and tari, and no increase in the facilities for obtaining the liquor, must be the result of increased purchasing power among the people. It is not easy to make a comparison in districts where both systems are in force; but it is a significant fact that in Patna, where the number of distillery shops was largely reduced, while the number of outstills was increased, the quantity which paid duty at the distillery rose from 363,937 gallons to 435,831 gallons, though the rate of duty was constant. This shows that there was a greatly increased demand for spirits within the area subject to the distillery system, which can have been in no way stimulated by the outstill system, and must be attributed to the increased spending power of the people.

Under *Rum*, there was a falling off in the revenue, amounting to Rs. 52,042 as compared with the previous year, and to Rs. 1,19,827 as compared with the average of the previous five years. There was an increase from 131 to 147 in the number of retail licenses The number rose from 23 to 38 in Mymensingh, where the better class of consumers are taking to this spirit in preference to the weaker outstill liquor. In the receipts under license fees, however, there was an actual decrease of Rs. 7,700, chiefly the result of the postponement of the settlement of a number of shops in Calcutta till after the close of the year. The fees, which would ordinarily have been deposited in March, were thus excluded from the accounts of 1879-80. The quantity of rum on which duty was paid for retail sale was only 22,196 gallons against 39,298 gallons in 1878-79, 62,018 in 1877-78, 48,663 in 1876-77, and 93,460 in 1875-76. There was a decrease of 16,854

gallons in Calcutta alone. This is only partially explained by the increased importation of Shahjehanpore rum from 20,476 gallons in 1878-79 to 22,798 in 1879-80. It seems probable that the revenue of the year was largely affected by the irregularities recently discovered at a distillery in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. The Government of Bengal has been for some time in communication with the Governments of India and the North-Western Provinces regarding the system under which duty should be paid on rum manufactured in Upper India for export to Bengal.

The receipts under the head of *Imported spirits and wines* show an improvement by Rs 13,658. This represents increased receipts from license fees, the import duties on these articles being credited to the Imperial revenues. Under the new Excise Act, a license is required for wholesale vend of imported liquors in Calcutta as well as in the interior, and a fee of Rs. 50 has been imposed, the fee on wholesale licenses in the interior being at the same time raised to that sum from Rs 16. The result has been a falling off in the number of wholesale licenses in all Divisions except the Presidency, with an increase in the gross fees received for wholesale licenses from Rs. 2,506 in 1878-79 to Rs. 10,248 in 1879-80. General retail licenses produced Rs. 1,08,073 against Rs. 1,01,796 in the previous year.

The revenue from *Tari* shows a decrease of Rs. 19,093 on the returns for 1878-79. There were 4,809 licenses for the sale of unfermented tari against 1,915 in the previous year; and as the fee was raised from 1st April 1879, the receipts rose from Rs. 2,044 to Rs. 8,980. The bulk of the increase occurred in the Dacca Division, owing, it is said, to the special efforts of the Divisional Excise Inspector and his staff to check unlicensed sale. For the sale of fermented tari 16,769 licenses were issued against 17,133 in 1878-79, and the revenue from this source fell from Rs. 6,50,722 to Rs. 6,24,637. The decrease in the gross revenue from tari was largest in Gya (Rs. 9,553), Sarun (Rs. 5,721), Monghyr (Rs. 5,363), Calcutta (Rs. 4,110), Patna (Rs. 3,000), and Chumparun (Rs. 2,605). On the other hand, there was an increase of Rs. 3,510 in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, of Rs. 2,885 in Durbhunga, and of Rs. 2,596 in Backergunge. The decrease in most of the districts of the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions is attributed in some measure to the development of the outstill system. It appears, however, that there have also been special difficulties in connection with the settlement, which will probably be obviated by the measures now under trial. The bidders will no longer be required to proceed to the head-quarters of each district to seek their licenses. Settlements will be made by the sub-divisional officers, and shops will be settled in groups, the number of trees allotted to each license-holder being limited. Efforts will now be made to extend the system of farming tari shops in groups. This has already been found to succeed in Burma, and the experiment is reported to have led to increase of revenue in the Rajmehal sub-division.

The *Ganja* crop in 1879-80 is believed to have produced not more than 6,099 maunds against 9,448 in 1877-78 and 10,814 in 1876-77. In 1878-79 the yield had been exceptionally small (3,768 maunds). The result was that high prices ruled throughout the year. The

number of shops was 3,210 against 3,244 in the previous year, and the quantity consumed is reported to have fallen from 5,461 maunds to 5,137. There was consequently a falling off in the receipts, both from fees and from duty, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 55,564. In the Patna Division the decrease in revenue amounted to Rs. 50,145, and in the Dacca Division to Rs. 11,707. A considerable portion of the falling off in Patna resulted from reduced exports to the North-Western Provinces, but there was still a substantial and satisfactory decrease in the local consumption. This is said to be owing to the fact that outstill liquor is weaning the people from the use of ganja. In Shahabad the consumption of ganja fell from 142 maunds to 103, in Sarun from 108 to 100, and in Chumparun from 144 to 116. There has been a steady decrease of late years in the exports of ganja from Bengal to the Upper Provinces, and ganja is now largely imported into the North-Western Provinces from Guzerat, Khandeish, and Gwalior. The consumption in Orissa shows a decrease in consequence of the high price of Rajshahye ganja, and of the increase in the duty on Gurjat ganja, which it was found necessary to impose in the end of 1878.

The license fees from *Charas* show an increase from Rs. 2,671 in 1876-77, Rs. 3,141 in 1877-78, and Rs. 3,657 in 1878-79, to Rs. 4,547 n 1879-80. The Government of India has since sanctioned the imposition of an excise duty on this noxious drug, of which the consumption is evidently increasing.

There was a decrease in the number of licenses for the sale of *Opium* from 2,868 to 2,796. The fees offered, however, showed a sensible increase from Rs. 1,48,092 to Rs. 1,91,186. The quantity sold was 1,796 maunds against 1,755 in 1878-79. The general result was an increase in the revenue of Rs. 70,566, though there was no change in the Government price of the drug in any district. The Dacca Division shows a decrease of seven maunds in the quantity sold (already small in view of the circumstances of the Division), and the Commissioner has been asked to look into the matter. There was an increase in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, chiefly contributed by Calcutta and the 24-Pergunnahs. The increase in Rungpore is attributed to the improved condition of the lower classes, and the influx of workmen employed on railway construction. In the Patna Division the quantity sold increased from 21 maunds to 30. The plan of farming out the right to sell opium in Durbhunga and Mozufferpore districts has resulted in an increase in the revenue from Rs. 1,699 to Rs. 3,040 in the former district, and from Rs. 1,196 to Rs. 2,350 in the latter. In Orissa, where all classes use the drug, the consumption rose from 295 to 306 maunds. Exactly half of the total amount was consumed in the Balasore district. Here, as elsewhere in Bengal, the use of opium is increasing as an antidote for certain diseases, chiefly those produced by damp and exposure.

Arrests were made for offences against the Excise Laws in 3,897 cases against 2,842 in the previous year. The number of persons convicted was 3,285 against 2,442. There was a considerable increase in the Burdwan Division, and the results in Bankoora appeared in an increase in the number of shops. In the Presidency and Rajshahye Divisions there was a falling off. In some districts there was a disinclination on the

part of the police to assist the excise officers, and it has been ordered that severe examples should be made in any cases in which such neglect of duty is brought home to the offenders. The large increase in the number of convictions in the Dacca Division and the Chittagong district is creditable to the local officers. The number of cases detected by the excise officers in the Dacca, Furreedpore, Mymensingh, and Tipperah districts shows that there is ample work for special establishments, and that the extent to which the revenue is defrauded by illicit manufacture and sale has hitherto been underrated. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Manbhoom, and Rungpore the excise officers also did good service, and in the latter district the police would seem to have failed in their duty. The Board enumerate the districts of Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Rungpore, Bogra, Pubna, Julpigoree, Furreedpore, Tipperah, Noakholly, Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, Sarun Bhagulpore, Balasore, and Manbhoom as those in which the excise work of the police has been most unsatisfactory.

SALT.

Revenue and expenditure.

The reduction of duty notified on the 31st July 1878 caused a decrease of Rs. 32,45,045 in the revenue from imported salt during 1878-79, against which had to be set an increase of Rs. 2,14,815 in the receipts from excise salt, attributable to the revival of local manufacture in Orissa. The rents from bonding golahs declined by Rs. 91,335, while the miscellaneous receipts increased by Rs. 7,660. The total falling off in the revenue for that year was thus Rs. 31,13,905. A reduction of Rs. 3,08,447 took place, however, in the charges, and the net revenue stood at Rs. 2,32,76,036 against Rs. 2,60,81,494 in 1877-78, showing a clear loss of Rs. 28,05,458. In the past year there was a partial recovery, which augurs well for the future. The duty on imported and excise salt yielded an increased revenue of Rs. 9,12,138 and Rs. 91,471 respectively, and allowance being made for a further decline of Rs. 21 632 in the golah rents and a diminution of the miscellaneous receipts by Rs. 5,059, the total improvement of the revenue was Rs. 9,76,918. In consequence, however, of heavy payments amounting to Rs. 6,59,000 on account of compensation under conventions with the French Government, the charges of the year were more than doubled, and the net revenue was Rs. 2,37,34,744 only, giving a net gain of Rs. 4,58,708 on the previous year.

Transactions during the year.

The year opened with a stock of 12,61,749 maunds at the bonded golahs and salt works, and the quantity subsequently imported or manufactured was 91,52,367 maunds, the total amount available during the year being thus 1,04,14,116 maunds. Of this quantity, 90,19,653 maunds were passed out on payment of duty, and 255 maunds free of duty, and 65,873 maunds were written off on account of wastage. The balance of stock at the close of the year was 13,28,348 maunds, including 13 maunds on which duty was paid, but which were not removed from the warehouse. These figures compare thus with those for the previous year: There was a decrease of 8,66,817 maunds in the stocks at the beginning of the year; the quantity imported and

manufactured during the year increased by 14,74,603 maunds, giving a net increase of 6,07,786 maunds on the entire stock of the year; the quantity on which duty was paid showed an increase of 5,62,406 maunds, that passed free of duty a decrease of 105 maunds, and the allowance for wastage was less by 21,300 maunds.

The stock on hand at the beginning of the year consisted of 9,79,008 maunds of imported and 2,82,741 maunds of excise salt. Of the former, 9,56,577 maunds were in bond in Calcutta and Sulkea, 2,829 maunds at Balasore, and 19,602 maunds at Chittagong. The excise salt was in bond or at the works in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Cuttack, Pooree, and Balasore, the largest stock at any place being 1,67,168 maunds in the Pooree golahs and 75,599 maunds at the Balasore works. The total quantity manufactured during the year was 5,01,583 maunds, against 5,84,394 maunds in 1878-79. In the 24-Pergunnahs 15,399 maunds were produced, in Cuttack 59,179 maunds, in Pooree 2,51,981 maunds, and in Balasore 1,75,024 maunds. There was an increase of manufacture in all districts save Pooree, where 4,01,436 maunds had been made in the previous year. The imports amounted to 86,50,784 maunds, Calcutta receiving 83,38,402 maunds and Chittagong 3,12,382 maunds as compared with 69,25,674 maunds and 1,67,696 maunds respectively in 1878-79. The bulk of the imports came, as usual, from the United Kingdom, ports in the Arabian and Persian Gulfs and Bombay being next in importance as sources of supply. Italy contributed 1,78,429 maunds, and France 91,579 maunds. The large increase of importation at Chittagong is attributed partly to shortness of stocks at the beginning of the year, and partly to development of trade. With the exception of 4,000 maunds received from Jedda, the entire quantity imported was brought from Liverpool.

Clearances.

The following statement shows the clearances and the duty paid during the past two years:—

	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Clearances of imported salt from shipboard ...	57,49,843	1,69,15,755	67,32,127	1,85,33,523
Ditto ditto from bond	22,42,761	61,59,594	17,76,310	44,86,869
Ditto of excise salt	4,64,745	12,22,555	5,11,216	13,11,526
Total ...	84,57,247	2,33,97,904	90,19,653	2,43,31,917

There was an excess of 5,62,406 maunds in the clearances of the past year, and this may be taken as a fair estimate of the increase of consumption during the year. The clearances of imported salt from shipboard increased by 9,82,284 maunds, while those from bond fell off by 4,66,451 maunds. In both cases the results were entirely due to transactions in Calcutta. In Chittagong clearances from shipboard decreased from 53,868 maunds to 47,442, and clearances from bond

increased from 1,61,331 maunds to 2,12,633 maunds. The total quantity cleared from this port for the district of Chittagong and for Noakholly, Tipperah, and Naraingunge shows an increase of 44,876 maunds. A taste for Liverpool in preference to country salt is said to have developed itself in those districts, and the trade in country salt has been almost extinguished, the vessels formerly engaged in importing such salt being now mostly taken up for the conveyance of jute to Chittagong from Naraingunge.

Manufacture of excise salt.

The manufacture of excise salt showed a decrease of 82,811 maunds. Production increased by nearly 100 per cent. in the 24-Pergunnahs, and it was much stimulated in Cuttack and Balasore by the new rule under which the Government defrays the cost of the preventive establishments employed in the large works. In Pooree, however, the outturn was reduced by 1,49,455 maunds, a result which is explained partly by the heavy stocks left over from the previous year, and partly by unfavourable weather in the month of June.

Sales of excise salt.

The statement of sales of excise salt shows a total increase of 46,471 maunds for all districts, the quantity disposed of being 5,11,216 maunds, against 4,64,745 maunds in 1878-79. In the 24-Pergunnahs the supply for sale was exhausted, owing to previous short manufacture, and a falling off of 9,970 maunds occurred in sales. In Cuttack there was a marked increase of 23,860 maunds, or 129·3 per cent., on the quantity sold in the previous year, which is attributed to increased manufacture and consumption of local salt, in consequence of reduced importation from Balasore and Ganjam In Pooree, notwithstanding the heavy decline in manufacture, sales increased by 38,214 maunds, or 14 per cent., owing, it is stated, to the development of the internal trade of the district, as well as to smaller importation from Ganjam. In Balasore there was a decrease of 9,970 maunds, or 3·7 per cent. This, and a further decrease of 2,170 maunds in the sales of Madras salt from bond, were counterbalanced by the importation of excise salt from Cuttack and of Liverpool salt from Midnapore.

Consumption in the saliferous tracts.

With the exception of Backergunge, the quantity of salt sold for consumption increased in all the districts comprising the saliferous tracts. The total sales amounted to 10,39,424 maunds, as compared with 9,87,474 maunds in 1878-79, giving a net increase of 51,950 maunds. The increase in Midnapore, Howrah, the 24-Pergunnahs, and Jessore varied from 3 to 5 per cent., and may be ascribed mainly to improvement in the condition of the people. The decrease in Backergunge was only 2·2 per cent., and was due to sickness in the southern thanas of the district. Chittagong and Noakholly show an increase of 4·5 and 21·8 per cent. respectively. In these districts it would appear that the police may fairly claim to have caused an increase in sales by their exertions in the suppression of illicit manufacture, although the improved circumstances of the people, who have now entirely recovered from the effects of the cyclone and storm-wave of 1876, have doubtless led to a greater demand for salt. In Cuttack and Balasore, where the increase amounted to 4·9

and 14·3 per cent. respectively, the efficiency of the police preventive establishments and the general prosperity of the people were also the causes of improvement mentioned by the local officers.

Salt attached, released, and confiscated.

The returns of salt attached, released, and confiscated in the saliferous tracts in the past year gave the following general results as compared with those of the previous year. The number of seizures decreased from 1,077 to 657, showing a difference of 421, or 39 per cent.; but there was an increase of 3,017 maunds, or 82·5 per cent., in the quantity attached, and the quantity released shows a percentage of only 89·8 of the seizures, against 90·6 in 1878-79. The decrease in the number of cases in the 24-Pergunnahs (from 683 to 198) was most marked, and was apparently due to very indifferent attention to this branch of their duties by the police. It is hardly conceivable that there was an absolute diminution of breaches of the excise law and rules, within a single year, to the extent indicated by these figures. The percentage of salt released on the quantity attached in Noakholly was unduly large, and indicates want of care in making seizures.

Prosecutions under the salt law.

There was an increase in the number of prosecutions under the salt law in each district except the 24-Pergunnahs, Noakholly, and Balasore. In the 24-Pergunnahs only 303 cases were instituted as compared with 722 in 1878-79, and this caused the reduction of the total number of cases for all districts from 1,452 to 1,355. The prosecutions were chiefly for illicit manufacture, neglect to certify sale or loss on rowannahs, and illicit possession or transport. The total number of persons apprehended was 1,603, of whom 1,473 were convicted and 120 acquitted, and the amount of fines and forfeitures realized was Rs. 13,298. Notwithstanding the strict injunctions issued during the year, some magisterial officers neglected to give due effect to the rules for the grant of rewards to police-officers and informers in these cases. Careful compliance with these rules has again been insisted upon, and the Board of Revenue have been desired to bring to notice individually the officers trying salt cases who may neglect to carry out the wishes of Government in this respect.

Restriction of the rowannah limits.

Nothing has apparently occurred to alter the generally favourable opinion which the local officers have hitherto expressed in regard to the restriction of the rowannah limits introduced three years since. The Commissioner of Chittagong alone reported unfavourably on the scheme, and it appeared from a special report subsequently submitted by him that there was need of greater vigilance on the part of the police to prevent illicit manufacture and storage of salt in some parts, but the Board of Revenue did not deem it necessary so soon to recommend any modification of the protected area.

Bonding operations.

The quantity of salt bonded during the year in the Sulkea Golahs increased to 16,50,102 maunds as compared with 12,81,730 maunds in 1878-79, but this increase was not sufficient to make up to Government the loss caused by the reductions which it has been necessary to make in the golah rents.

The stock in hand at the close of each of the last four years was as follows:—

	Mds.
At close of 1876-77	37,12,165
" 1877-78	18,73,124
" 1878-79	9,46,385
" 1879-80	10,01,898

Salt manufacture in Behar.

The control of the saltpetre and salt manufacture in the Patna Division was transferred to the Inland Customs Department of the North-Western Provinces during the year, and this Government has no further connection with the matter.

STAMPS.

THE new Stamp Act (I of 1879) came into force from the beginning of the year under report. It provides for a direct increase of duty in the case of certain instruments, and has substituted *ad valorem* duties for fixed duties in the case of certain other instruments. Two new kinds of non-judicial stamps also have come into use under the new Act—viz. stamps for the levy of duty (1) on Notarial Acts, and (2) on entry as an advocate, vakeel, or attorney on the roll of a High Court. The Government of India have directed the use for the former of adhesive foreign bill stamps with the word "Notarial" printed over, and for the latter of printed forms stamped with special adhesive labels of the required values. The operation of the new Act has had the effect of largely increasing the productiveness of this branch of revenue.

The following statement shows the gross revenue in Bengal from the sale of the different denominations of stamps during each of the last five years:—

Year.	SALES OF STAMPS UNDER THE INDIAN STAMP ACT.							Sales of stamps used under the Court-fees Act, viz. Court-fee labels, High Court service, and Small Cause Court-fee stamps.	Total sales of stamps under the new Stamp Act and the Court-fees Act.
	Impressed stamps, including engraved stamps, customs and salt-bond forms, and Public Works Department contract and tender forms.	Special adhesive stamps or stamped labels.	Hundi or Bill-of-exchange stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.			Total.		
				One-anna revenue stamps used for receipts, cheques, &c.	Share transfer stamps.	Foreign bill stamps.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76 ..	17,71,571	5,45,833	99,736	1,53,735	6,163	26,686	26,03,314	65,79,555	91 42,860
1876-77 ...	17,63,845	5,46,824	88,378	1,62,621	5,093	32,075	25,39,536	68,52,158	93,91,694
1877-78 ...	18,43,199	6,03,856	1,10,783	1,84,621	5,205	31,282	27,78,351	78,51,311	1,06,31,662
1878-79 ...	19,89,374	5,47,114	1,05,375	1,76,065	6,469	25,468	28,47,797	77,52,7,5	1,06,00,572
1879-80 ...	23,88,487	5,86,794	1,10,969	1,92,153	5,158	30,725	33,14,266	79,97,276	1,13,11,542

As the special adhesive stamps prescribed for stamps used for Notarial Acts and for entry as an advocate, vakeel, or attorney were

not ready for issue during the year, special adhesive stamps of the values of Re. 1, Rs. 250, and Rs 500 were used in their stead. The sales of stamps used for these purposes therefore are not shown separately in the above statement.

It will be seen that the revenue from the sale of stamps, which had been steadily increasing for some years past, and which showed a depression last year, has again resumed its elasticity. With the exception of share transfer stamps, in which there is a falling off, the sales of all kinds of non-judicial stamps show an increase amounting to Rs. 4,66,469, or 16·3 per cent., while the receipts from judicial stamps show an increase of Rs. 2,44,501, or 3·1 per cent. The total increase from judicial and non-judicial stamps amounts to Rs. 7,10,970, or 6·7 per cent. over the receipts of 1878-79. The total gross receipts, including duty on unstamped paper, adjudication fees, penalties, &c., amounted in each of the past three years to—

	Rs.
1877-78	1,08,13,321
1878-79	1,07 84,591
1879-80	1,14,98,422

The sum payable to the Government of India in each of the years was—

	Rs.
1877-78	99,00,000
1878-79	1,01,25 000
1879 80	1,03,50,000

The development of this branch of the revenue since it was entrusted to the management of the local Government has thus been extremely satisfactory. The charges, exclusive of refunds, amounted to Rs. 2,69,379 against Rs. 2,50,727 in 1878-79, and Rs. 2,46,763 in 1877-78. The fixed grant from the Imperial revenues for the management of this branch is Rs. 2,38,000. The gradual increase in the charges represents increased payments for commission to vendors of stamps

The receipts in Calcutta, as usual, were the highest, and in Singbhoom the lowest. In the following thirteen districts the receipts exceeded three lakhs of rupees :—

DISTRICTS.	Non-judicial stamps.	Judicial stamps.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	8,61,557	10,20,097	18,81,654
24-Pergunnahs	1,14,464	4,23,396	5,37,860
Jessore	1,02,911	4,19,582	5,22,493
Mymensingh	1,63,485	3,34,185	4,97,670
Dacca	1,42,986	3,42,240	4,85,226
Backergunge	89,490	3,58,666	4 48,156
Midnapore	91,292	2,87,488	3,78,719
Mozufferpore	72,119	2,85 814	3,57,433
Tipperah	92,934	2,70,081	3,63,015
Nuddea	78,807	2,70,359	3,49,166
Chittagong	84,201	2,48,898	3,33,099
Patna	1,05,867	2,10,575	3,16,442
Burdwan	74,131	2,36,366	3,10,497

In 1878-79 all these districts, with the exception of Chittagong, returned receipts exceeding three lakhs. In nine districts the receipts during the past year exceeded two lakhs, and in ten they exceeded one lakh.

The general incidence of the stamp revenue on the population of Bengal is only two annas and eleven pies per head, or Rs. 18 to every hundred inhabitants. This includes the Calcutta receipts, which amount to one-sixth of the whole revenue, and reach the rate of Rs. 438 on every hundred of the population of the town. In the interior the rate of incidence on every hundred souls ranges from Rs. 2 in Singbhoom, Rs. 4 in Chumparun, and Rs. 6 in Durbhunga, to Rs. 29 in Chittagong, Rs. 30 in Noakholly, and Rs. 40 in Howrah. Obviously, with the gradual development of the wealth of the province, there is ample scope for expansion of the stamp revenue.

The receipts under the head of *Impressed Stamps* amounted to Rs. 23,88,487 against Rs. 19,89,374 in 1878-79, showing an increase of Rs. 3,99,113, or 20 per cent. The only districts which do not show an increase are Sarun, Manbhoom, and Singbhoom. Calcutta, in which there was a falling off during the last two years, shows this year the unprecedentedly large increase of 71·4 per cent., owing principally to the operation of the new Stamp Act. This was also the main cause of the increase in receipts throughout the country generally. Part of the increase is also attributed to larger sale of non-judicial paper for use under the Arms Act, and for renewal of bonds and mortgages, which would otherwise have been barred by the new Law of Limitation. In Orissa, where there was an increase of 24 per cent. in Cuttack, 23 per cent. in Pooree, and 19 per cent. in Balasore, the increasing tendency to employ stamped paper instead of palm-leaves for the record of pottahs and kabuliyats is reported to have contributed mainly to the result. In Chittagong the improvement is said to have been due to the increased number of leases executed in consequence of sales for arrears of revenue. Mymensing, Durbhunga, and Darjeeling, which also last year showed a decline, have this year returned an increased revenue. The decrease in Manbhoom is accounted for by the transfer of seven pergunnahs to the Bankoora district. The decrease of Rs. 332 in Singbhoom, where the revenue is always nominal, is said to have been caused by the cholera panic which prevailed in Chyebassa during the earlier part of the year.

Special adhesive stamps or stamped labels are affixed on certain specified instruments by the Collector of Stamp Revenue, or the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, who are the only officers in the Lower Provinces empowered to affix them. The receipts exceeded those of 1878-79 by Rs. 39,680, or 7·2 per cent. The realizations on account of stamp duty on Notarial Acts, and for entry as an advocate, vakeel, &c., are included under this head.

Adhesive stamps are of three descriptions—one-anna revenue stamps used for receipts, cheques, &c.; share transfer stamps; and foreign bill stamps.

One-anna revenue stamps.—The collections made amounted to Rs. 1,92,153 against Rs. 1,76,066, showing an increase of Rs. 16,087, or over 9 per cent. There have been improved collections in 37 districts, the increase varying from 110·7 per cent. in Hooghly, to ·1

per cent. in Burdwan and Mozufferpore. The large increase in Hooghly corresponds with the decrease in Calcutta. Hitherto a higher rate of discount has been allowed in Hooghly than in Howrah or Calcutta, and vendors have taken advantage of this to make large purchases from the first-named treasury. To check this irregular practice, an amended rule was passed and notified in July 1880, by which the rates in Calcutta, and in the sudder stations of the 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, Hooghly, and Burdwan districts, have been made uniform, and it has been laid down that a licensed vendor shall obtain all his supplies of stamps from the treasury of the district for which his license is granted, and shall sell them at the place mentioned in the license

The revenue from *Foreign Bill Stamps* was Rs. 30,725 against Rs. 25,408 in the previous year. The increase is attributed partly to the increase in the number and value of these instruments negotiated in Calcutta, and partly to the higher rate of duty chargeable under the new Act.

Under *Share Transfer Stamps* only the receipts show a falling off during the year.

The sales of *Hoondi or Bill-of-Exchange Stamps* amounted to Rs. 1,10,969 against Rs 1,03,375 in the preceding year. There were increases in 20 districts and decreases in 15; the remaining nine districts did not contribute anything to the revenue under this head. The Calcutta receipts have, it is stated, been improved, owing to the conviction, by the Presidency Magistrate, of one Bhoora Mull, a Marwari, who was prosecuted for selling in Calcutta, without a license, hoondi stamps which he had bought in Ajmere. There are still, it is believed, some Marwaris who carry on this trade surreptitiously; their proceedings will be carefully watched. It appears that the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs discovered certain irregularities in regard to hoondi sales from that treasury. There is no local demand for these stamps in the district, but two men were found to have obtained licenses for Bhowanipore and Chitpore, under which they were enabled to purchase at the Alipore treasury stamps which they sold in Burrabazar in Calcutta. Further enquiries are being made by the Collector into the matter.

The revenue from *Court-fee Stamps* includes the receipts from the sale of three kinds of stamps—viz. adhesive court-fee labels, High Court service stamps, and the Calcutta Small Cause Court-fee stamps. The total collections amounted to Rs. 79,97,276 against Rs. 77,52,775 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,44,501, or 3·1 per cent. The receipts under High Court service stamps were the same as in 1878-79, while those under Small Cause Court-fee stamps showed a decrease of Rs. 2,706. The increase under adhesive court-fee stamps amounted to Rs. 2,47,207. The increase was distributed among 27 districts, while in the remaining 17 districts there was a decrease of revenue. The increase varies from 33·5 per cent. in Cuttack to ·9 per cent. in Calcutta. The highest rate of decrease was in Singbhoom, 33·4, and the lowest in Bogra, 1·5 per cent. The largest increases in amount took place in Jessore (Rs. 51,666, or 14 per cent). Backergunge (Rs. 57,717, or 11 per cent), and Cuttack (Rs. 35,389, or 33 per cent.); the largest decreases in Shahabad (Rs. 34,946, or 16 per cent.), Durbhunga

(Rs. 21,922, or 18 per cent.), and Rajshahye (Rs. 20,142, or 16 per cent). The increase in the number of suits which contributed largely to the expansion of the revenue is accounted for in some districts by the expiration, on 30th September 1879, of the two years' grace allowed under the new Limitation Act. In others special local causes operated. In the 24-Pergunnahs a large estate changed hands, and the new owner proceeded to strengthen his position by suing the ryots; Pubna became the head-quarters of a Judge's charge; in Jessore the local authorities believe that their vigilance has driven the zemindars to assert their claims through the courts instead of through their own retainers. The value of suits was also higher in some districts. In Calcutta, Patna, and Cuttack large payments were made on account of letters of administration, probates, and certificates. The operation of the Land Registration Act helped to swell the receipts in Cuttack, Balasore, Chittagong, Dacca, and Sarun. The decrease of 23 per cent. in Singbhoom only represents Rs. 1,200; it is chiefly attributed to the outbreak of cholera at Chyebassa, which for a time paralysed business. In Julpigoree there was a fall of 22 per cent., the receipts of the previous year having been abnormally high in consequence of the destruction of the Deputy Commissioner's court-house with most of its records. The falling off in Rajshahye is attributed to the curtailment of the civil jurisdiction of the district. The decrease in Shahabad and Durbhunga is explained by the decrease in the number of suits.

In compliance with the wishes of the Government of India, as regards the consumption of the several denominations of court-fee labels, it appears that the largest number sold was, as usual, of 8-anna labels (3,537,951), 1 anna (2,259,901), and Re. 1 (1,327,055). The sales of the other denominations of court-fee labels range from 155 of Rs. 1,000, to 349,163 of Rs. 2 labels.

The table below shows the number of cases in which duty and penalty were realized by Civil Courts and Collectors respectively, and the amount of duty and penalty realized:—

Years.	Number of cases in which duty and penalty were realized by			Duty and penalty realized by		
	Civil Courts.	Collectors.	Total.	Civil Court.	Collectors.	Total.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1878-79	776	1,163	1,939	9,446 9 6	9,470 11 1	18,917 4 7
1879-80	910	1,268	2,178	7,782 15 0	12,268 12 6	20,051 11 6

There was an increase in the number of cases, as well as in the aggregate amount realized, though the realizations in the civil courts were smaller than in the previous year. Still it is quite clear that in many districts there is an apathy shown in this matter both by the Civil Courts and by the Revenue authorities. It is not easy to believe that only ten cases occurred in which the courts should have interfered in Burdwan, while 49 occurred in Midnapore, 13 in Nuddea against 55 in the 24-Pergunnahs and 48 in Jessore, 7 in Rajshahye against 31 in Julpigoree, 2 in Chumparun against 40

in Durbhunga, 4 in Balasore, against 31 in Cuttack, and 3 in Hazaribagh, against 36 in Manbhoom. The variations are still greater in the proceedings of the Revenue authorities. Action was only taken in 7 cases in Jessore, against 117 in Nuddea, in 10 in Mymensingh, against 104 in Dacca, in 5 in Noakholly, against 131 in Chittagong. There were only 12 cases in the Orissa Division, 22 in Chota Nagpore, and 35 in Rajshahye and Cooch Behar. It is difficult to believe that there was practically no evasion, or no opportunity for detecting it, in the districts which return so very few cases. The attention of the Commissioner has been drawn to the subject.

The following table shows the number of prosecutions for infractions of the Stamp Law:—

Years.	Number of cases instituted.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted	Number acquitted.	Fines realized.	Rewards given.	Remarks.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs.	
1878-79	185	358	309	49	4,229 1 0	Nil	
1879-80	299	427	340	87*	3,193 8 9	25	*30 pending trial.

The result of the prosecutions is favourable, the proportion of convictions to acquittals being nearly 6 to 1. This shows that the prosecutions were judiciously instituted. In 19 districts the prosecutions were more numerous than in the preceding year. In 11 districts the number of cases showed a falling off, while in the 11 districts named in the margin there were no prosecutions. These 11 districts include Patna, Shahabad, Sarun, Monghyr, and Balasore, in which the absence of prosecutions during 1878-79 was also marked. Except in Durbhunga and Champarun, the penal provisions of the Stamp Law appear to be a dead letter in the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions. The attention of the local officers has been invited to the matter.

Pubna, Noakholly, Patna, Gya, Shahabad, Sarun, Monghyr, Balasore, Lohardugga, Singbhoom, and Manbhoom.

It is satisfactory to find that the number of licensed stamp-vendors has increased from 2,461 to 3,047. The increase took place principally in the Presidency, Dacca, Rajshahye, and Burdwan Divisions. In the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions, as well as in Lohardugga and Julpigoree, the number of vendors is limited, so that practically a sort of monopoly exists in the hands of a few favoured individuals, who are generally connected with the amlah of the district courts. The local officers have been asked to take early measures to license additional vendors wherever it may conduce to the convenience of the public. The experiment of putting up to auction the right to sell stamps at the High Court and the Calcutta Collectorate, which was sanctioned last year, is still under trial.

The subject of the introduction of the auction system in the interior of the country came under the Board's consideration during the year, but they do not recommend it, as its effect would be to limit the right to sell stamps to a few individuals. It would be better to reduce the rates of discount at the principal stations where the profits of licensed

stamp-vendors are large and the demand for licenses is great, than to attempt to raise revenue by the introduction of the auction system in the interior.

With a view to effect improvements in the levy of the *process* fees, the Government of India have lately sanctioned the proposal to issue the ordinary 8-anna forms in triplicate, bound up in sets of four books of 250 each, and bearing consecutive numbers up to 1,000. Different colours are to be used for the different courts, and one book at a time is to be given to the Nazir, representing a permanent advance to him. Some difficulty, however, has been found in the way of the general introduction of this system, owing chiefly to the large number of different revenue processes in use and the variety of fees leviable; but some of the processes in most ordinary use have been chosen and counterfoil forms of these will be introduced as a tentative measure. The High Court have made revised proposals in regard to Civil Court processes, and these are under the consideration of the Board.

The inspection of record-rooms by the Special Deputy Collectors appointed in August 1873 to test stamps in the record-rooms, is progressing. The stamps in the Civil Courts in the Presidency, Burdwan, and Bhagulpore Divisions have been examined, and those of the Patna Division were under examination when the year closed. No serious irregularity was discovered in any of the courts.

LICENSE-TAX.

THE license-tax was levied during the year under Act I of 1878. An important modification, however, was introduced by the orders of the Government of India, exempting all incomes below Rs. 250 per annum from the tax. The result of this measure was to remit a claim of Rs. 9,55,820, or nearly one-third of the gross demand, and to exempt no less than 579,674 out of the 740,432 persons assessed. A sum of Rs. 3,42,191 had been collected from assessees of the lowest class before the issue of these orders, and every facility was offered for obtaining refunds. Only Rs. 1,57,734 was claimed by the licensees. There can be no doubt that the action of Government in exempting the lower class of contributors to the tax was most favourably viewed by the public generally. The further raising of the minimum of taxable income from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 under the new Act has restricted the operation of the law to persons in the enjoyment of fairly substantial incomes.

The rules under the Act were revised during the year, the principal change introduced being a large reduction in the number of circles. Sub-divisional officers were placed in charge of the work within their jurisdictions, and instructed to check the assessment lists in as many villages as possible during their cold-weather tours. Arrangements were also made for payment of the tax being made at the district or sub-divisional treasuries, and not to itinerant collecting officers.

The number of persons assessed was 840 507 in 1878-79 against 740,432 in 1879-80. The difference (100,075) represents the exemptions of 1878-79, the corrections for deaths, failures, and the like, and the new assessments of 1879-80. The net figures for 1879-80 are 718,306, or,

after deduction of assessees of the sixth class exempted during the year, 138,620. Before the sixth class was exempted, the assessments were as 1 to 84 of the census population of the province; after the exemption they were as 1 to 435. The proportion of persons assessed appears to be strikingly different in different districts, and for this no satisfactory explanation has been given by the Board, except that some districts have been under-assessed. It is true that the proportion of assessees will be lower in agricultural districts than in those which contain large marts and populous villages. Thus, while the provincial average is 1 in 435, the rate in Calcutta is 1 in 28, in the 24-Pergunnahs 1 in 283, and in Dacca 1 in 297. But it is not clear why 1 only should be assessed in 619 in Burdwan, while 1 in 358 is found liable in Beerbhoom; or why such differences as the following should be found:—Moorshedabad 1 in 403 and Nuddea 1 in 539; Julpigoree 1 in 371, Bogra 1 in 688, and Pubna 1 in 1,008; Mymensingh 1 in 309, Tipperah 1 in 603, Noakholly 1 in 895, and Chittagong 1 in 1,169; Maldah 1 in 178 and Purneah 1 in 538; Durbhunga 1 in 520 and Patna 1 in 771; Pooree 1 in 550 and Cuttack 1 in 1,069.

No useful comparison can be made between the total number of objections entered in the two years, as the orders exempting the sixth class were issued in the middle of the year, when objections were pending in many cases, and when the time had not arrived for preferring them in others. Under the first five classes the objections numbered 40 per cent. and upwards of the assessments in eleven districts. This is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs for the second year of the working of the Act. In Sarun the large number of complaints was the result of pure mismanagement on the part of the late Collector. In Balasore the large number of objections is said to have been due to the altered circumstances of the assessees, owing to the decline of the rice trade. It is to be remarked, moreover, that the percentage of objections in this district was as high as 55 in the previous year. In Furreedpore and Dacca the explanation is the distress caused by the inundations when the collections were in progress. This, again, is unsatisfactory, as the percentages in the previous year were unduly high (Furreedpore 65 and Dacca 40). In Mozufferpore the cause is said to have been the discovery of assessees who had improperly escaped in the previous year. In Hooghly, as in Sarun, there was carelessness in the preparation of the lists, remissions and reductions granted in the previous year being overlooked, and persons being assessed in more than one place, or charged separately on more than one business. In Midnapore the explanation is the "want of care and judgment which marked the proceedings of circle officers." The result of the petitions of objection shows that the people of this district were unjustifiably harassed. Out of 2,992 assessments impunged, only 904 were upheld, while 1,063 were modified and 1,025 were cancelled. The circumstances of Monghyr will be referred to below. It is satisfactory to observe that there were only 15 objections left pending in the province at the end of the term of operations,

Sarun	75
Balasore	61
Furreedpore ...	55
Mozufferpore ...	50
Hooghly	46
Gya	44
Dacca	44
Monghyr	43
Pooree	42
Patna	41
Midnapore	40

against 4,979 undisposed on 30th June 1879. The number of appeals was 1,543. In 968 cases the order was upheld and in 389 cancelled. In 186 cases exemption was granted. There were no appeals in Pooree or Singbhoom.

For the purpose of comparing the financial operations of the two years, it is necessary to exclude the figures for the sixth class. The orders for remission came when in some districts the full demand had not been made, while in others the collections were far advanced. The figures for the first five classes stand thus—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross demand	35,94,323	20,52,990
Remissions	18,32,473	5,17,323
Net demand	17,61,850	15,35,667
Collections	17,19,310	15,15,591
Refunds	23,503	40,062
Net collections	16,95,807	14,75,529
Balance	42,540	20,076

The great difference between the figures for the gross demand in the two years was due to the carelessness with which the assessments were made, particularly in Calcutta in 1878-79. The increase in the gross demand of 1879-80 over the net demand of 1878-79 is due partly to new or enhanced assessments, and partly to imperfect revision of the lists before publication, but chiefly to the system of double entry under which original and revised assessments both appear as a demand, the former being also shown as a remission.

The remissions appear much heavier than they really were, owing to the same system of account. They are shown at Rs. 5,17,323; but the net remissions were not more than three and a half lakhs. They were very high in Monghyr, Sarun, Midnapore, and Hooghly, where the collections were only 48, 56, 61, and 67 per cent. respectively of the assessments. In Monghyr the reason was the over-assessment of the previous year. During the past year a thorough assessment was only carried out in the Begooserai sub-division, the assessments in the Jamooi and head-quarters sub-divisions being based on the lists for the previous year. The remissions in the Sarun, Hooghly, and Midnapore districts are due to the same causes as raised the number of objection petitions.

The collections amounted to 98·6 per cent. of the net demand, and the balance was only Rs. 20,076 against Rs. 42,540 at the close of the previous period. The decrease in the net demand, and consequently in the collections, is not satisfactorily accounted for. In the Dacca Division the percentage of decrease is 21, Dacca district showing 31, Furreedpore 30, and Backergunge 20. There can be no doubt that the earnings of assessees in parts of the Dacca Division were seriously affected by the great dulness of trade and general distress in the third quarter of the year. The Commissioner reports that "the Collector of Backergunge, in whose district the crops were fair and things generally better than in Dacca and Furreedpore, distinctly states that many petty traders became bankrupt in the autumn of 1879." In the Patna Division the decrease was at the rate of 14 per cent.

Shahabad showed a decrease of 26·9 per cent. and Mozufferpore 26·2. The Commissioner asserts that reductions were carried too far in the Buxar and head-quarters sub-divisions, and that "the district was decidedly too lightly assessed as a whole." The explanation from Mozufferpore is that some itinerant traders who visit Hajipore during the rainy season managed to evade payment. The Board point out that in this Division not only Shahabad, but Chumparun and Gya also appear to have been under-assessed. The average rate of incidence for the province is Re. 1 on 40 persons. In Mozufferpore it is Re. 1 on 41. In Shahabad, however, it is only Re. 1 on 64, in Chumparun Re. 1 on 68, and in Gya Re. 1 on 74. It is plain that either Mozufferpore was over-assessed, or the other districts were somewhat under-assessed. In the Presidency Division the rate of incidence is Re. 1 on every 33 persons in the 24-Pergunnahs, Re. 1 on 41 in Moorshedabad, Re. 1 on 58 in Jessore, and Re. 1 on 60 in Nuddea. The Board and the Commissioner consider that both Jessore and Nuddea are under-assessed. In Pooree the rate is Re 1 on every 46 persons, in Balasore Re. 1 on every 66, and in Cuttack Re. 1 on every 95. Yet Balasore showed a decrease in the collections of 17 per cent., and Cuttack a decrease of 18 per cent. The Board and the Commissioner say that these figures are only to be explained on the theory of under-assessment in these two districts. In 1878-79 attention was drawn to the apparent under-assessment of Bogra, Chittagong, Noakholly, Patna, and Manbhoom. All these districts now show an increase. In Bogra the assessment has been raised under the five classes from Rs. 6,250 to Rs. 24,233, the increase taking place chiefly in the first four. The Commissioner reports that he made personal enquiries and heard appeals on the spot, and that he is satisfied that the new assessment is correct. He found no cause for interference in any case. In Chittagong the assessment under the first five classes has been raised from Rs. 7,705 to Rs. 10,198, and in Noakholly from Rs. 7,165 to Rs 7,970. The Board point out that while in Dacca and Mymensingh the incidence of the tax is one rupee on every 37 persons, and in Tipperah, which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, has been under-assessed, 1 on 67, in Chittagong it is only 1 on 110, and in Noakholly 1 on 105. The revision of the assessment lists in Patna has not been attended with the results which might have been anticipated. The Collector considers that the city assessments were bad, that the grain-dealers were too leniently dealt with on appeal, and that most of the books produced contained false accounts. At the same time he reports that the outturn of the tax cannot be in keeping with the apparent wealth of the town, as many of the leading merchants have their principal places of business in Calcutta or elsewhere, and are consequently not liable to assessment in Patna. Nevertheless it is very remarkable that the incidence of the tax should be only 1 anna 9 pies per head in Patna City, against an average of 2 annas 8 pies per head in the other Bengal municipalities (exclusive of Calcutta). The collections of the whole district are less than half those of Hooghly, Mymensingh, Mozufferpore, and Durbhunga, and much less than half those of Midnapore, Bhagulpore, and Purneah. They are considerably less than those of Beerbhoom, Tipperah, Gya, Shahabad, and Maldah, and

only just exceed those of Chumparan, Bogra, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The incidence of the tax in the Patna district outside the city is only 1½ pies, against a general average of 3½ pies for the whole division. There is no doubt that the Board are right in holding that the assessment of the district is still unsatisfactory.

The collection in Calcutta amounted to Rs. 3,00,692, out of a net demand of Rs. 3,34,938, while it was found necessary to strike off Rs. 34,245 as irrecoverable. The Board remark that the knowledge of the extremely inefficient manner in which the first assessment of the tax was effected in 1878-79 should have led the Chairman to make a thorough revision of the assessment in 1879-80. This was not done, and the Board remark, "the result has been that the collections failed to reach two-thirds of the amount produced by the License-tax Act in 1867-68, when the minimum was Rs. 200 and the rate one and a half per cent." There can be no doubt that experience has shown the hopelessness of endeavouring to work such an Act as this with efficiency through municipal agency in Calcutta. The ordinary duties of the Chairman of the Corporation and Commissioner of Police are very arduous, and if in addition he is required to undertake the task of conducting an important measure of State taxation, some department of his work must suffer. In this instance it would appear that further mischief was done by dishonest subordinates. Under the new Act the proceedings will be conducted by the Collector of Calcutta.

The Board remark that it will not be possible to form a correct estimate of the result of the employment of municipal agency in the towns in the interior until the returns of the current year, in which Government agency will be alone employed, can be compared with those of the past year. In some municipalities, however, especially in Serajgunge, Mozufferpore, Seetamurhee, Balasore, and Chyebassa, the assessments appear to have been carefully made. In others, either the assessments were extremely faulty, or undue leniency was shown in admitting objections. Thus in Howrah the remissions amount to Rs. 20,217, against collections Rs. 16,760. In Serampore the remissions were Rs. 4,497, the collections Rs. 5,817. In Chupra and Revilgunge the remissions amounted to Rs. 9,156 and Rs. 7,880 respectively, against collections of Rs. 9,705 and Rs. 5,815. In Revilgunge the balance outstanding was Rs. 2,345, so that the collections amount to little more than one-third of the sum assessed. The incidence per head varied from 14 annas 3 pies in Naraingunge (where European firms contributed largely) and 6 annas 10 pies in Mozufferpore and Seetamurhee (where the Collector either made or supervised the assessments) to nine pies in Bansberia and Pubna, six pies in Ichak, and three pies in Behar (in the Patna district). Thus the rate in the Behar Municipality was lower than the general rate of the province, towns and rural tracts included. The Board believe that municipal agency, if judiciously controlled, may be of considerable use; but that, while in making assessments, the local knowledge of the Commissioners may be advantageously consulted, it is not safe to entrust to them the decision of objections.

The cost of administering the Act was 7·5 per cent. of the gross collections against 12·1 in 1878-79. The lowest divisional average

was in Burdwan (5·5); the highest in Chittagong (13·1). The charges were highest in Rajshahye (20·8), Jessore (15·7), and Cuttack (15·5); and lowest in Beerbhoom (2·4), Purneah (3·8), and Bogra (4·3). In Rajshahye the cost was raised by a thorough revision of the assessments in parts of the district. The high rate of charge in Jessore is very unsatisfactory. It cost Rs. 7,362 to collect Rs. 44,720 in this district; while in Moorshedabad, a district of the same division, it cost only Rs. 2,498 (5·1 per cent) to collect Rs. 45,901. Cuttack similarly compares most unfavourably with the neighbouring district of Pooree. The figures are these—

	Establishment, &c.	Travelling allowance, postage, and stationery.	Contingencies.	Total.	Collections.	Percentage of cost on collection.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
Cuttack ...	3,174	378	487	4,039	24,937	15·6
Pooree ...	1,503	24	97	1,624	22,861	6·8

In Beerbhoom the low rate is explained by the increased receipts, owing to changes of jurisdiction, without any proportionate increase of expense. In Bogra the work of revising the assessment was conducted chiefly by the Collector in person, without any extra cost. This is very creditable to him, and shows the error of imagining that energetic district officers cannot administer the tax without large temporary establishments.

The reports of the local officers show that the exemption of the lowest class of incomes has done much to remove the unpopularity of the tax. A further improvement must have been effected by the exemption of incomes between Rs. 250 and Rs. 500 under the new Act. Practically, such discontent as now exists is confined to the sufferers from individual instances of carelessness or misconduct on the part of the assessing or collecting staff, and to districts were the minds of the people have been disturbed by fluctuations in the policy pursued by the officer in charge of the administration. Instances of misconduct appear to have been comparatively rare during the past year. What is really required now is that the people shall not be harassed or excited by constant change. It is not to be expected that the effects of grievous over-assessment should be instantly effaced, or that in a district which has been grossly under-assessed those liable to the tax should view with complacency a large increase suddenly made in the demands upon them. One extreme is almost as mischievous as the other. A man who is wrongly assessed at Rs. 100, but who ultimately escapes with a payment of Rs. 10, and many incidental expenses, is irritated and alarmed; but the man who, having wrongly been called upon to pay only Rs. 2 in one year, is properly required to pay Rs. 100 in the next, will be even more dissatisfied and disturbed. Wholesale revision of district assessments, though absolutely necessary, as in Monghyr and Bogra, are the most fruitful cause of the unpopularity of such an impost as this. The present Collector of Bogra justly remarks that the people of Bengal, "whatever they pay in the way of taxes or other dues

like, above all things, that the demand against them should be fixed in its nature." The Commissioner of Patna believes that the existence of the tax is scarcely known to the mass of the people, and that the chowkidari and municipal taxes are "ten times more disliked." There is a consensus of opinion among the Commissioners that little complaint is made against the principle of the tax, and now that its incidence has been confined to so small a section of the population, it is hoped that, with steady and vigilant administration, such discontent as has accompanied it will disappear.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Registration of Births and Deaths.

During the year 1879, births were registered in 93 towns against 89 in 1878, and among a population of 2,337,213 against 2,311,625. The general results of registration in the two years are shown in the table below:—

	1878.	1879.
Number of children still-born	1,785	1,387
Ditto ditto born alive	45,288	39,568
Ratio of births per 1,000 of population ...	19·56	16·93
Do. of deaths per 1,000 of ditto ...	34·86	33·69
Excess per 1,000 of births over deaths ...	.....	.....
Do. per 1,000 of deaths over births ...	15·30	16·67
Number of circles that registered births in excess of deaths	10	7
Ditto ditto ditto deaths in excess of births	79	86

It will be seen that the number of births registered in 1879 was considerably below that in the preceding year, although they were recorded among a larger population and within a larger area. These statistics, however, are entirely unreliable; and the Sanitary Commissioner has been instructed only to attempt to register births in first-class municipalities, and in such towns as registered 25 per mille or more in 1879.

During the year 1879, 69 new registering circles were opened.

Deaths.

The total number of registering circles was 1,793, including outposts, dispensaries, hospitals, jails, and lock-ups. Of these, 463 were urban and 1,330 rural circles. The population among which the registration was carried on was 59,965,483, namely 29,872,599 males and 30,092,884 females. In 1878 the registration was made in 429 urban and 1,295 rural circles, and among a population of 59,998,435.

The table below shows the number of deaths reported during the year and the proportion per thousand of the population as compared

with 1878. The figures do not include still-born children, which numbered 7,821, or ·82 per cent. of the total reported mortality—

	Number of Deaths.			Proportion per Mille.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.
In 1879	78,769	872,112	950,881	33·53	16·13	15·85
„ 1878	83,306	980,810	1,064,116	35·13	17·01	17·73
Decrease ...	4,537	108,698	113,235	1·60	1·88	1·88

It will be seen that there was a decrease of 113,235 in the number of deaths registered in 1879 as compared with the preceding year. The Sanitary Commissioner is of opinion that the decrease is the result rather of the natural fluctuations in the fatality of disease than of neglected registration. This, however, cannot be accepted. A decrease in the number of deaths registered could only be accepted as evidence of improved general health, if it could be assumed that the number previously reported represented the actual mortality. It is doubtful, however, if 17·73 per mille, the rate registered in 1878, is even half the true rate. One year may be more healthy than another, but so long as the registered rate is in neither year half the true rate, it is not correct to argue that the decrease is the result, not of a relaxation of the efforts to register all deaths, but of a reduction in the number of deaths to be registered. Only 244 circles (79 urban and 165 rural) out of 673 showed rates of 20 per mille and upwards, against 317 (77 urban and 240 rural) out of the same number in 1878. In regard to registration in the rural areas, there is little hope that much can be done for a long time to come. In the town circles, where indeed the information afforded by the statistics would be of most practical value, a very great improvement might certainly be effected if better endeavours were made. Vital statistics, however, like other statistics, can have no scientific value if they are not supported by verification; and only in so far as verification is possible is it desirable to stimulate their production.

The proportion of registered male deaths to every 100 female deaths was 125 in the urban and 132 in the rural circles. It is obvious that a great deal has to be done before the registered death-rates, even in the towns, can be considered approximately correct. In respect of ages the confusion is also great. It is notorious that, owing to the peculiar views of the natives of this country in regard to the surroundings of lying-in rooms, the mortality among infants is frightful. In Calcutta, in 1879, it amounted to 357 per mille; in Gya it was 553; yet in 81 out of 93 towns it is said to have been less than 287, and in eight of these to have been less than 100. The average percentage, in England, of deaths among children under one year to total mortality between 1868 and 1877 was 24·76. The average of the Bengal circles was 12·75 in 1878 and only 8·79 in 1879. The proportion of all, even under six years, was only 22·16 in 1879, or less than the English proportion for

the first year of infancy. The falling off between 1878 and 1879 is very striking in respect of children under one year, and seems to point, without any doubt, to neglect of registration

Local measures adopted for improving registration.

In the district of Bankoora, the Magistrate fixed the individual responsibilities of the chowkidars and ghatwals regarding all matters occurring in their hamlets and villages. He also arranged to have the reports of the chowkidars tested by the police officers periodically to detect omissions.

In the town of Midnapore, notice-boards warning the people of their obligation to report all births and deaths have been put up in conspicuous parts of the town, as well as in the burning and burial grounds and arrangements have been made to pay half the amount of the fines levied under Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 as rewards to persons whose information may lead to successful prosecution of offenders. Midwives have been also directed to report all births they assist at. In the Hooghly, Serampore, and Bolddabatty municipalities, native clerks have been appointed at the burning ghâts to keep registers for recording particulars regarding corpses brought there for cremation. A similar plan has been adopted in the Howrah municipality from 1st April 1880.

In the city of Moorshedabad, the Act rendering the registration of births and deaths compulsory was strictly enforced, and places and hours were fixed for the people to appear and register these occurrences, and the tehsildars were directed to submit weekly returns of the births which take place within their respective mohullahs.

Extension of the Compulsory Registration Act.

Act IV (B.C.) of 1873, rendering the registration of births and deaths compulsory, was extended during the year to the towns of Pubna, Deoghur in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chundracona, Ramjibunpore, and Khirpoy in the district of Midnapore. There are now 101 towns in which this Act is in operation. In the majority of towns the law, although promulgated and the people made acquainted with its provisions, is a dead letter, for the cases of voluntary registration by the people are few, and the police do the bulk of the work; and in almost all the towns the penal clauses of the Act are not enforced.

Eleven towns show a death-rate exceeding 50 per mille, viz. Chyebassa 103, Pooree 73, Purulia 62, Jamalpore in Monghyr 61, Gya 57, Sasseram 55, Suburbs of Calcutta 53, Buxar 51, Ranchi 30, Balasore and Barh 50. In three rural circles only was this rate registered—viz. Sujagunge in Moorshedabad 133, Mynagoree in Julpigoree 95, and Baressar in Lohardugga 52. Chyebassa is a small town with 4,823 inhabitants, and 361 deaths from cholera represent a death-rate under this head of 74·84 per mille. In Sujagunge apparently the prevailing disease was fever.

The number of registered deaths from cholera was 136,563 against 95,192 in 1878, giving a proportion of 2·27 per mille of the population under registration against 1·58. The disease prevailed in an epidemic form during some periods of the year throughout the Patna, Chota Nagpore, and Orissa Divisions, and in a great part of the Burdwan, Presidency and Dacca Divisions.

In small-pox, as in cholera, there was a considerable increase during the year, the number of reported deaths being 22,843 against 12,410 in 1878. The reported death-rate in the urban circles was 4·90; in the rural circles it was only ·32. The largest number of deaths was reported from the Rungpore district. In four thanas the number of deaths from this cause alone was 3,209.

The mortality in cantonments from all causes was 22·95 per mille against 30·85 in 1878. The death-rate from fevers alone decreased from 19·86 to 12·48, and that from cholera from 1·65 to ·56. The recorded death-rate was lowest in Fort William (4·62) and highest in Darjeeling (35·32). The circumstances of Fort William are exceptional. The hospital is outside the Fort, and a large proportion of the native population have permanent homes elsewhere, to which they retire on the advent of sickness

There was also an improvement in the health of the seamen in the port. Only 61 deaths occurred among 17,842, against 80 among 18,965 in 1878. The proportions cannot be accurately struck, as of course many seamen were in the port during parts of both years. It is extremely satisfactory to note that the reduction in the number of cholera cases since 1876 still continues. There were only 42 seizures with 25 deaths against 110 with 53 deaths in 1876. The number of admissions to hospital from heat-apoplexy was only three, and deaths only two, against 42 and 10 respectively in 1878. It is to be hoped that this was in some degree to be attributed to greater sobriety among the seamen, and that the improvement will be permanent. It is to be remarked that the fierce heat and motionless atmosphere which in May 1878 caused so much mortality from this cause even among animals did not prevail to the same degree in 1879.

The birth and death returns of the town of Calcutta for 1879 presented the following result for a population of 429,535:—

	1878.	1879.
Births.		
Number of births	6,925	6,409
Ratio per 1,000 of population	16·12	14·92
Do. of male births to every 100 female births	109	113
Deaths.		
Number of deaths	16,396	13,044
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ...	38·18	30·36
Do of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	137	140

Emigration.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION.

VARIOUS amendments of the rules and scales were proposed and received the general approval of the Government of India during the year, but their publication was postponed pending the amendment of the Act itself, which has also been decided upon. Complaints were made by the Emigration Agents of the difficulties thrown in the way of the recruitment of women, especially in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The enquiries instituted showed that, although in some cases the registering officers had placed an unduly stringent construction on the orders of Government regarding the careful scrutiny of the cases of women brought up for registration in districts other than their own, in most instances any delays or difficulties arising were entirely due to the irregular or illegal action of the recruiters concerned. If the Emigration Agents keep a strict surveillance over their recruiters and subordinate agents, and employ only thoroughly respectable men in both capacities, no real obstacles will be found to lie in their way, beyond the natural difficulty of inducing people to come forward as emigrants when they are fairly comfortable at home.

Agencies at work during this year.

There were nine agencies at work, viz. those for Mauritius, Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent (all British), Surinam (Dutch), and Guadeloupe (French). Those for Natal and Fiji were closed, but that for St. Vincent re-opened after being closed since 1874-75. The Protector of Emigrants received cordial assistance from all the Emigration Agents in carrying out the duties of his department during the year.

Demand of the colonies for emigrants.

The following table shows the demand of the colonies for emigrants during the last two years, and the manner in which it was met :—

COLONIES.	1878-79.			1879-80.		
	Number of statute adults required by the colonies.	NUMBER DESPATCHED, REPRESENTED AS		Number of statute adults required by the colonies.	NUMBER DESPATCHED, REPRESENTED AS	
		Statute adults.	Souls.		Statute adults.	Souls.
Demerara	6,000	5,943½	6,520	4,000	4,161	4,496
Trinidad	2,490	2,395½	2,632	2,912	2,889	3,161
Jamaica	150	152	165	680	689	756
St. Lucia	200	202½	221	60	60½	66
St. Vincent	.....	.....	.....	200	196	213
Mauritius	Males 445	*1,008½	1,220	Males 225	*479½	589
Natal	" 1,000	1,517½	1,734	.....	.....	.....
Fiji	400	450	498	.....	.....	.....
Surinam	500	623	709	300	297	320
Guadeloupe	1,900	1,931½	2,166	1,450	1,522	1,685
Total ...	13,095	14,224	15,865	9,836	10,294	11,236

* This number includes the women despatched. Requisitions from Mauritius specify the number of men only, and leave the number of women to be adjusted by the rule regulating the proportion of women.

Recruiters.

The number of recruiters licensed was 443, against 286 in the preceding year. The percentage of licenses cancelled for misconduct was, however, only 1·58, against 14·68 in 1878-79—a result due partly to the previous severe weeding out of doubtful characters, partly to the fact that cancellation of license is now reserved as the punishment for extreme cases of misconduct, and partly, no doubt, to greater care in the selection of recruiters by the agents.

Disposal of emigrants after registration in the recruiting districts.

For the first time it was possible in the past year to trace the history of the disposal of all emigrants registered in the recruiting districts. The following table shows the facts:—

COLONIES.	Total number undisposed of last year.	Number shown to have been registered during the year by the returns received from registering officers.	Deserted.	Discharged as unwilling.	Rejected.	Died.	Claimed by relatives.	Total.	Detained.	Total.	Number shown by the Emigration Agents' returns to have been admitted into depôt.	Number born in depôt.	Total number of souls accompanied in depôt, including the eight births in depôts.	REMARKS.
Demerara ...	...	5,107	49	4	20	4	3	71	188	259	4,848	3	4,851	
Trinidad ...	...	3,795	56	10	64	1	15	146	47	193	3,602	...	3,602	
Jamaica ...	...	1,108	10	2	40	2	2	56	28	84	1,024	...	1,024	
St. Lucia ...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	69	...	69	
St. Vincent ...	...	317	1	...	3	...	...	4	25	29	288	...	288	
Mauritius ...	134	523	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	3	520	...	654	This number includes 134, balance of last year.
Surinam ...	...	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345	1	346	
Guadeloupe ...	...	1,956	31	6	20	...	...	57	...	57	1,899	4	1,903	
Total ...	134	13,223	139	22	149	7	20	337	291	628	12,595	8	12,787	

The rejections, amounting to 1·12 per cent. of the registrations, were attributed to the medical examination in many cases following registration. It is on every account desirable that the physical fitness of the emigrants should be ascertained before they leave their district, and the agents endeavour to secure medical examination before or after registration, wherever they can. The desertions were 1·05 per cent. of registration. A considerable number of desertions may always be expected in the case of intending emigrants to the colonies. It is desirable for both parties that the emigrants should discover their objection to going abroad before they come down to Calcutta, and it is not to be wondered at that ignorant natives often prefer to desert instead of applying formally for their discharge.

Disposal of emigrants after arrival at the depôts.

The depôt registers of the different agencies supplied the following statistics:—

Colonies.	Total number arrived at Calcutta, including eight births in depôts.	Total number undisposed of last year.	Total number in depôt during the year.	Casualties. Rejections. As unfit to labour. Number.	Percentage.	Accompanying those rejected as unfit. Number.	Percentage.	Total. Number.	Percentage.	Releases. Unwilling to proceed, as emigrants. Number.	Percentage.	Claimed by relatives. Number.	Percentage.	Total. Number.	Percentage.	Desertions. Number.	Percentage.	Deaths. Number.	Percentage.	Total casualties. Number.	Percentage.	Despatched to colonies. Number.	Percentage.	Transferred to other agencies by re-registration.	Balance remaining at the end of the year.	How disposed of.
Mauritius ...	520	134	654	18	1·98	4	0·62	17	2·69	1	0·15	1	0·15	2	0·30	48	7·33	2	0·30	69	10·55	539	83·94	...	46	In depôt.
Demerara ...	4,851	...	4,851	153	3·15	30	0·61	183	3·77	52	1·07	4	0·08	56	1·15	111	2·28	2	0·04	352	7·25	4,496	92·47	...	3	Discharged.
Trinidad ...	3,602	...	3,602	187	5·19	14	0·38	201	5·58	16	0·44	9	0·24	25	0·69	96	2·66	13	0·36	335	9·60	3,161	87·75	63	43	
Jamaica ...	1,024	...	1,024	112	10·93	20	1·95	132	12·89	11	1·07	1	0·09	12	1·17	27	2·63	10	0·97	181	17·67	756	73·82	51	36	
St. Lucia ...	63	...	63	...	0·00	...	0·00	...	0·00	...	0·00	...	0·00	...	0·00	...	0·00	...	0·00	...	0·00	63	96·63	3	...	
St. Vincent ...	288	...	288	16	5·55	2	0·69	18	6·25	...	0·00	...	0·00	...	0·00	10	3·47	1	0·34	29	10·06	213	73·95	25	21	
Surinam ...	346	...	346	15	4·33	...	0·00	15	4·33	3	0·86	2	0·57	5	1·44	3	0·86	3	0·86	26	7·51	320	92·48	...	...	
Guadeloupe ...	1,905	...	1,905	82	4·46	19	0·52	96	4·99	28	1·47	5	0·26	33	1·73	36	1·89	7	0·36	170	8·98	1,685	88·54	4	43	
Total ...	12,603	134	12,737	581	4·56	80	0·62	661	5·18	111	0·87	22	0·17	133	1·04	331	2·59	38	0·29	1,163	9·13	11,230	88·21	146	192	

The numbers coming into depôt were 5,882 less than in 1878-79. The percentage of rejections was 5·18, against 8·45, a satisfactory improvement. The releases on application were, on the other hand, 1·04 per cent., against 0·56, while desertions were 2·59 per cent., against 2·93. The death-rate was 0·39, against 0·51, the depôts being fairly healthy throughout the year. An outbreak of cholera in the Jamaica depot caused six of the 38 deaths, but it was speedily checked and did not spread. But for an exceptionally heavy mortality among infants, the results of the year would have been still more favourable. The average period of detention in depôt was less than one month, except in the case of the Guadeloupe depôt, where some sufferers from measles in September had to be detained for the second shipment in December.

Provinces from which the emigrants came.

The North-Western Provinces and Oudh supplied 7,974 of the total number of souls embarked, and Behar 1,740, the rest coming from Central India (339), Bengal (303), the Punjab (139), and other provinces.

Return emigrants re-emigrating.

The number of return emigrants re-emigrating has grown year by year from 172 in 1875-76 to 628 in the year under review. Of these last, 283 went to Demerara, 195 to Trinidad, 64 to Mauritius, 14 to Surinam, 35 to the French colonies, and 7 to Jamaica.

Proportion of women to men.

The rule prescribing the despatch of at least 40 women to every hundred men was practically complied with, there being only two women short sent to Demerara and one to Surinam at the close of the year, all other agencies having made up their complement. The number of women sent to Mauritius was as high as 51·01 per cent. on the number of men, and to St. Vincent 48·39 per cent.

Vessels chartered.

The whole of the emigrants were sent in sailing vessels, 23 being chartered in all, and the average number of emigrants in each vessel being 449, as against 444 in 1878-79. Reports have not yet been received regarding four of the vessels, but in all the other cases results were satisfactory, the highest death-rate being 2·61, against 4·46 in the previous year. No cholera broke out on any of the vessels.

Return emigrants.

The following statement gives particulars of the return emigrants of the year :—

Colonies.	Number of ships.	Number of souls.	Average percentage of mortality.		Savings.	
					Aggregate amount.	Average amount.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mauritius	6	1,602	14	0·87	2,76,538 0 0	172 9 11
Demerara	2	1,118	12	1·07	2,47,691 7 2	221 8 9
Trinidad	1	473	4	0·84	1,23,567 0 0	261 3 6
Jamaica	1	407	11	2·70	47,811 0 0	117 7 6
Surinam	2	793	21	2·63	64,106 8 8	80 7 1
Total ...	12	4,393	62	1·40	7,59,794 3 10	172 12 1

The numbers returning were 1,134 more than in 1878-79, and 1,854 more than in 1877-78. In no case was the mortality on the

return passage excessive, considering that many of the coolies came back in poor health. Besides the above, 189 coolies returned by French mail steamer from Réunion with savings averaging Rs. 54-1-5 per man.

INLAND EMIGRATION.

Various important administrative questions in connection with the working of the Inland Emigration Department came under the consideration of Government during the year, such as the action taken for the encouragement of free emigration; the restriction of the powers of the Medical Inspector at Goalundo to ascertaining whether the emigrants are fit for the voyage; the report of the Calcutta Medical Inspector being made final on the question of their fitness for labour; the arrangements made for an improved water-supply on board the steamers, and for securing more careful inspection of the emigrants *en route*; the strengthening of the medical staff on board; and the enquiries made into the causes of cholera among labourers in transit. Certain proposals were also put forward by houses representing Tea Companies for transferring the provisioning and the medical care and treatment of the emigrants to the Steamer Companies, and have now been assented to by Government. Enquiries were also held into complaints made of the importation into Assam of an inferior type of coolies. This and other points, on which an amendment of the law is needed, especially the making of recruiting more easy, and the supply of labour to the tea districts generally less expensive, will, it is hoped, be carefully considered by a Commission representing all the interests concerned which the Government of India has directed to sit during the present cold season.

Recruiting agencies.

The number of contractors holding licenses was 16, against 20 of the year preceding. But of the 16, four did not renew their licenses on their expiry in the course of the year, and two gave up business, thus reducing the number of working contractors to ten. Of these, six were general contractors, ready to supply labourers to any firm or garden who might order them; and four were special contractors working only on behalf of particular firms and agencies interested in tea. The system of recruitment through special contractors appears to be gaining the preference. The number of recruiters' licenses granted was 618, against 558 in the previous year, more than half the number being issued to three of the general contractors. The percentage of licenses cancelled during the year fell to 1·94 from 3·4 in 1878-79—a very marked and satisfactory improvement, showing that the pressure put upon contractors to supervise their recruiters more closely has not been without effect.

The number of certificates granted to garden sirdars by employers in Assam, notified to the Superintendent of Emigration in Calcutta, amounted to 2,207. But of these only 310 authorized the holders to recruit not more than 20 labourers and take them to the gardens direct (class C labourers), while 1,897 authorized the recruitment of more than 20 labourers, to be passed through contractors' depôts (class B labourers). Direct recruiting by garden sirdars in the manner contemplated by the Act is therefore clearly in disfavour at present, and the causes of this are stated by the Superintendent to be these. In the

first place, if coolies are wanted quickly in large numbers, a large number of sirdars, limited to 20 recruits each, would have to be sent out to find them, and the gardens cannot spare these men; next, it is found that sirdars left without guidance and control are not to be depended on either for their zeal in procuring labourers or their honesty in respect of the funds in their hands; while, lastly, it appears that the agents prefer to see and pass the recruits in Calcutta before incurring the expense of sending them up to the gardens. It is probable, however, that some means might be devised for controlling and superintending the operations of garden sirdars in the recruiting districts, and if so, the number of coolies that each sirdar may engage might be materially increased without objection. This is a matter on which the Commission, referred to above, will probably be able to advise effectively.

Emigrants registered.

The total number of emigrants registered (exclusive of the number registered for Dhubri) was 13,550, against 28,151 in 1878-79. The number under each class compared thus—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
Class A (contractors' coolies)	13,795	7,601
,, B (sirdari coolies to be passed through depôts)	11,917	4,625
,, C (sirdari coolies to go direct)	2,439	1,324
Total ...	28,151	13,550

The registrations were less than half those of 1878-79, and the reduction was most marked in the case of B class emigrants.

Places of recruitment.

The Divisions of Bengal from which these emigrants were drawn were these :—

Name of Division.	Class of Labourers.				
	Passed through Calcutta depôts.		Sent direct to Goalundo depôts.	Sent to gardens direct.	Total.
	A.	B.	A and B.	C.	
Burdwan	1,901	254	90	76	2,521
Presidency*	1,087	.....	.....	119	1,206
Patna	1,696	576	82	466	2,820
Bhagulpore	490	231	7	99	767
Sonthal Pergunnahs	137	231	.....	31	399
Chota Nagpore	2,300	2,940	244	542	6,026
Orissa	.....	11	.....	.....	11
Total ...	7,569	4,243	423	1,324	13,550

* Including labourers registered at Goalundo and Furreedpore in the Dacca Division (91 in all).

The percentage of coolies registered in the Chota Nagpore Division was less than 1878-79, thus—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
Of class A	5·0	2·98
,, B	2·6	2·05
,, C	7·11	5·76

There can be no doubt that Chota Nagpore has already supplied the tea districts with as much labour as it can itself spare. It is to Behar that the gardens must chiefly look for their labour in future, and it is believed that, if a proper system of rationing newly imported labourers were generally adopted, the Behari immigrants would thrive quite as well as the much sought for *jungles* or aborigines of Western Bengal. It has also been suggested that planters would find it greatly to their advantage to substitute Indian corn for rice as the staple of diet in the case of up-country coolies, and that the coolies themselves should be encouraged to grow that cereal.

Casualties to emigrants.

The following statement shows the casualties to emigrants transmitted through the Calcutta depôts from registration to their arrival at Goalundo :—

	Class A.	Class B.	Total.
Number registered in recruiting districts ...	7,560	4,243	11,803
Number detained, discharged, deserted, and died before arrival in depôt	226	87	313
Arrived in depôt	7,334	4,156	11,490
Remaining in depôt from previous year ...	254	529	783
Born in depôt	4	1	5
Total number in depôt ...	7,592	4,686	12,278
Rejected, discharged, deserted, or died ...	1,400	624	2,024
Remaining in depôt at close of year ...	152	166	318
Number despatched to labour districts ...	6,040	3,896	9,936
i.e., Number despatched to Goalundo ...	5,779	3,817	9,596
Ditto ditto to Assam *viâ* Dhubri ...	118	54	172
Number despatched to Chittagong ...	113	25	168
Deserted or died on way to Goalundo ...	3	.....	3
Arrived at Goalundo	5,776	3,817	9,593

The percentage of rejections in depôt at Calcutta was much larger than in the previous year :—

	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	A.	B.	A.	B.
Emigrants	2·62	1·39	7·23	3·03
Dependents	1·25	1·03	1·81	0·83
Total ...	3·90	2·42	9·06	3·86

This was accounted for partly by the difficulty of procuring labourers owing to the prosperous harvests of the year, which led to the recruitment of unfit persons, and partly to greater strictness in the

medical inspections. The health of the coolies in depôt was remarkably good, comparing thus with the figures of 1878-79:—

	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Deaths from cholera ...	466	1·76	53	0·13
Total deaths	602	2·27	82	0·46

The improvements in the water-supply and sanitary arrangements of the depôts no doubt largely contributed to this favourable result, though, no doubt, the year itself was exceptionally free from cholera. The regular bi-weekly despatch of labourers has also reduced the risks of detention in depôt. But it is hoped that the majority of the labourers will soon pass from the recruiting districts direct by rail to Dhubri without going through Calcutta at all.

Routes by which emigrants travelled.

The number of emigrants selecting each of the five possible routes to places of embarkation for Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet was as follows for the last two years:—

		1878-79.	1879-80.	
(1)	*Viâ* Calcutta to Goalundo	21,541	9,593	
(2)	*Viâ* Mugra and Kanchrapara to Goalundo	1,034	491	
(3)	*Viâ* Calcutta to Dhubri	1,186	172	
(4)	*Viâ* Mugra and Kanchrapara to Dhubri ...	4,805	7,069	†
(5)	*Viâ* Rajmehal to Dhubri	4,426	794	
	Total ...	32,992	18,119	

* The figures are those of *arrivals* at Goalundo.
† These figures are those of *arrivals* at Dhubri.

The direct route to Dhubri, *viâ* Mugra, Kanchrapara, and the Northern Bengal State Railway, is becoming extensively used by sirdari coolies, and the long road journey by Rajmehal has practically been abondoned. To Chittagong 168 emigrants and dependents were despatched from Calcutta by steamer, all of whom arrived safely.

The returns from Goalundo showed that 9,593 emigrants arrived there from Calcutta depôts, 5,776 being of class A and 3,817 of class B. Forty-one labourers of class A and 382 of class B, or 423 in all, were registered for Goalundo depôts in the district of recruitment, and of these 406 arrived, 17 of the B coolies having deserted, or, as was suspected, been fraudulently made over by their sirdars to contractors or others. Besides these, 85 sirdari coolies of class C arrived for embarkation, making a grand total of arrivals at Goalundo of 10,084. Of these, 6,333 embarked for Assam, 2,999 for Cachar, and 533 for Sylhet.

At Goalundo the number of deaths was 42, or 0·41 per cent. of strength; desertions 20, or 0·19 per cent.; and rejections 25, or 0·24 per cent. The desertions were all among sirdari coolies, and the honesty of the sirdars was, as already noted, suspected. The death-rate was an improvement on that of last year (0·76 per cent.), but the year itself was a specially favourable one as regards cholera. The emigration of whole families seems to be still increasing, judging from

the high percentage of infants and children, no less than 2,295 (23·26 per cent.) of the 9,865 embarked being children, and 640, or 6·39 per cent., infants. The total was made up by 3,983 (40·37 per cent.) men and 2,947 (29·87 per cent.) women.

Steamers employed.

Sixteen licensed steamers were employed in conveying emigrants to Assam. The statistics of the voyages compare favourably with those of previous years, thus—

	1876-77	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Total number of trips ...	71	63	75	71
Do. do. without cholera ...	53	35	35	58
Do. do of souls conveyed	14,646	17,366	16,495	6,333
Percentage of total deaths ...	1·46	2·96	3·78	1·05

	Days.	Hours.	Days.	Hours.	Days.	Hours.	Days.	Hours.
Average length of passage ...	16	19	18	17	15	20	15	14
Average number carried each trip .	200		275		219		89	

The sirdari coolies suffered most from cholera during the passage, and those who had not passed through depôts more than those who had, thus—

	Percentage of death.
Of contractors' coolies, class A ..	0·37 from cholera. 0·25 „ other causes.
Of sirdari coolies (passed through depôts), class B	1·16 „ cholera. 0·65 „ other causes.
(Not passed through depôts) class C	1·17 „ cholera. 3·52 „ other causes.

If the aggregate number of emigrants conveyed in steamers during the year be grouped into men, women, children, and infants, the percentage of deaths for each group is found to be –

For men	0·97
„ women	1·50
„ children	1·52
„ infants	1·21

Country boats employed.

For Cachar 1,112 of the A class and 1,887 of the B class of emigrants embarked at Goalundo in country boats, or 2,999 persons in all. (No C coolies went by boat to Cachar.) During the passage five absconded, and 93, or 3·10 per cent., died. The rate of mortality, though much higher than that on the Assam route, was somewhat lower than in 1878-79, when the percentage was 3·98. For Sylhet 337 A class coolies and 196 B class, or 166 in all, embarked at Goalundo, being nearly twice as many as in 1878-79. There were no desertions, but three deaths on the voyage—two from cholera

Summary of operations during the year.

The following statement shows in a summary form how the total number of emigrants to be accounted for during 1879-80 were disposed of by the end of the year :—

Viâ Calcutta, Goalundo, and other Routes.

Class.		Number registered.	Births of the year.	Balance of previous year	Total.	Total of deductions on account of all causes	Percentage.	Routes by which forwarded.	Total number landed at destination.		Balance in depôt by the close of the year.	Remarks.
Originally transmitted through Calcutta and Goalundo depôts.	A	7,601	4	254	7,859	1,785	22·71	Goalundo ...	4,233	Assam ...	172	
									1,075	Cachar ...		
									338	Sylhet ...		
								Calcutta ...	143	Chittagong		
								Dhubri ...	118	Assam ...		
	B	4,625	1	531	5,157	908	18·78	Goalundo ...	1,931	Assam ...	227	
									1,816	Cachar ...		
									196	Sylhet ...		
								Dhubri ...	54	Assam ...		
								Calcutta ...	25	Chittagong		
Proceeding independently of depôts.	C	1,324	..	...	1,324	66	4·90	Dhubri ...	179	Assam ...	...	Supposed to have marched up; casualties not reported.
								Goalundo ...	81	Ditto ...	*Nil*	
								Kooshtea ...	583	Cachar ...		
								Other routes	415	Sylhet ...		
Total ...		13,550	5	785	14,340	2,759	12·26	.....	11,182	.....	399	

So far as it was ascertained, the percentage of losses from all causes among the different classes stood thus :—

Percentage of—	1878-79.			1879-80.		
	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.
Detentions	1·69	0·50	0·81	1·40	0·99	0·45
Discharges and transfers	5·00	6·96	0·04	4·85	4·85	.....
Desertions	6·21	1·94	2·25	6·14	5·18	1·66
Deaths	5·65	6·83	4·009	1·57	3·07	2·87
Rejections	3·97	2·54	.....	9·11	4·12	.....

The rejections for physical unfitness were, as already noticed, much more numerous than in previous years—a fact which is believed to have influenced also the number of desertions and discharges among B

class coolies, whole gangs declining to proceed when one of their number had been rejected as medically unfit.

Emigration through Dhubri.

The results of emigration through Dhubri are separately reported on by the Assam Administration, but the principal facts are here stated for the purpose of giving a complete view of inland emigration operations during the year.

The Dhubri route for immigration into Assam was opened up in 1875-76, and has consequently been in use for the last five years, with the following results as to the aggregate number of emigrants embarked and marched up from Dhubri :—

1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
2,838	3,719	9,670	10,270	7,957

There has thus been a steady increase in the flow of emigrants along that route ; and though the number that was forwarded last year fell short of that of the previous year 1878-79 by 2,313, this decrease was due to other causes in no way affecting the preference for this route in connection with the despatch of coolies to the tea districts of Assam. Comparing the year's shipments to Assam from Goalundo and Dhubri respectively, the number forwarded from the latter place exceeded that from the former by fully 1,624 souls. The results of the operations of the last two years may be summarised as follow :—

First, as to emigrants embarked at Dhubri—

	1879-80.	1878-79.
Registered originally for Dhubri	6,695	6,625
Arrived from Calcutta	172	861
Born on journey to Assam	5	6
Balance of previous year	33	...
Total ...	6,905	7,492
Total casualties *en route*	364	666
Arrived at destination	6,541	6,826

Next, as to emigrants marched up from Dhubri—

Registered originally for Dhubri	1,441	3,340
Arrived from Calcutta	...	325
Born on journey to Assam	...	1
Balance of previous year	1	...
Total ...	1,442	3,666
Total casualties *en route*	26	222
Arrived at destination	1,416	3,444
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,957	10,270

From this statement the following facts seem clear :—1*st*, that the accommodation of coolies for Assam is being provided for more largely at Dhubri than at Calcutta, for only one-fifth of the number of coolies sent in 1878-79 left the Calcutta depôts for Dhubri, the larger number having presumably proceeded direct from the recruiting districts ;

2ndly, that the employers of labour, deterred by the heavy precentage (6·05) of casualties in 1878-79 among coolies on the march to the tea districts, have decided in favour of shipping them in lieu of marching them up; *3rdly*, that the efforts of Government, in co-operation with the Assam Administration towards the reduction of mortality and other casualties among emigrants proceeding to the labour districts of Assam, have met with considerable success; for whereas the percentage of casualties in 1878-79 amounted to 7·9, that of the past year fell to 4·6.

The decrease of mortality, both at Dhubri and on the passage, was a marked feature in the history of emigration through Dhubri in 1879-80; and though the year was undoubtedly exceptionally healthy, this satisfactory result seemed to some extent due to increased care of the emigrants on the journey, whether by land or railway or steamer.

Medical Relief.

Calcutta Medical institutions.

THE following table shows the extent to which the public resorted to the hospitals as patients during the past three years: —

	1879.			1878.			1877.		
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1. Medical College Hospital	4,814	51,208	56,022	5,148	48,986	54,134	4,967	47,506	52,473
2. General Hospital	3,115	.....	3,115	4,280	.....	4,280	5,144	20,248	25,392
3. Mayo Hospital and dispensaries ...	2,045	176,814	178,859	2,127	188,637	190,764	2,127	187,903	190,030
4. Campbell Hospital	8,293	.....	8,293	11,001	.....	11,001	6,953	.....	6,953
5. Police Hospital ...	2,683	.....	2,683	3,396	.....	3,396	2,859	.....	2,859
Total Calcutta Hospitals	20,950	228,022	248,972	25,952	237,623	263,575	22,050	255,657	277,707
6. Howrah Hospital	1,770	14,276	16,046	2,502	20,405	22,907	2,463	19,327	21,790
GRAND TOTAL ...	22,720	242,298	265,018	28,454	258,028	286,482	24,513	274,984	299,497

The total number of patients treated in these hospitals, year by year, since 1873, was as follows: —

1873	...	216,400	1876	...	288,742
1874	...	237,628	1877	...	299,497
1875	...	287,304	1878	...	286,482
1879	...	265,018			

The enormous rise in the figures of 1875 was caused almost entirely by an increase in the numbers treated at the Mayo Hospital and its dependencies, and was so sudden and unexplained as to raise a doubt whether some change in the method of returning the patients was not effected in that year. Again, in 1879, the fluctuations in the large figures of the Mayo Hospital, an institution under private management, are the chief cause affecting the returns. The number of patients receiving relief at the Medical College Hospital has been steadily increasing for the last three years. For some years before 1877 the figure had stood at about 49,000.

The total number of in-door patients treated was less in 1879 by 5,734 than in 1878, and by 1,793 than in 1877. As observed in last year's report, 1878 was a very unhealthy year, while in 1877 the public

health was satisfactory. The lower figures in the Medical College Hospital, in the Mayo Hospital, in the Campbell Hospital, and in the Police Hospital, were entirely due to the generally favourable character of the past year. In the General Hospital the decrease was due partly to the same cause, and partly to the more careful selection of cases for admission, but chiefly to the falling off in the shipping of the port and in the number of seamen requiring treatment. The number of seamen admitted to that hospital during each of the past four years was as follows :—

In 1876	...	1,522	In 1878	...	2,718
„ 1877	...	2,489	„ 1879	...	1,790

The decrease in the numbers at Howrah is attributed to the more careful selection of cases, to smaller numbers of railway servants and seamen seeking admission, to the rejection of native out-patients who were in well-to-do circumstances, and to improvement in the health of the town.

Only three of the six hospitals now treat out-patients. At the Medical College Hospital the numbers increased by 2,222 as against an increase of 1,480 in 1878 over 1877, while there was a falling off, owing to causes already explained, in the attendance at the Mayo and Howrah Hospitals. The figures for the College Hospital show, however, only *new* cases brought on the books during the year. In the other two hospitals the total number of persons treated during the year is returned, including those remaining as out-patients from the year preceding. According to the number of "attendances," which is a fair test of work done, the College Hospital returns 149,073; the Mayo Hospital and its dependencies, 538,740; and the Howrah Hospital, 48,910.

The following table, which shows race, is not of much value as a test of the prevalence of disease among the different classes of the community, owing partly to the indefinite way in which Eurasians and Native Christians are returned both in the hospital books and in the census papers, but chiefly because hospital admissions, being regulated by the available accommodation, cannot be a safe guide to the health conditions of the classes represented by the patients received. The figures for the last three years are, however, given; they are, of course, reliable as regards sex.

Race.	Men.			Women.			Children.			Total.		
	1879.	1878.	1877.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1879.	1878.	1877.
Europeans ...	5,750	7,988	8,631	1,342	1,350	1,664	1,983	1,012	1,739	9,105	10,350	12,034
Eurasians ...	9,375	9,826	10,702	6,724	7,562	8,199	13,555	14,523	15,391	30,254	31,917	34,392
Mahomedans	51,819	57,912	58,459	10,278	10,856	11,875	26,821	23,666	29,613	88,918	94,134	99,938
Hindoos ...	85,262	99,513	101,044	17,561	17,716	20,875	20,165	20,691	24,896	122,988	137,920	146,815
Other castes	3,196	3,176	2,776	2,698	3,107	2,434	5,635	5,299	4,151	11,829	11,582	9,369
Total ...	156,032	177,845	178,661	38,603	40,598	45,046	68,159	67,490	75,790	263,094	285,933	299,497

The differences between the totals in this table and those in the Reports for 1879 and 1878, arise from the exclusion of dental cases, in which particulars were not recorded.

The relation of hospital mortality to sex and age will be worked out in future. The number of children treated is so large, and, if the experience of the General Hospital is any test, the mortality among them is so considerable, that it is possible infantile mortality may be an important factor in the hospital returns. There is now nothing to show the number of children among in-door patients.

Mortality.

The following table shows the general mortality in hospital and in the town during 1879 and the previous seven years:—

Years.	All diseases, except cases treated in Eye Infirmary.			Cholera.			Death-rate, excluding cholera.	Number of deaths registered by the municipality.	Rate per mille of population.
	Treated.	Died.	Died per mille.	Treated.	Died.	Died per mille.			
1872	19,187	2,531	131	415	206	496	123	11,923	27·8
1873	17,448	2,566	147	459	246	536	136	11,528	26·9
1874	19,190	3,037	155	628	311	495	144	12,641	29·4
1875	22,062	3,641	165	728	371	509	153	15,069	35
1876	21,087	3,064	145	605	359	530	132	12,964	30·2
1877	23,077	3,172	132	545	284	521	123	13,704	31·9
1878	27,908	4,518	161	579	323	557	153	16,336	38·1
1879	22,197	3,602	162	634	351	553	150	13,044	30·3

Though the number of sick persons in hospital was less in 1879 than in the previous very unhealthy year, it was still a high number, and in the Campbell Hospital greatly exceeded the numbers of ordinary years. The cases of small-pox treated were even more numerous than those of 1878; and, though the disease became less fatal as the epidemic expired, it accounted for 91 deaths. Cholera, though less prevalent in the town generally, showed some slight excess in the hospitals, and caused 28 additional deaths. This was due to the reception into the Campbell Hospital in 1879, for the first time, of coolies from suburban emigration depôts suffering from cholera. Malarious fevers were less fatal than in 1878, as well as less prevalent. Diseases of low condition, as anæmia and debility, were of equal prevalence, but much less fatal in 1879. Dropsies were presented in usual number, but were very fatal. It does not appear that the name includes cases of the "acute œdema" which have attracted attention lately; indeed nothing is said of this affection in the hospital reports of the town. Respiratory affections, with equal prevalence, were less fatal than in 1878. Cases of dysentery and diarrhœa were less numerous than in the former year, but showed a very high death-rate. A fatal form of dysentery is particularly noted among the seamen, but it was by no means confined to them. A high death-rate from dysentery distinguished the year under review throughout the town and suburbs.

The rate of mortality among Europeans and natives respectively in each of the hospitals during the last six years will be seen from the following table:—

	1879.						1878.						1877.					
	Europeans.			Natives.			Europeans.			Natives.			Europeans.			Natives.		
	Treated.	Died.	Died per 1,000.	Treated.	Died.	Died per 1,000.	Treated.	Died.	Died per 1,000.	Treated.	Died.	Died per 1,000.	Treated.	Died.	Died per 1,000.	Treated.	Died.	Died per 1,000.
College Hospital	2,126	147	69·14	2,185	412	190·30	2,541	180	70·84	2,061	444	215·43	2,189	107	48·88	2,242	373	166·37
General "	3,115	142	45·58	.....	.....	.....	4,164	138	33·14	116	14	120·69	4,013	187	46·54	531	41	77·21
Mayo "	.....	.....	.....	2,045	285	139·33	...	...	...	2,127	295	138·69	...	...	.....	2,127	256	120·35
Campbell "	294	33	136·75	8,052	2,125	263·68	...	...	...	11,601	2,796	258·61	...	...	.....	6,953	1,727	248·23
Police "	.....	.....	.....	2,683	36	13·41	..	...	...	3,396	31	9·13	...	...	.....	2,859	63	22·04
Howrah "	594	32	53·87	1,176	391	332·48	828	46	55·55	1,675	580	346·47	953	33	39·87	1,516	381	251·32
Total ...	6,069	353	58·11	16,128	3,249	201·45	7,533	334	45·02	20,375	4,154	203·87	7,755	332	42·81	16,222	2,840	175·07

	1876.						1875.						1874.					
	Europeans.			Natives.			Europeans.			Natives.			Europeans.			Natives.		
	Treated.	Died.	Died per 1,000.	Treated.	Died.	Died per 1,000.	Treated.	Died.	Died per 1,000.	Treated.	Died.	Died per 1,000.	Treated.	Died.	Died per 1,000.	Treated.	Died.	Died per 1,000.
College Hospital	1,705	122	71·81	2,023	391	193·27	1,673	99	59·17	2,242	499	222·56	1,650	102	61·82	2,109	369	174·96
General "	3,559	160	44·82	480	66	139·53	2,905	165	56·17	329	42	127·66	2,540	112	44·09	236	28	97·04
Mayo "	.....	.....	.....	2,029	258	127·15	...	..	...	2,008	235	117·14	..	...	.....	1,994	138	137·45
Campbell "	.....	.....	.....	6,640	1,663	250·45	...	...	...	7,782	2,185	280·77	...	...	.....	7,578	1,902	251·65
Police "	.....	.....	.....	2,261	52	22·99	...	...	..	2,380	65	22·56	...	...	.....	2,341	58	24·77
Howrah "	868	39	34·54	1,472	321	218·97	844	31	36·72	1,461	316	216·55	868	43	49·53	1,154	285	251·32
Total ...	6,232	319	51·18	14,555	2,745	188·78	5,422	299	55·14	16,640	3,342	200·84	5,058	257	50·81	14,433	2,780	192·65

The foregoing statement exhibits all the deaths, whether the patients were classed as moribund on admission or not. In previous years it was customary to class as "moribund" all patients who died within 24 hours of admission, and to make deductions from the total mortality on this account. It has, however, been held that cholera deaths occurring within 24 hours of admission should not go to swell the numbers of so-called moribund cases. If cholera be excluded, the moribund cases are almost entirely native, and their effect should only be looked at with reference to the native death-rate. The result in 1879 is shown in the following table, the figures in which cannot unfortunately be compared, as regards totals, with those of former years, except in the case of the Medical College Hospital:—

	Campbell Hospital.	Medical College Hospital.	Howrah Hospital.	Mayo Hospital.	Police Hospital.	Total.
Total native deaths, excluding cholera...	1,981	365	362	197	29	2,954
Moribund persons, ditto ...	181	84	60	29	3	337
Difference ...	1,800	281	302	168	26	2,577
True native death-rate per mille, excluding cholera and moribund cases ...	235·2	140·6	287·07	91·8	9·7	169·5

Medical College Hospital.

In the *Medical College Hospital* the general death-rate of all races in 1879 was 130 per 1,000, against 135, 108, 133, 152, and 125 per 1,000 in the preceding five years. Excluding moribunds, the rate was 93 as compared with 111, 91, 103, 128, and 95 per 1,000 in the previous years. The results were thus, on the whole, better than average. Male European patients died at the rate of 57 per 1,000 treated against 63 in 1878; females at 39 against 55. Of Eurasians, 79 males died per 1,000 against 59 in 1878; of females, 31 against 80. Of natives, 201 per 1,000 males died against 230 in 1878; and 129 females against 183 per 1,000. Both the general and the European death-rates of the hospital were unfavourably affected by the large reduction in the number of European sailors treated (380 against 807 in 1878), nearly all seamen being now sent to the General Hospital. This reduces the number of European recoveries materially, sailors being admitted to hospital freely, while European residents are only admitted as in-patients when dangerously ill. Of the total number of deaths (559), fever accounted for 52, cholera for 55, phthisis for 37, other respiratory affections for 52, dysentery for 41, diarrhœa for 18, liver diseases for 15, parturition for 22, unspecified local diseases for 147, poisons and poisoned wounds for 18, and injuries for 50. The death-rate among natives was lower than in 1878, 1876, and 1875, and higher than in 1877 or 1874.

General Hospital.

In the *General Hospital* there are now no native patients. The death-rate among Europeans was higher than in 1878, 1877, 1876, and 1874, but lower than in 1875. The rate (45·5) was, however, but little higher than the average rate of the past ten years, viz. 44·9; and when it is remembered that

from the resident population only cases really calling for in-door treatment are now admitted, the slight increase is fully explained. Liver disease, dysentery, and diarrhœa accounted for 40 of the 112 deaths; cholera for 25; phthisis for 11; unspecified local diseases for 25; poisons and injuries for 8. There were only 2 cases of heat apoplexy—the smallest number for many years. The cases of cholera were fewer than in any previous year since 1871. The death-rate of males was 39 per 1,000; of females, 56 per 1,000; and of children, 108 per 1,000. Many children are said to have been brought to hospital in a hopeless state—a fact which seems to render the discrimination of mortality with reference to age in the reports of other hospitals desirable. There were 61 important surgical operations during the year (excluding three eye operations). The deaths were 11, giving a rate of 180·3 per 1,000. In 1878 there were 37 operations with five deaths, or at the rate of 135·1 per 1,000.

Mayo Hospital.

In the *Mayo Hospital* and its dependencies (which are not Government institutions), the rate of mortality was slightly higher than in 1878 and 1874, and a good deal higher than in any of the other years in the statement. Of the 285 deaths, 24 were due to fevers, 88 to cholera, 6 only to phthisis, 23 to other respiratory affections, 26 to dysentery and diarrhœa, 62 to other local diseases, 34 to injuries, 5 to poisons; 36 cases (including apparently cholera cases) were moribund on admission. There were 206 operations with 21 deaths, as against 154 with 12 deaths in 1878, the rate per mille being 101·9 against 77·9.

Campbell Hospital.

In the *Campbell Hospital* the admissions, though less by 2,794 than in 1878, were more numerous than in any previous year. The average daily number in the wards was nearly equal to that of 1878; and although no persons were admitted for blindness or absolutely incurable conditions, and the orders of Government restricting the number of patients to 467 (subject to certain exceptions) were attended to as far as possible, there were at one time 508 persons under treatment. There are still many incurable cases of old standing in the wards. Of the 32 European deaths, 12 were caused by small-pox, 10 by dysentery and diarrhœa, none by cholera. Of the 2,125 native deaths, 81 were due to small-pox, 323 to fevers, 144 to cholera, 93 to phthisis, 165 to dropsy, 49 to respiratory affections, 978 to dysentery and diarrhœa. The cholera admissions were more numerous than before (227 against 117), owing to the transfer to this hospital, under Government orders, of cholera cases from the inland labour transport depôts. The rate of mortality from cholera in the depôts was 80·6 per cent. in 1878; in the hospital it was 64·7. The death-rate from all diseases was 260 per 1,000 against 253 in 1878. The difference is entirely due to the increase in depôt of cholera cases. If these are excluded, the rate was 252 per 1,000, or very nearly the same figure as in 1874, 1876, 1877, and 1878, and very much below the mortality of 1875. Small-pox accounts for the slight excess of this rate over that of the year preceding. Exclusive of cholera, small-pox, and moribunds, the general death-rate was 199 per 1,000. Even inclusive of all these, and notwithstanding the excess of cholera and small-pox, the rate was, all classes of patients being taken together, nearly

20 per mille less than in 1875, when there were fewer cases of small-pox by 100, and of cholera by 79. There were 95 operations during the year with 31 deaths, as against 38 with 9 deaths in 1878, the rate per mille being 326·3 against 236·9. The cause of the very heavy mortality in surgical cases in this hospital is under enquiry.

Police Hospital.

The statistics of the *Police Hospital* admit of no comparison with those of other hospitals. Trivial cases are freely admitted, and incurables are allowed to take leave or retire to their homes.

Howrah Hospital.

In the *Howrah Hospital* the European death-rate of the last two years was very high as compared with that of 1877, 1876, 1875, and even 1874. It is said that trivial cases are now more rigorously excluded. Of the 32 Europeans deaths, 8 were from fever; 3 from cholera; 4 from phthisis; 6 from liver disease, dysentery, and diarrhœa; 6 from other local diseases, and 2 from debility and old age. Among the native admissions, the proportion of hopeless and moribund cases is greater in this hospital than in any other, and has increased largely within the last two years. Half the native in-patients are now said to be "serious cases of injury and moribunds." More than one-fifth of the deaths last year occurred within 24 hours of admission, and more than a third within three days. Dysentery and diarrhœa caused 222 of the 391 deaths, cholera 29, fever 29, phthisis 11, debility and old age 26, injuries 15. The native accommodation of this hospital has been largely extended by converting a part of the old jail to hospital uses; so that it now serves the same purposes as the Campbell Hospital in respect of receiving moribund and destitute native patients. There were 38 important surgical operations with 6 deaths against 53 with 9 deaths in 1878, the rate per mille being 157·8 against 169·8.

An enquiry was made as to the increase or decrease of enteric or typhoid fever. No conclusion as to the prevalence of this specific fever can be drawn, owing to the similarity which it presents in many of its phases to malarial remittent fever, and the idiosyncrasies of different officers in deciding questions of classification as between these two diseases. One very serious fact is, however, established, and that is, the great increase of remittent fever and typhoid taken together. Thus, the hospital returns show—

	Typhoid fever.	Remittent fever.	Total.
1871	116	290	406
1872	126	381	507
1873	53	421	474
1874	30	731	761
1875	23	847	870
1876	13	806	819
1877	35	1,128	1,163
1878	13	1,284	1,297
1879	18	918	936

It is satisfactory to observe that the cinchona alkaloid has now thoroughly established itself in the Calcutta hospitals as a sufficient remedy in fever cases. During 1879, 165lb were used as against 26lb

of quinine. In 1876 the expenditure was 1lb. of the alkaloid against 195lb of quinine.

Medical expenditure.

The following statement shows the work and the cost of working of the several institutions in Calcutta and the Suburbs :—

	Average daily attendance.								Cost of establishment, excluding commissioned officers.	Cost of English and bazar medicines.	Cost of diets, extras, and stimulants.	Miscellaneous charges.	Total expenditure on the sick.	Expended by Government, inclusive of building charges.
	In-patients.			Out-patients.			All races.							
	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Total.	In-patients.	Out-patients.						
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Medical College Hospital (including Eye Infirmary)	131	162	293	...	421	421	293	421	(1) 48,343	13,761	20,884	11,576	1,04,564	(1) 1,06,933
General Hospital	134	...	134	...	...	...	134	...	24,498	6,137	25,908	4,928	59,471	53,422
Campbell ditto ...	...	401	401	...	...	...	401	...	23,692	4,229	21,084	2,322	53,326	36,313
Police ditto ...	...	96	96	...	...	...	96	...	5,207	587	6,112	934	12,840	2,577
Mayo ditto ...	...	94	94	...	1,476	1,476	94	1,476	27,658	5,513	5,611	11,651	50,313	36,974
Howrah General Hospital ...	27	43	70	10	118	134	70	134	11,050	1,433	5,498	4,316	22,297	(2) 15,304

(1)—This includes Rs 12,000 debitable to hospital as salaries of two resident commissioned officers who are in excess of hospital staff of other institutions.
(2)—Including a special grant of Rs. 10,561 for building.

The cost of the *Medical College Hospital* is exceedingly high, both absolutely and proportionately. In 1879 the daily average cost of diets was 6 annas $7\frac{1}{2}$ or $7\frac{3}{4}$ pies for Europeans as against 6 annas in 1878; and 3 annas $1\frac{1}{2}$ pie (nearly) for natives as against 3 annas 8 pies in 1878. The cost of the native diets is considerably more than in any other hospital. The charge for stimulants was much the same as in 1878, Rs. 806 against Rs. 814, compared with Rs. 3,530 in 1877 and Rs. 4,607 in 1876. The cost of medical stores and of miscellaneous items was much higher than in 1878. Disbursements to patients from special endowments were thrice the amount of 1878, though the class of persons for whom they were intended were less numerous. These endowments should, however, be fully utilized, and officers administering them should see that they are not squandered. The expenditure on diets still leaves a margin within the maximum sanctioned by Government for ordinary purposes.

At the *General Hospital* the expenditure on establishment, though less than in 1878, is still high for the number of patients. But as these are all Europeans, some excess might be expected. The average daily cost of each diet at the General Hospital was 7 annas 10 pies reckoned on both paying and pauper patients. The expenditure on medicines and miscellaneous items was less than in 1878.

In the *Campbell Hospital* the establishment was increased to provide proper attendance in the European small-pox wards. There was a trifling increase in the cost of native diets, the daily average being 2 annas 7·3 pies against 2 annas 6 pies in 1878. The total charge for diets was Rs. 24,086 against Rs. 31,348 in 1877 for a much smaller number of patients.

In the *Police Hospital* the general cost was reduced, though the diet scale was increased. The average daily cost of each diet was 2 annas 9 pies, a fact which shows that the College Hospital rates are not unduly low. Every policeman unfit for duty, however trivial or temporary his ailment, is admitted to the Police Hospital. The number of full diets must therefore be greater in proportion than in any other institution. Moreover, many of the men were found to be suffering only from under-feeding and parsimonious living common among up-countrymen of their class.

The charges of the *Mayo Hospital* and its dependencies in respect of establishment and management rose somewhat. European subscriptions and other donations showed a large falling off, and the Government expenditure on medical stores increased. Heavy charges were made in the case of this and other institutions by the Medical Store Department for out-patient tickets.

The Government expenditure on the *Howrah Hospital* during the year was increased by a special building grant. The income from paying patients and the municipality rose slightly, but private subscriptions fell off considerably. The total expenditure on diets was Rs. 5,498 against Rs. 10,585 in 1878. It was discovered in 1879 that a fraudulent system of treating the diet-rolls had been going on, in which the cashier, the diet-roll clerk, and the sircar were concerned. Proper checks have now been applied. The average daily cost of each European diet in 1879 was 7 annas 4 pies against 9 annas 4 pies in 1878. The cost of native diets was the same in both years, viz. 1 anna 7 pies.

Mofussil dispensaries and hospitals.

There were, including the four institutions in the suburbs of Calcutta, 248 regular dispensaries at work on the last day of 1878; nine were added during the year; and two were closed. There thus remained 255 on 31st December 1879. In addition to these, four temporary dispensaries for the treatment of endemic fever were open during a part of the year in the districts of Balasore and Midnapore. They were all closed before the end of the year. Of the total number of dispensaries, 155 received in-door patients against 154 in 1878. These figures, however, taken alone, would convey a very exaggerated view of the extent to which in-door medical relief is actually afforded. Not fewer than 76 of the dispensaries received less than 100 patients during the year, 122 received less than 250, and only seven received more than 500.

To four of the dispensaries medical officers had not been appointed when the year closed. Of the remainder, one was in charge of a surgeon, 65 were in charge of assistant surgeons, one in charge of a medical graduate unconnected with Government service, and 184 in charge of civil hospital assistants. This is an improvement on the previous year, when only 58 dispensaries were in charge of officers of the higher grade. Meetings of committees were more frequent than in the previous year. The percentage of cases in which the committees met ten times or more frequently was 17 against 11 in 1878, while the percentage of cases in which no meetings were held, or no records of meetings were kept, was only 15 against 22.

It is possible, from an examination of the returns, to form some opinion of the qualifications of the officers in charge of the dispensaries; of the financial position of the institutions themselves; of the rates of mortality among in-door patients, and of the amount of interest displayed in their management by the committees nominated to supervise them. But unfortunately this is nearly all. That the returns of the numbers relieved, and the classifications of the diseases treated, are unreliable, has long been suspected. Their utter worthlessness for any statistical purpose whatever has now been established beyond doubt. The orders of Government under which the Sanitary Commissioner and Inspector-General of Jails have inspected the dispensaries in the interior have begun to bear fruit. Civil Surgeons have paid greater attention to this duty, and the number of dispensaries inspected by them more than twice in the year was 123 against 97 in 1878. These frequent inspections, coupled with the introduction of a regular form of inspection report by the late Surgeon-General, have led to the suppression of many irregularities. Nevertheless inspections necessarily desultory must also necessarily be superficial. They cannot touch the essential working of a dispensary, and such evidence as they afford of its actual efficiency as a charitable institution must always be derived in great measure from those who do not belong to the class for whose relief it is presumably maintained. Negatively, however, inspections have in many cases proved much. Inspecting officers, whose visits have not been anticipated, have frequently found that the number of patients attending for relief was considerably below that recorded as relieved on the previous day. In one case judicial enquiry showed that the dispensary records of the number even of in-patients were in great measure, if not wholly, fictitious. It is of course the case that many well-managed dispensaries present correct returns; but in the face of these disclosures, it is obviously impossible to place any reliance whatever on the aggregate returns of the 255 dispensaries at work in 1879. It may therefore be safely concluded that the decrease shown in 1879 as compared with 1878 is owing less to any improvement in the general public health than to improved inspection and closer scrutiny of the records.

Number of patients.

The gross numbers of persons returned as treated in the dispensaries in the interior and in the suburbs of Calcutta during the past five years are—

1875	746,897
1876	853 561
1877	899,585
1878	956,256
1879	890,812

A comparison of the number of alleged patients with the known population of the different districts brings out some curious results. The area and population of Maldah are to those of Purneah little more than as one to three: each district has three dispensaries: yet Maldah claims to have relieved 1·69 of its inhabitants, while Purneah, certainly not a healthier district, can show only ·29. Other instances of a

similar character might be quoted. A glance at the statement also shows that in many cases the daily average of attendance is only one or two. Mymensingh shows four dispensaries with less than 800 patients in the year. Tipperah shows five with less than 1,000, and two with less than 500. It will hardly be pretended that in such cases the amount expended in maintaining the dispensary is really a contribution to charitable relief. The proportion of the number said to have been relieved to the total population of the different divisions, ranges from 2·51 in Burdwan and 2·29 in the Presidency Division, to ·65 in Chittagong and ·57 in Chota Nagpore. How much of this represents actual dispensing of medicines, what proportion of the number actually treated represents fit objects of charitable relief, and what proportion this again bears to the number who really required charitable relief, cannot be even approximately estimated.

It is equally hopeless to attempt any deduction in regard to the condition of the public health from the statements of the diseases under which the persons said to have been relieved are said to have suffered. Statistics, originally valueless, are still further condemned by the uselessness of the statements of classification. The ignorance of many of the medical officers is here superadded to their want of arithmetical accuracy. Not only would the gross figures, even if correct, have no useful statistical basis, but untrustworthiness in the totals is aggravated by uncertainty in the details.

The returns showing the sex and nationality of the patients present few fluctuations. The percentage of males shows an increase of about one between 1877 and 1879. Those of females and children show a decrease of two and an increase of one and a quarter respectively. The exact figures are these—

	Males.	Females.	Children.
1877	60·92	20·31	18·76
1879	61·71	18·27	20·02

There is a decrease from 33·21 to 32·02 among Mahomedans, and an increase from 64·87 to 65·83 among Hindoos. In other classes the figures are nearly constant.

Result of treatment.

The death-rates are decidedly high. Out of 71 dispensaries receiving in-door patients in Bengal Proper, 36 had a death-rate exceeding 16 per cent., 26 exceeding 20 per cent., and 16 exceeding 25 per cent. Out of 58 in Upper Bengal, 22 show 16 per cent. and upwards, 15 more than 20 per cent., and nine more than 25 per cent. In Eastern Bengal, out of 26, seven had more than 16 per cent. of deaths, four more than 20 per cent., and three more than 25 per cent. The explanation is the same in all districts,—that a native will often not resort to a hospital until he has tried all other means of recovery and found them fail. This is no doubt true as a general statement; but it is only sufficient to explain a generally high death-rate. It will not explain great variations in the degrees of high mortality. Some of the dispensaries always appear high on the list, because they lie on the great pilgrim routes, such as Raneegunge, Gurbetta, Midnapore, Balasore, Pooree, Gya, and Deoghur; or because they receive labourers travelling to Assam, such as Goalundo and Rajmehal. Others appear occasionally, because the number of

patients is so small that the proportions are seriously affected by circumstances which elsewhere would hardly be appreciable. Thus Magoorah headed the list in 1878, because five out of six in-door patients died; in 1879 Jamalpore appears with a death-rate of 100 per cent., because only two patients were admitted and both died. But these considerations will not altogether explain why the Barrackpore dispensary had a death-rate of 60 per cent. in 1878 and 51 per cent. in 1879, or why more than 25 per cent. died in both years in Hooghly, Bogra, Naraingunge, and Patna.

Operations.

The number of major operations performed by Civil Surgeons as superintendents of dispensaries was 492 against 426 in the previous year. The number performed by the medical subordinates was 2,110 against 2,274. The total number of minor operations shown in the return is 46,683.

The Surgeon-General justly remarks that the increase in the number of dispensaries of late years has outstripped the actual demands of the people for charitable relief, and the power of Government to supply efficient medical subordinates. In 1860 there were only 57 dispensaries in Bengal. In 1864 rules were laid down under which Government assistance would be granted. In 1865 there were 86 dispensaries; in 1867 135; in 1873, 198; in 1878, 248; and in 1879, 255. It is not possible to doubt that in many cases the dispensary had its origin in the desire of an individual to earn a reputation for public spirit, or in the hope of the promoters to obtain a supply of European medicines in return for a small subscription. These are the institutions of which the general management is most unsatisfactory. Those, on the other hand, which are known to have been established and to be maintained from motives of genuine philanthropy are admirably administered, and are a source of real benefit to the poor. The chief cause of this unsatisfactory state of things lies in the inefficiency of a great proportion of the medical officers in charge. As early as 1866 the Inspector-General of Hospitals pointed out the harm done to the repute of European science by ignorant native doctors; and with the enormous increase in the number of dispensaries which has since taken place, the supply of well-qualified men has certainly not kept pace. A liberal supply of expensive drugs, and a full equipment of the best surgical instruments, have not made up for the inability of the native doctor to make a proper use of them. The question therefore is, whether any measures should be taken to remedy this. The sum contributed by Government towards the cost of establishments alone in these dispensaries was last year Rs. 1,07,209. The Government is quite willing to continue to contribute largely to this object, in the hope of thereby gradually extending the genuine European system of treatment among the people. Meanwhile a careful classification of the dispensaries under the rules recommended by the Medical Committee is being made. It was remarked in last year's report that the system already in force in Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab, of requiring dispensaries to pay for their own medicines, had been introduced, the drugs being supplied from the Government stores on payment. In special cases Government will give a money grant for this purpose; but the previous system under which medicines

could be obtained free on indent was obviously open to grave abuse, and was not compatible with really careful and systematic administration. A gradual improvement in the staff may fairly be looked for. Under the new rules such hospital assistants as cannot pass the examination for promotion will remain in the inferior grades, while vacancies will be filled by better qualified men. The Surgeon-General reports that there has been a marked improvement in the education at the Sealdah School, while the Patna, Dacca, and Cuttack schools have for some time produced very well-taught pupils. The increase in the proportion of assistant surgeons in charge of dispensaries has already been noticed. With increased attention on the part of the committees, and closer and more frequent inspection by superior medical officers, it may be hoped that a better state of affairs will be realized than can be said to have hitherto existed.

Income.

The income from all sources appears to have been—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
From Government	1,72,434	8	0			
,, Local, Municipal, and other Funds ...	96,900	0	0			
Interest on investments	32,594	9	0			
Subscriptions	1,55,383	10	0			
Proceeds of sale of securities	7,600	0	0			
	4,64,912	11	0			
Opening floating balance	1,08,685	0	0			
				5,73,597	11	0

The expenditure was—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment	2,64,288	3	0			
Medicines	71,833	14	0			
Diet	37,441	14	0			
Miscellaneous	33,142	8	0			
Building or repairs	29,717	2	0			
Invested	14,968	8	0			
	4,51,392	1	0			
Closing floating balance	1,22,205	10	0			
				5,73,597	11	0

Of the Government contribution, salaries were accountable for Rs. 1,07,200, registers and forms and European medicines for Rs. 50,136, and special allowances for Rs. 13,444. It is satisfactory to observe that the amount of cinchona febrifuge sold in 1879-80 was 103lb (exclusive of unreported sales in Jessore) against 67lb in 1878-79.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Population.

Since the year 1876 there has been a continuous decrease in the number of lunatics in confinement in Bengal. Orders were in that year issued by the Government of India pointing out that persons suffering from the temporary results of sickness, intemperance, or debauchery, and those whom their friends ought to support, are not proper objects of public charity; and directing that, besides criminal lunatics, only those patients should be received in State asylums who are absolutely dangerous, or who, having no friends or resources, are

in the acute stage of mental disease, in which there is most hope of recovery under medical treatment. These orders have been strictly adhered to, with the result noted below. The number of lunatics in confinement on the 1st January of each of the last five years, and the admissions of those years, stood thus:—

	Remained on 1st January.	Admitted during year.
1880	888	.
1879	991	173
1878	1,077	196
1877	1,131	247
1876	1,147	329
1875	...	384

The existing asylums have accommodation for 1,015 patients. In Cuttack, however, the average population is in excess of the accommodation. Orders have issued to reduce the numbers in that asylum, and also in Berhampore, by transfer, so as to leave a reasonable margin for the reception of temporary cases, without encroaching on the normal allotment of space.

The results of the experimental opening in 1876 of an asylum at Hazaribagh having been found unsatisfactory, it was finally closed in 1879. Of the 163 lunatics confined there, 60 were sent to Dullunda, 17 to Dacca, 54 to Patna, and 32 to Berhampore.

The chief facts affecting the population of each asylum during the year are embodied in the following table:—

Asylums.	Admitted during year.	Re-admitted.	Received by transfer.	Total population.	Cured.	Made over to friends.	Otherwise discharged.	Transferred to other asylums.	Died.	Remaining at end of year.	Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.
Dullunda	64	10	60	275	53	21	2	...	43	217	217·16	6·63
Dacca	35	7	17	230	10	19	...	...	20	198	196·10	8·70
Patna	40	3	54	242	19	14	...	...	35	208	228·32	14·75
Cuttack	19	1	...	68	10	5	...	...	3	50	51·30	1·20
Berhampore ...	15	2	32	197	9	3	.	...	22	195	197·68	7·38
Hazaribagh ...	..	...	...	175	...	1	2	163	9		...	...
Total ...	173	23	163	1,187	101	63	4	163	131	888	889·96	38·66

It appears that of the total number of admissions 64 were to Dullunda against 65 in 1878; 35 to Dacca as against 32 in 1878; 40 to Patna as against 56 in 1878; 19 to Cuttack as against 16; and 15 to Berhampore as against 18. The total number of re-admissions was 23 as against 31 in the previous year, and 38 in 1877. The rule regarding admissions has of course had a corresponding effect upon the number of re-admissions.

There were discharged cured 101 persons against 148 in 1878; and improved, 57 against 46. The percentage of persons discharged either cured or improved was 17·75 calculated on the average strength, 13·31 calculated on the total treated, and 80·61 calculated on admissions. The average under each of these categories for the ten years 1869 to 1878 was 24·35, 17·62, and 58·67 respectively. The variation in the figures is explained by the falling off in the average population

and in trifling and temporary cases, the increase in chronic cases, and the decrease in admissions. The large number of cures in Dullunda seems to be explained by the number of admissions of cases of acute mania.

Criminal lunatics.

The number of criminal lunatics in the asylums on the 1st January 1879 was 288; there were 72 fresh admissions during the year and 13 re-admissions. There is a slight tendency to increase in the figures of admissions, which were 70 in 1878, 68 in 1877, and 63 on the average of the previous ten years. Of the total number under treatment (373), 69 were discharged improved against 57 in 1878; 28 died against 11; and 276 remained at the end of the year. As stated in last year's report, criminal lunatics who recover, but cannot safely be discharged, are now transferred to jails for employment there. The result has been an improvement in the discipline of the asylums, where the inmates of this class were a constant source of trouble and danger.

Types and cures of insanity.

The forms of insanity and the percentage of cure under each were as follow:—

Forms of insanity.	Number treated.	Number cured.	Percentage of cures.
Acute mania	239	45	18·82
Chronic mania	459	24	5·22
Melancholia	101	4	3·96
Acute dementia	57	1	1·75
Chronic ditto	278	4	1·43
Idiocy	8	...	.....
Imbecility	5	...	.....
Amentia	1	...	.....

The effect of the rule prohibiting the admission of persons whose insanity is the result only of intoxication, so long as they are not dangerous, has reduced the number of admissions for acute mania caused by ganja—a class of cases which furnished the largest number of cures. Thus in 1878 89 cases of ganja-mania were admitted, with 61 recoveries; in 1879 there were only 58 admissions, with 41 recoveries. This proportion is slightly in favour of 1879; but the smaller number of such cases in the total of acute mania reduces the recoveries under that head from 26 per cent. in 1878 to 18. The same influence has also affected the percentage of cure under other heads.

The causes of insanity were unknown in exactly half the cases admitted and re-admitted taken together (98 out of 196). In 81 cases physical causes were assigned, and in 17 moral causes: 43 ordinary and 18 criminal cases were ascribed to the use of ganja, bhang, or churrus; 5 ordinary cases and 1 criminal case to ardent spirits; 1 ordinary and 1 criminal case to opium. In by far the greater number of known cases therefore the use of drugs is believed to have been the principal cause of insanity.

The health of the asylums during the year was not good. Although the total number of admissions to hospital was only 510 as against 739 in 1878 and 818 in 1877, cases of fatal sickness were more numerous. There are no returns of the admissions to hospital at Hazaribagh for the three months during which that asylum was open, and this fact serves to reduce the apparent total of admissions in 1879. If Hazaribagh be excluded altogether, the number of

admissions was nearly the same as in 1878, and less by 86 than in 1877. But the inmates of Hazaribagh were only transferred to the other asylums, and helped to raise the totals of their sick lists for the remainder of the year. The totals of the year may therefore not unfairly be compared with those of 1878. The following table gives an analysis of the figures for each asylum:—

	Dullunda.	Dacca.	Patna.	Cuttack.	Berhampore.	TOTAL.
Admissions into hospital	69	120	170	85	116	510
Ditto per cent. of mean strength	31·34	61·19	74·13	68·22	58·85	57·30
Daily average sick	6·63	8·70	14·75	1·20	7·38	38·66
Ditto in 1878	3·15	16·07	11·81	1·84	5·72	38·61
Ditto per cent. of mean strength	3·05	4·43	6·46	2·33	3·74	4·34
Ditto ditto in 1878 ...	1·54	8·17	5·83	3·84	2·97	4·57

It is not possible to compare accurately the rates of sickness in the different asylums, because differences of practice exist with regard to the entry of patients in the hospital returns. Thus in Dullunda the admissions to hospital are fewer than in other asylums, because trivial cases are treated as out-patients and kept on a separate list. The Surgeon-General has been asked to see that all persons receiving medical treatment during the year appear in the returns of sick. It will be open to him to make such distinction as he thinks necessary between in-patients and out-patients of the asylum hospitals, but both classes will be taken into account in any estimate of the comparative healthiness of the asylums.

The death-rate in all the large asylums was high, there being 131 deaths against 100 in 1878, and 73 in 1877. The mortality in jails during 1879 was also very high. The increased mortality in the asylums was not due to any increase in zymotic or preventible diseases; fever and cholera having caused fewer deaths than usual, dysentery and diarrhœa about the same. The chief increase was in pulmonary diseases, which were fatal in 32 cases against 20 in 1878. The mortality of 1878 and 1879 in each asylum is compared in the following statement:—

	1879.					1878.				
	Mean strength.	Total deaths.	Percentage of column 2 to column 1.	Deaths from pulmonary disease.	Percentage of column 4 to column 2.	Mean strength	Total deaths.	Percentage of column 2 to column 1.	Deaths from pulmonary disease.	Percentage of column 4 to column 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Dullunda	217·16	42	19·34	20	47·62	*204·31	15	7·34	7	46·66
Dacca	196·19	20	10·19	7	35·00	196·58	8	4·05	1	12·50
Patna	228·32	35	15·33	4	11·42	202·26	14	6·42	2	15·38
Berhampore	197·03	22	11·16	1	4·54	193·19	16	8·28	2	12·50
Cuttack	51·30	3	5·85	.....	.....	47·85	5	10·44	1	20·00
Hazaribagh	.....	9*	.....	.....	.....	207·1	43	20·76	7	16·28

* In first quarter of year.

It will be seen that the increase in mortality is a feature common to Dullunda, Dacca, and Patna; and that, although the absolute number of deaths from pulmonary diseases in Dullunda is large, the proportionate number of deaths in that asylum from diseases of that class is but little higher than in 1878.

The returns for Dullunda for 1878 showed 34 admissions to hospital during the year, and two remaining from the preceding year, or a total of 36 under treatment. Of these, 15 were cured, 15 died, and 6 were left in hospital at the close of the year. There was only 1 case of fever, 1 of diarrhœa, none of dysentery or cholera, 7 of anæmia, 4 of pneumonia, and 5 of phthisis. Of the deaths, 7 were due to pulmonary diseases. In the year 1879 there were 69 admissions to hospital and 75 altogether under treatment, of whom 25 were cured, 1 was discharged, and 42 died. The principal diseases prevalent were anæmia, giving 6 cases; diarrhœa 5 cases; dysentery 10 cases; fevers 2 cases; pneumonia 3 cases; phthisis 16 cases. The deaths were due—3 to anæmia, 1 to asthma, 3 to cirrhosis of the liver, 1 to debility, 1 to diarrhœa, 5 to dysentery, 1 to emphysema, 1 to enteritis, 1 to epilepsy, 3 to exhaustion of mania, 1 to hepatitis, 1 to leprosy, 1 to meningitis, 1 to old age, 1 to pleurisy, 16 to phthisis, and 1 to pulmonary apoplexy. Pulmonary affections thus caused 20 of the 42 deaths. Dr. Payne remarks that this class of diseases has long been prevalent in this asylum, but never before attained the development of the past year; and it appears that the servants of the asylum suffered as well as the patients, though it is not stated whether there were any fatal cases among the former. On the other hand, it is stated that simple acute diseases of the lungs are seldom fatal at Dullunda. Of the 6 persons who died from diarrhœa and dysentery, 4 brought their illness with them to the asylum, and in another case old age contributed to the fatal result. Generally it is reported that in 5 cases of death old age was an important factor, and it is said that in 18 cases the disease was brought to the asylum with the patient. It would at the same time appear that in the great majority of fatal cases of phthisis the patients had been more than six months in the asylum.

A detailed report has been called for upon the exceptional mortality of the year, both in Dullunda and in the other asylums, with special reference to the health and mortuary statistics of the year among the neighbouring jail and civil populations. The causes are evidently of a general character, as there was nothing in the working of the asylums during the year to account for the mortality. The changes of diet introduced in Dullunda led to the patients gaining flesh; and no changes were made in the buildings or in the clothing of the lunatics. It is, however, necessary to ascertain whether there is any ground for suspecting that the character of the buildings at Dullunda has anything to do with the prevalence of pulmonary diseases in that asylum; and, if so, it will be considered whether any improvements, such as asphalting the floors, &c., are desirable.

In the Dacca Asylum, there were in 1878 180 admissions and 14 cases remaining from the previous year, or a total of 203 under treatment. Of these, the great majority were cases of febrile affections, dysentery, and diarrhœa. There were only six cases of pulmonary

disease, and the deaths were only eight in all—2 of these being from diarrhœa, 1 from dysentery, 1 from cholera, and 1 from pulmonary disease. In 1879 there were only 120 admissions and 136 under treatment; but there were 20 deaths—7 from diarrhœa, 2 from dysentery, and 7 from pulmonary diseases. Half the total number of deaths are said to have occurred within a month of admission into hospital. As regards zymotic or preventible diseases, the health of this asylum has greatly improved of late years, as the following statement proves:—

	Admissions to hospital.				
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Fevers	128	113	53	49	80
Diarrhœa	64	67	44	40	14
Dysentery	47	40	37	15	8

In the Patna Asylum the returns of sickness and mortality present similar features. The number of admissions in 1878 was 81, and the total under treatment 86. The deaths were 13, of which 4 were due to fever, 3 to spleen congestion, 3 to diarrhœa and dysentery, 1 to phthisis, 1 to bronchitis, and 1 to paralysis. In 1879 there were 170 admissions and 172 under treatment, with no fewer than 35 deaths. Pulmonary diseases and cholera were both in excess, the former accounting for 3, the latter for 6 deaths. Diarrhœa and dysentery caused 9 deaths. Dr. French reports that of the 35 patients who died, only 6 were in good or fair health on admission, 11 were distinctly weakly, and 17 actually sick.

At Berhampore pulmonary disease was less manifest, but dysentery and diarrhœa were in excess. The returns for 1878 showed 189 cases under treatment, of whom 16 died. Of these deaths 10 were due to dysentery or diarrhœa, 2 to pulmonary complaints, 2 to cholera, 1 to fever, and 1 to old age. In 1879 there were 116 admissions and 125 under treatment, of whom 22 died—12 from diarrhœa and dysentery, 3 from dropsy, 2 from old age, 2 from epilepsy, 1 from leprosy, 1 from paralysis, and 1 from pneumonia. Of the total number of deaths, 10 were among the 32 lunatics received from Hazaribagh.

In Cuttack there were 35 under treatment as against 28 in 1878; but the deaths were only 3 as against 5. This asylum had no losses from pneumonia, dysentery, or diarrhœa.

Cases of accident and injury show a satisfactory decrease in number. In the Dacca Asylum the improvement is particularly marked. Formerly there used to be 13 or 14 cases per annum in this institution—a circumstance which indicated either a want of discretion in the selection of lunatics to be trusted with tools, or defective discipline and negligence on the part of the keepers. Last year there was only 1 case of injury caused by one lunatic to another; 1 case in which a keeper was injured by a lunatic; and one unfortunate case in which a cook, wrestling in sport with a patient, threw him down and dislocated his neck. Patna and Dullunda had only 2 cases each—all caused by patients. In Cuttack and Berhampore there were no cases of injury.

Cost.

The gross cost of the asylums during the year was Rs. 96,648 against Rs. 1,21,936 in 1878. A saving of Rs. 18,521 was effected by the closing of the

Hazaribagh Asylum. The average cost per patient did not, on the whole, differ materially from that of the previous year.

In Dullunda the cost of diet was less than in 1878; as also was the cost of establishment. The returns from manufactures were smaller, owing to a fall in market prices, the absence of the Deputy Superintendent on leave, and the transfer of labouring inmates to jails and unremunerative work. In Dacca the expenditure on diets, clothing, and contingencies was in every instance smaller, notwithstanding the high prices of food which ruled for nine months of the year. The profits from manufactures showed a slight falling off, owing to the exhaustion of the asylum brickfield. The other asylums also show slightly decreased cost.

The plan of crediting the lunatics with part of the money value of their labour is only found to answer when the proceeds are given out at once in the form of extra indulgences. The daily average number of lunatics employed in useful work was 763·23 out of a daily average strength of 889·96.

The foregoing paragraphs relate only to the native asylums of the province. In the European asylum at Bhowanipore there were, on the 1st of January 1879, 20 patients remaining over from the preceding year. Twenty were admitted during the year against 23 in 1878, of whom only 2 were from the army. Of the 40 under treatment, 4 were cured, 1 made over to the military authorities, 4 sent to Europe under the Merchant Shipping Act, 7 made over to friends, and 4 died. Of the 4 deaths, 2 were due to old age, 1 patient having been 47 years in the asylum; one patient was dangerously ill on admission; the fourth died from the exhaustion consequent on long-continued maniacal seizures. The cost of the asylum was Rs. 22,095 against Rs. 25,106 in 1878. The number of first and second-class paying patients was much less—6 against 14 in 1878. This caused a reduction in cost of diets and servants. The average daily cost of each European patient was as follows:—

	R.	A.	P.
Paying patients, 1st class	1	2	9
Ditto, 2nd "	0	9	4
Ditto, 3rd "	0	6	0
Pauper patients	0	4	9

The diet of the pauper patients may be compared with that of European prisoners in the Presidency Jail, where a European labouring prisoner's diet costs 4 annas 5 pies daily, and a non-labouring diet 3 annas 1 pie, exclusive of vegetables from the jail garden. As Dr. Payne remarks, an average non-labouring lunatic does not require more food than an average labouring prisoner. The extra cost of the asylum diet is caused by difference in quality.

Working of the Contagious Diseases Act in Calcutta and its Suburbs.

The number of women liable to examination was 7,417 at the commencement of the year, and 7,231 on 31st December. The monthly average was 7,333 against 7,443 in 1878. The average number examined either once or twice in the month was 6,512 in 1879 against 6,591 in 1878. The average monthly number of temporary exemptions was 217, and of failures to attend 604, against 201 and 651 respectively in the year 1878. Of the 604 women not examined in 1879 owing to non-attendance, 363 on an

average were in hospital every month, and 73 had gone on leave, and only 168 were unaccounted for. The number of defaulters reported by the medical officers fell from 6,305 in 1878 to 5,212 in the year under report. On the other hand, arrests rose from 4,197 in 1878 to 4,390 in 1879. Of the 4,390 defaulters arrested, 1,908 were discharged by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner on their satisfactorily accounting for their non-attendance, and 2,482 were placed before the Magistrate against 1,439 in 1878. The numbers fined and imprisoned were 1,443 and 165 against 932 and 114 in the previous year: 791 were warned, 75 discharged, and 8 remained under trial at the close of the year. The increased severity in dealing with defaulters has slightly diminished their number in the latter half of the year. The minimum number in any month in the first-half of the year was 388, and maximum 474; while in the second-half the maximum was only 362 and minimum 323. The fact that the percentage of disease among the defaulters detected rose from 9·7 per cent. in 1878 to 12·5 in 1879, shows the necessity that exists for enforcing the law and rules.

The number of new registrations during the last year was 769 against 749 in 1878—an increase of 20 women, notwithstanding that voluntary registration fell from 108 in 1878 to 56 in the past year. A return has been called for showing the number of Europeans, Eurasians, Mahomedans, Hindus, and other races now upon the register. The fact that 29·51 per cent. of these newly registered women were found diseased is a further proof that it is impossible for the police to relax their vigilance, if the intention of the Act is to be carried out at all properly. The procedure adopted of allowing women arrested to elect to register themselves and so escape penalty, has worked well. Out of 749 women arrested, 712 elected to register, 30 were discharged, and 7 only were placed before the Magistrate. Of these 7, five were discharged, one was fined, and one imprisoned, and subsequently elected to register.

The number of admissions to the lock-hospitals was greater than in 1878 by 719, being no fewer than 4,381; but it is satisfactory to find that there was a considerable decrease in the severer forms of disease, the increase being solely in minor affections. There has been a steady decrease in the cases of serious disease, thus—

Year.			Cases.	Year.			Cases.
1870	...	...	1,708	1875	...	...	773
1871	...	...	911	1876	..	...	446
1872	...	...	999	1877	...	...	222
1873	...	...	996	1878	...	...	152
1874	...	...	866	1879	...	...	100

It is supposed that syphilis hardly exists among the registered women. The return of intercurrent disease in the hospital shows that out of 320 new cases and 5 old cases, 313 were cured, 1 was liberated, 6 died, and 5 remained. The deaths were one from anæmia, four from dysentery, and one from jaundice. In the statistics of venereal affections treated in the civil hospitals, which is the practical test of the effect of the Act on the health of the male population, there is seen to be a general and steady improvement. In 1867 there were 13,039 cases of venereal treated in the various medical institutions of Calcutta, against 180,469 new cases

of all descriptions: in 1879 only 7,116 cases were reported, against a total of 235,711 new cases of all kinds. This general diminution of venereal disease has been accompanied by a more than equivalent decrease in cases of primary syphilis. The number treated in 1879 was 1,911 against 5,943 in 1867. The returns of the past year show a perceptible improvement even over the figures of 1878—1,911 cases against 2,324. The comparative statement of diseases and defaults according to local distribution continues to show that the worst results are obtained in Watgunge, Fenwick Bazar, and Jorabagan sections. These sections are inhabited by those prostitutes who are visited principally by sailors, soldiers, and boatmen.

There was a considerable decrease of disease in the garrison of Fort William during the past year. There were only 20 cases of syphilis and 48 of gonorrhœa, against 37 and 72 in 1878, and 35 and 56 in 1877. The ratio of venereal cases of all kinds to mean strength of the garrison fell from 10·7 in 1877 and 11·7 in 1878, to 9·3 in 1879, and of primary syphilis, from 4·0 to 2·7. Of the 20 cases of primary syphilis, only in six was the disease directly traceable to women of the town. In 48 cases of gonorrhœa, 15 were directly traced to town infection. The decrease in venereal cases since the introduction of the Act has been very marked,—namely, from 34·43 to 9·3 per cent., calculated on the mean strength of the garrison.

The total cost of maintaining the lock-hospitals during the year amounted to Rs. 39,151-4-8, of which two-thirds (Rs. 26,100-13-10) were paid by Government. The charges on account of preventive establishment amounted to Rs. 17,217-1-0. The average daily cost of diet per patient in 1878 and 1879 was the same, viz. 2 annas and 4 pies, or 9 pies less than in the Medical College Hospital.

Cantonment Lock-hospitals.

The following statement shows the general working during 1879 of the cantonment lock-hospitals in Bengal, and of the rules in force in and around the cantonments:—

Station.	Area over which the rules are in force.	Estimated native population within this area.	Strength of European troops.	Average number of prostitutes on the register.	Number reported to Cantonment Magistrate or other civil authority for non-attendance.	Number of women found diseased and admitted to hospital.	Number of men found diseased and admitted to hospital. Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other diseases.	Total.	Number of admissions of men per thousand of average strength.	Total expenditure.
												Rs.
Dinapore ...	4 square miles ...	91,189	850·16	24·85	17	185	52	131	..	183	220·43	2,888
Barrackpore ...	5 miles round cantonment on the Barrackpore side of the river, and two miles on the Serampore side.	28,144	193·37	195·95	57	108	16	45	22	83	109·71	1,229
Dum-Dum ...	24 square miles ...	32,853	340·41	29·86	83	24	51	65	...	116	340·76	1,481
Hazaribagh ...	5 ditto ...	11,050	141·17	18·9	2	23	1	14	2	17	153·94	1,082
Darjeeling ...	1·97 ditto ...	8,100	260·90	6·91	9	6	6	35	18	59	226·14	441

These results can hardly be considered satisfactory. The rate of disease in Dinapore, Dum-Dum, and Darjeeling was very high, the admissions into hospital being considerably above 200 per 1,000 of the average strength of troops in each of these places. It is, however, a satisfactory feature of the lock-hospital system that cases of primary syphilis are steadily decreasing. It is only through the active co-operation of the military authorities that disease among the troops can be traced to its source, and unlicensed prostitution checked.

Dinapore.—The improvement in the health of the troops at Dinapore, which was noticed in the last Administration Report, was not sustained during the year under report. With an average strength of 830·16 soldiers, there were 183 cases of venereal disease among the troops, or 220·43 per 1,000, as against 203 in 1877 and 199·70 in 1878. It is explained, however, that the strict weekly examinations of the women, commenced since September 1879, may have brought to light slight cases of disease which might otherwise have passed unnoticed, and that the figures also include cases contracted elsewhere before reaching Dinapore, and cases of relapse through intemperance. Of the 183 cases, 52 were cases of primary syphilis and 131 of gonorrhœa, against 68 and 97 cases respectively in 1878.

The number of women found diseased at the periodical examinations and detained in hospital was 185 against 307 in 1878. There was thus a marked diminution of disease among the women, showing that the measures adopted have been successful in checking the spread of disease among the registered prostitutes.

Of the 185 cases among the prostitutes, there were 11 cases of primary syphilis against 24 in 1878, and 72 cases of gonorrhœa against 79 in 1878. It thus appears that there has been a falling off in the number of cases of syphilis both among the men and the women, though the number of gonorrhœa cases among the men has largely increased. It is plain that no good result can be expected from the lock-hospital system until the soldiers can be brought more under control than they are at present.

During the first three quarters of the year the number of admissions of men was almost stationary, while that of women fluctuated. In the fourth quarter, when the men moved about the neighbourhood of cantonments more freely, the number of cases amongst the men was the largest, and amongst the women the smallest. This would seem to support the theory of the medical officer in charge of the hospital that the soldiers contracted the disease outside cantonment limits. The local officers, however, think that the figures (183 cases amongst men and 185 amongst women) afford *primâ facie* evidence that the disease amongst the registered women is quite sufficient to account for the number of cases amongst the men without the presence of unregistered outsiders. Besides, though the police are said to have been specially vigilant, they have not been able to apprehend more than three unregistered prostitutes. There appears to be good ground for believing that a large amount of unregistered prostitution goes on in and about this cantonment.

The number of women on the register on the 31st December 1879 was 91 against 93 at the close of 1878. The names of 38 women

were struck off, and of 36 added to the register during the year. The average number of prostitutes on the register during the year was 94·85. The attendance of the women at the periodical examinations was very regular, not a single case of wilful absence having been reported. The number who failed to attend, however, amounted to 17. Four women were arrested for practising their trade without licence. Of these, three were convicted and one acquitted.

The expenditure on the lock-hospital during the year was slightly less than in 1878, being Rs 2,888-8-5 against Rs. 3,017-1-2 in 1878. The plan of making brothel-keepers pay for the support of their women whilst in hospital has been under consideration; but the Committee felt hesitation in carrying it out, as they feared it would have the effect of inducing the brothel-keepers to conceal cases of disease. It is believed, however, that a strict enforcement of the rules would prevent the concealment by the brothel-keepers of cases of disease, while it is but fair that they should bear the cost of dieting the women in whose health they are interested. At any rate, the plan is to be tried as an experimental measure during the current year.

The proposal to segregate the registered prostitutes in such a way as to preclude all but soldiers from having access to them, which was approved by Government, could not be carried out. This is attributed to the fact that the women cannot be made to confine their trade to the soldiers, as they earn more money from natives than from soldiers. As the Commissioner does not admit this to be a sufficient reason for giving up the experiment, it is to be tried again during the current year.

Barrackpore.—The results during the year show an improvement as compared with the two previous years. With an average strength of 193·57 soldiers, there were 83 cases of venereal disease, or 109·71 per 1,000 of strength, as against 224·5 in 1878 and 283·1 in 1877. This shows that by the strict enforcement of rules an efficient check has been exercised over the spread of venereal disease among the troops; and it is a satisfactory feature in the working of the rules in the cantonment that the principal cause of admission has been gonorrhœa, cases of primary syphilis numbering only 16 during the year. In 48 cases out of 83 admissions, the disease was contracted at the station, and in 35 elsewhere; but it has not been ascertained in how many cases the disease was contracted from registered, and in how many from unregistered women.

There was an average of 105·95 prostitutes on the roll during the year, as against 122·41 in 1878 and 76·83 in 1877. The actual number at the close of 1878 was 111; there were 36 admissions and 47 names were removed during the year, leaving 100 on the roll at the close of 1879. The average attendance at the examinations was 102·16, as against 115·08 during 1878 and 68·41 in 1877. The absence of the women is said to have been due in a great measure to their inability to attend from fever or other illness. Altogether 40 women were arrested for practising prostitution without license, and 36 for breaches of the rules, as against 22 and 39 respectively during 1878. The number of unlicensed prostitutes is on the increase, and the attention of the local authorities has been drawn to the necessity of adopting special measures for the detection of clandestine

prostitution. The recent establishment of a subsidiary lock-hospital at Serampore will, it is hoped, tend materially to alleviate the evil. The expenditure on the lock-hospital amounted to Rs. 1,299-8-3 against Rs. 1,346-6 in 1878. Of the 76 women prosecuted, 37 were convicted, 38 acquitted, and one case was pending at the end of the year. The proportion of acquittals to convictions is large.

Dum-Dum.—As stated in the last year's Report, the jurisdiction of the Dum-Dum Cantonment lock-hospital was reduced by the exclusion of thana Barranagore from the operation of the Contagious Diseases' Act. The number of cases of venereal disease among the soldiers was 116 against 129 in 1878 and 125 in 1877. Of these 116 cases, only 18 were contracted at Dum-Dum itself, against 59 in 1878 and 61 in 1877. This shows a considerable falling off, even making due allowance for the reduction of the hospital jurisdiction. The other cases were brought in by drafts joining from England, and also by detachments from other stations, as Calcutta, Darjeeling, Barrackpore, &c. The average strength of the troops during the year was 340·4, and the ratio of admissions per thousand was 85·14 against 222 in 1878 and 180 in 1877. There were 32 re-admissions as against 31 in the preceding year. The medical officer explains that this was due to the fact that many of the men under treatment during 1878 were young, and did not abstain from drinking after discharge.

The number of women on the register at the close of 1878 was 42. There were 17 admissions to the hospital and 40 removals; so that the number left on the last day of the year under report was 19. This large diminution in the number of women on the register is partly due to the removal of Barranagore from the operation of the Contagious' Diseases' Act (18 women lived in that thana), and partly also to several women having left with a detachment of the 40th Regiment sent to other stations. The average number of women on the register during the year was 29·86. The average attendance for examination was 23·56 against 35·24 in 1878, out of an average on the register of 36·47. The attendance appears from the figures to have been less satisfactory; but it is explained that the absence of the women was due generally to illness. The number of women treated in the hospital during the year was 24 against 64 in 1878. These cases were of a simple character, and yielded readily to treatment. All were discharged as cured before the close of the year. Six women were prosecuted for practising prostitution without license, and seven for breaches of the rules. Of these, two were acquitted and 11 convicted and fined. It is satisfactory to find that the number of unlicensed women has decreased, so that there are now fewer prostitutes who are not subject to medical supervision. There were no summary prosecutions in Dum-Dum as in Barrackpore. The expenditure during 1879 was Rs. 1,486-7-1 against Rs. 1,501-11-9 during 1878. The expenses were increased owing to the diet allowance of the women having been temporarily raised from 1¾ to 2 annas per diem.

Hazaribagh.—The average strength of the detachment at this station was 111·17 against 106·53 in 1878. The number of admissions to hospital from disease contracted in the station was 11, or 98·9 per 1,000 of strength, against 103 per 1,000 in 1878. All the 11 case

were gonorrhœa, there being no case of syphilis. There were, however, six cases of disease contracted at Dinapore or on the march up by relieving detachments. Of these, three were cases of gonorrhœa, one of primary syphilis, and two of secondary syphilis.

The number of women on the register at the close of 1878 was 15; the number added during 1879 was 23; and the number removed 18. There were thus left 20 at the close of the year under report. The average number of prostitutes on the register was 18·9 against 13·83 in 1878. The average attendance for examination was 18·2, only two women having been reported for non-attendance. There were no complaints of unlicensed prostitutes frequenting the lines. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,082-2-3½.

Darjeeling.—The average strength of the soldiers during the year was 260·90 against 248·50 in 1878. There were 62 cases in hospital during 1879 against 38 in 1878. Of these, seven only were cases of primary syphilis, 36 of gonorrhœa, and 19 of other diseases. All the cases were cured and discharged during the year. The admissions per 1,000 of average strength were 226·14 against 153 in 1878, 97·98 in 1877, and 71·04 in 1876. As noticed in the last year's report, disease is steadily increasing, and the local officers have been told that measures should be taken without delay to check it. There were eight prostitutes on the register at the close of 1878. Seven were admitted to the hospital during the year, and eleven names were struck out, leaving four on the register at the close of the year under review. The average number on the register was 6·09, and the average attending for examination was 5·03. Nine women were reported for non-attendance. The expenditure on the lock-hospital amounted to Rs. 446-8-10.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

The work done in the Chemical Examiner's Office during the year consisted of 1,046 analyses performed in connection with medico-legal cases, 48 analyses of potable waters, and 484 general analyses made on applications from the various departments of the public service or from private individuals. The total number of analyses amounted to 1,578 against 1,648 in the previous year. The work in the office, though slightly less than in 1878-79, was still heavy as compared with the previous years, as the following table shows:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Human viscera	177	197	256	273	255
Animal ditto	78	87	38	56	58
Substances suspected to be poison ...	292	349	319	630	603
Articles for blood stains	86	116	118	125	116
Ditto for seminal stains	3	13	8	39	14
Potable waters	23	39	45	130	48
Other analyses	556	421	598	598	484
Total ...	1,215	1,172	1,182	1,648	1,578

The Chemical Examiner remarks that opium, on account of its peculiar odour and bitter nauseous taste, is but rarely employed for homicidal purposes. The result, however, of the analyses of human

viscera, during the last two years, shows that in the largest number of poisoning cases sent for analysis opium was the drug employed. Most of these cases were probably cases of suicide.

There were five deaths from poisoning by strychnia against four in the previous year. Of these five cases only one was due to strychnia having been mistaken for santonine, against three deaths arising from a similar mistake in 1878-79. The Surgeon-General has been asked to suggest to the Medical Store-keeper that all issues of strychnia from that department might be coloured with soot or powdered indigo with a view to the prevention of the mistakes referred to.

It has been found that in the detection of aconite, when mixed with oily substances soluble in alcohol, the ordinary method of analysis fails, but that Stas's process is used with success.

The result of the analysis of substances suspected to contain poison shows that of the 603 specimens sent 304, or more than 50 per cent., were found on analysis to contain no poison.

An examination of the samples of kerosine oil and lime-juice shows that an improvement has been effected in the quality of the kerosine oil imported, though even yet 35·7 per cent. of the samples examined were below the standard required by law, while there was a great improvement in the quality of the lime-juice.

It was brought to the notice of Government that samples of potable water were sent for analysis in large numbers, often in bottles not suitable for the purpose, and without any previous enquiry as to whether the analysis could be undertaken at once or not. The result was a considerable pressure of work in the laboratory of the Chemical Examiner. It was accordingly decided that the Chemical Examiner and the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal should confer together on the point. The conference took place during the year, and a set of rules has been prescribed for the guidance of all officers desirous of submitting samples of water for chemical analysis. It has been impressed on local officers that it is primarily incumbent on them to do what they can for their water-supply by removing evident sources of impurity before submitting samples of water for analysis; and that when all has been done that ordinary experience and common sense can suggest to improve the supply, and such means have failed, the opinion of the Chemical Examiner may then be applied for. This arrangement is calculated to lighten the work in the Chemical Examiner's Office. Already there has been a considerable decrease in the number of samples sent for analysis, 48 only having been forwarded during the year against 136 in 1878-79. The new rules having been issued towards the close of the year under report, a further decrease may be looked for during the year 1880-81.

The systematic investigation into the chemical composition and active principles of many of the indigenous vegetable poisons which are frequently used for criminal purposes was commenced during the year under report, and two indigenous vegetable poisons were taken in hand, viz.—

(1) *Gloriosa superba*, the active principle of which appears to be a resin, to which the name of *superbine* has been given. No elementary analysis of *superbine*, however, has yet been made.

(2) The seeds of the *abrus precatorius*, or *goonch*.

In addition to the above, a new alkaloid has been isolated from the bark of the *Wrightea antidysenterica*, to which the name of *Kurchicene* has been given. This bark is not a poison, but is largely used by native practitioners in dysenteric affections. The Chemical Examiner has been asked to direct his attention from time to time to other indigenous drugs, among which, if suitable preparations can only be discovered, fit substitutes may be found for many expensive medicines imported from Europe.

Sanitation.

During the year 1879 the Sanitary Commissioner inspected the towns and municipalities named on the margin. These visits have in many instances resulted in much practical benefit to the towns. The recommendations of the Sanitary Commissioner have been adopted to the extent of which the funds permitted; drainage has been placed on a more satisfactory footing; public latrines have either been supplied where there were none, or multiplied where they were insufficient; private latrines have been better controlled; night-soil has been trenched; the burial and burning arrangements have been better regulated; promiscuous burials have been stopped; and the pauper dead have been disposed of in a more satisfactory manner.

In January.

1 Soori.
2 Beerbhoom.
3 City Moorshedabad.
4 Beauleah.
5 Goalundo.
6 Barh.
7 Kishnaghur.
8 Fureedpore.

In February.

9 Jessore.
10 Julpigoree.
11 Pubna.
12 Dacca.

In March.

13 Deoghur
14 Buxar.
15 Gya.
16 Madhubani
17 Mozufferpore.
18 Motihari.
19 Durbhunga.
20 Monghyr.

In April.

21 Chittagong.
22 Comillah.
23 Noakhally.

In July.

24 Nosseerabad.

In August.

25 Purneah.
26 Maldah.
27 English Bazar.

In September.

28 Bankoora.
29 Raneegunge.
30 Burdwan.
31 Bhagulpore.

In October.

32 Hazaribagh.
33 Purulia.
34 Ranchi

In December.

35 Hooghly.
36 Howrah.
37 Serampore

Dinagepore.

The construction of the works in connection with the Dinagepore drainage scheme, referred to in last year's report, was taken in hand, but owing to the lateness of the season when the work was commenced, it could not be completed during the year. The setting in of the rains also necessitated the re-excavation of a portion of the main drainage channel leading to the river Purnabhaba below the town of Dinagepore, and the execution of certain additional works. The cost of the scheme has consequently risen from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 72,389. The stagnant Gogra river, the chief cause of the unhealthiness of the civil station, has been cleared out.

Rungpore.

The scheme for draining the swamps in and around the station of Rungpore, referred to in last year's report, was undertaken during this year, but was not completed when the year closed. The station is also being drained by means of properly laid out surface drains. Several ditches and cesspools were filled up, two public latrines were constructed on the

dry-earth system, and some bridges, which caused obstruction to the drainage, were dismantled and reconstructed.

City Moorshedabad.

The improvement of the drainage of the City of Moorshedabad, the plan of which was stated in last year's report to have been made, was taken in hand during the year under report. The project contemplates the cutting of large drains from different points of the city, to be connected with the Gobrah nullah. It is expected that the works will be completed during the current year. A large and deep drain from the Nizamut stables to the river was put into an effective state, and a long choked-up drain at Binak Chouraha, and several obstructed drains and culverts across the main road and other streets of the city were opened out.

Burdwan.

The health of the district of Burdwan appears to have improved considerably during the past three years. It is believed that there were very few fresh cases in 1879 of the virulent fever which caused such serious mortality seven or eight years ago. In some marshy tracts along the banks of the Banka channel the fever still lingers; but elsewhere the improved health of the villagers is very marked. In the Hooghly district there has been a still more notable improvement, and, with the admission of the water of the Damoodah into the Kana Nuddee, there has been an almost entire disappearance of the epidemic which so long raged among the villages situated on the banks of the silted-up channels in the interior of the district. It is believed that nearly nine-tenths of the inhabitants of these villages were swept away in the epidemic which prevailed before 1877. Before the admission of the Damoodah water, the beds of these watercourses were studded with pools of stagnant water, which, as the dry season advanced, became more and more fetid and noxious, and spread disease among all who consumed the fluid. At the same time the drainage of the country was obstructed by the endeavours of the people to collect and retain water for agricultural purposes. With the establishment of a sluice at the mouth of the channel, it became possible to admit a stream of pure river water. The result is thus described by the Sanitary Commissioner:—"At a recent visit I myself found only 2 per cent. of the people suffering from the effects of former fevers, enlarged spleen, and anæmia. The patshalas were full of healthy boys, not one of whom had splenic enlargement. Cultivation was going on actively, and the people were eager to have increased water-supply and drainage." It has been found that, owing to the formation of obstructions at the Selimabad sluice, the Kana Nuddee can only be flushed through it when the Damoodah is in high flood. With the object therefore of extending and securing to the people residing on the banks of all these old watercourses the benefits which the people about the Kana Nuddee have already derived, the Lieutenant-Governor has determined to carry out a scheme whereby communication will be secured between the Banka Nuddee in Burdwan and the Damoodah, and the fresh water conducted into the Saraswati and Kana Nuddees by a cut from the Banka. A great permanent improvement in the public health of the Burdwan and Hooghly districts is confidently anticipated from this work. The fever which prevailed among the villages on the banks of the Hooghly has also showed a marked decline, and Dr. Coates

only found about 5 per cent. of the population suffering from the effects of former attacks. It is a significant circumstance that the inhabitants of the municipalities of Hooghly and Serampore suffered much less than those of villages beyond these limits, and that the European quarters in Hooghly and Serampore escaped the epidemic throughout.

Bhagulpore Division.

On the whole, an improvement was observed in the public health during the year in the Bhagulpore Division. In Purneah and Maldah there was a decrease of fever, which is attributed to the cleansing of the soil and removal of surface impurities by the floods. In other districts, however, the floods are believed to have caused a good deal of fever. A severe outbreak of cholera occurred in the Banka sub-division, lasting from June to September, notwithstanding all efforts made to check it by the despatch of native doctors and medicines to the spot. The disease spread to Godda and parts of the Damin-i koh, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Maldah also suffered more or less from cholera. Small-pox occurred in a virulent type in Purneah only.

Chota Nagpore Division.

There was a great deal of sickness in all districts of the Chota Nagpore Division, the prevailing diseases being fever, small-pox, and cholera. Public health was slightly better than in the previous year in Hazaribagh and Manbhoom, but much mortality occurred from fever in the former district, and there was a severe outbreak of cholera, lasting for several months, in Manbhoom. In Lohardugga cholera and small-pox showed a marked increase, and fever was also very prevalent. The Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom reports that "the year was a most unhealthy one, and marked by the prevalence of cholera of a most virulent type over the greater part of the district."

Sanitary condition of villages around cantonments.

As there was reason to believe that the health of regiments stationed at cantonments was liable to be injuriously affected by the want of attention to sanitation in the surrounding villages, committees of civil, medical, and military officers were appointed, with the sanction of the Government of India, to enquire into the sanitary condition of the villages situated within a radius of five miles of the cantonments of Dum-Dum and Dinapore, these being the two largest military stations in Bengal. The primary object in appointing these committees was to ascertain what was the actual state of the villages in the neighbourhood of the cantonments, whether they were in reality a source of danger to the troops in cantonment, and what measures should be adopted to remove the evils that might be found to exist.

The Dinapore Committee reported that the actual state of the villages surrounding the cantonments was not bad. The cantonment itself is situated on comparatively high lands, but the surrounding country is low, and subject to inundation. The cantonment, however, is remarkably free from all diseases generated by inundation, the drainage of the country being efficient and the flood-water easily finding its way to the Ganges. The actual village sites are also raised grounds, and their sanitary arrangements good. The wells contain good water, and are not subject to surface contamination. The cattle-sheds and farm yards of the villagers are kept clean, and the refuse

daily removed. The committee did not therefore recommend any interference with them.

The Dum-Dum Committee reported that some of the villages near the cantonment are crowded with houses built so close to each other, and so shut in by trees, that no proper circulation of air takes place. But the large majority of the villages are open, and the houses therein are built apart from each other, thus admitting air in all directions. Every village, however, is studded more or less with pits and hollows, caused by the excavation of earth for the construction of houses. The water-supply of the villages is fairly good, but, with the exception of the cantonments and the municipality of Bagjullah (South Dum-Dum), there is no proper system of drainage in any of them. The committee reported, however, that on the whole the villages were not in a bad state, and that the health of the troops in the cantonments was not affected by them. They found fault with the sanitary condition of only one village which is within the limits of the municipality of South Dum-Dum. The Cantonment Magistrate has warned the villagers that the provisions of the Municipal Act will be strictly enforced, and he hopes that there will now be an improvement in the sanitary condition of the village.

With regard to the sanitation of villages in the interior, the Sanitary Commissioner makes some suggestions which could be only carried into effect by legislation, and he has been informed that the Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs in the view recently expressed by the Government of India, that the time has not come for enforcing general sanitary regulations among the villagers by law. All that can be done is to seek to bring the people gradually to a sense of the evils induced by their traditional habits, and to show them that obstructed drainage, filthy surroundings, and admixture of decomposing matter with their drinking water, must result in disease. The amalgamation of the Sanitary and the Vaccination Departments will render it possible to do a great deal in this respect. The Sanitary Commissioner will now have a staff of officers in constant contact with the villagers during the working season, and it will be possible not only to urge upon the people the adoption of simple measures of sanitation, which are now neglected, but also to invoke the influence of the executive authorities in cases in which the general public health is seriously injured by filthy practices.

Calcutta.

In respect of mortality from the chief diseases, the health of the town of Calcutta during the year 1879 compared very favourably with 1878, and favourably with 1877, except in regard to small-pox, as will be seen from the following table:—

	1877.	1878.	1879.
Cholera	1,418	1,338	1,186
Diarrhœa and dysentery ...	1,683	2,010	1,516
Fevers	5,151	6,086	4,796
Small-pox	67	1,495	772

It is satisfactory to note that the number of deaths from cholera was lower than in any year since 1873. The number of deaths from fevers showed a considerable decline in the last two months of the year, generally the most fatal period. This is attributed in part to the scarcity

of rainfall and consequently decreased humidity of the soil, and in part to the reduction in the price of food. It is also pointed out that there was a corresponding reduction in the mortality from fever in the suburbs. A comparison of the mortality from small-pox in 1879 with that in 1878 showed the gradual decline of an epidemic outbreak. Only two deaths were registered in the last four months of the year. Of the total number of deaths from this cause, nearly 9 per cent. were those of infants under one year of age, while nearly one-third of the total mortality occurred among children under five years of age. The introduction of the law for compulsory vaccination will, it is hoped, bring about a great improvement in this respect. The Health Officer alludes to the affection apparently identical with that known as Beri-Beri in Madras and Ceylon, but as the investigations connected with it have chiefly been made during the current year, a detailed account of them has been reserved for the next report. The disease appeared in the southern suburbs in the rainy season of 1877, and in the southern and eastern suburbs in the latter part of 1878. In November and December 1879 it appeared in the same places, and in adjoining portions of Calcutta.

Vaccination.

Operations of the year.

THE total number of operations performed during 1879-80, including re-vaccinations, was 1,742,995 against 1,315,884 in 1878-79, and 1,285,301 in 1877-78, showing a net increase of 427,111 cases as compared with the results of the previous year. Of the above, 1,021,452 operations were performed by licensed vaccinators, and 654,898 by the vaccine staff, exclusive of dispensary vaccinators, against 625,439 and 567,623 respectively in 1878-79. There was an increase of work in all the circles, except in the Calcutta and Behar Circles, which showed a falling off of 25,937 cases. A decrease is observable in dispensary vaccination to the extent of 56,177 cases, but this is counterbalanced by the general increased outturn of work. The increase was greatest in the Metropolitan and Darjeeling Circles, which showed an excess of 231,202 and 113,692 respectively over the operations of the preceding year. Of the total number of operations performed, 25,562 were re-vaccinations. Of these, 21,012 were performed in the Calcutta Circle alone, and 2,273 in the remaining circles; while 2,277 were performed by vaccinators attached to dispensaries.

The number of operations effected in the Calcutta Circle (37,792) was less by 25,039 than that performed in the preceding year. Vaccination was, however, abnormally stimulated in 1877-78 and 1878-79 by the alarm arising from the epidemic which prevailed in those years. Comparison can therefore most fairly be made with 1876-77 and the two previous years. The following figures show that in the town of Calcutta vaccination is making very satisfactory progress, though there has been a falling off in the Suburbs:—

		Town.	Suburbs.
	1874-75 ...	8,295	9,781
	1875-76 ...	6,266	9,626
	1876-77 ...	5,882	9,384
Average of 5 years ending	1879-80 ...	8,505	9,624
	1879-80 ...	8,892	7,082

In the Behar Circle the returns show a decrease of 898 cases on the very small total (11,959) of the previous year. The Commissioner of the Division attributes this falling off to the general aversion of the people to vaccination. The Sanitary Commissioner has been requested to proceed to this circle, and to report, in consultation with the local officers, whether this unsatisfactory result is due to any want of competence on the part of the staff, and whether he would

recommend that the circle be maintained, or that the work be postponed until a larger staff can be transferred from the districts in which they are now engaged.

The other circles all show an increase. The figures for two years stand thus :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.
Metropolitan	394,186	625,388	231,202
Darjeeling	259,857	373,519	113,692
Ranchi	153,586	164,808	11,222
Sonthal Pergunnahs	40,229	113,953	73,724
Eastern Bengal	235,802	306,066	70,264
Orissa	34,612	43,733	9,121

In the Metropolitan Circle the work would have progressed more satisfactorily, but for the paucity of unprotected children in places which have been travelled over in previous years, and for the difficulty felt in the recovery of fees. The floods in the Nuddea and Jessore districts also interfered with the work.

Notwithstanding the satisfactory results generally obtained, difficulties and opposition had to be encountered. In the Cooch Behar State a zemindar prevented vaccination in the mohulla in which he resided, although small-pox was present in it, thereby sacrificing his own life and the lives of others to his prejudices. Vaccination would have come to a stand-still in Singbhoom but for the energetic action of the Deputy Commissioner, Major Garbett, who convinced the people of the harmlessness of the operation by causing himself to be vaccinated in the presence of a crowd. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs district the people offer no objection to vaccination; but in Bhagulpore and Monghyr they are said to be "obstinate and refractory." In Eastern Bengal, especially in Backergunge, strong opposition is met with from the Ferazi sect.

Ratio of success of work done.

The total number of operations reported to have been successful in 1879-80 was 1,689,590 against 1,251,936 in 1878-79. The percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination, excluding dispensary vaccination, was 98·05 against 98·49 in the preceding year. The proportion is highest in the Metropolitan and Eastern Bengal Circles, being 99·75 and 99·37 respectively. The lowest rate, 88·49, is as usual exhibited by the Ranchi Circle. In secondary vaccinations the ratio of success was 20·91 per cent. against 46·89 in the preceding year, and 72·06 in 1877-78. The rates of success in dispensary vaccination were 83·57 in primary and 55·81 in secondary operations, against 94·97 of the former and 77·57 of the latter in the preceding year.

The average number of operations performed by each vaccinator during 1879-80 was 1,442 against 1,191 in 1878-79. Increased work was performed in the Darjeeling, Eastern Bengal, Metropolitan, and Orissa Circles, while there was a decrease in the Calcutta, Ranchi, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Behar Circles. The amount of work performed was, as in previous years, lowest in the Behar Circle.

Sex of those vaccinated.

The sex of 1,654,210 of the persons vaccinated was registered. Of these 867,115 were males and 787,095 females, giving a percentage of 52·42 males to 47·58

females. The proportion is nearly the same as was obtained during the preceding year.

Cost of vaccination.

The total cost of the Vaccination Department during the past year amounted to Rs. 1,20,017-10-3, and was adjusted as follows :—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Met from Provincial funds	...	...	1,07,178	10	3
„ from Municipal funds	...	...	4,518	0	0
Paid by Native States	...	...	212	0	0
„ from Dispensary funds	...	...	8,079	0	0
Total		...	1,20,017	10	3

The proportion of the expenditure derived from Municipal and other local funds was Rs. 12,839, or only 10·7 per cent. against 10·5 per cent. in 1878-79. The total cost to the State was Rs. 1,07,178 against Rs. 1,05,517 in 1878-79, and Rs. 1,09,577 in 1877-78. The average cost of each successful case was one anna one pie against one anna six pies in the previous year, and one anna seven pies in 1877-78. All the circles show reduced cost, except Calcutta, where it rose to nine annas three pies against six annas five pies in 1878-79. In Calcutta the increase was of course due to the smaller outturn of work, while the same scale of establishment was maintained as in the previous year. The Behar Circle shows the average cost at seven annas four pies against seven annas six pies in 1878-79. The cost of dispensary vaccinations rose from one anna one pie in 1878-79 to two annas four pies in 1879-80. In those circles in which both the licensed and the Government agency worked together, the average cost of each successful case performed by licensed vaccinators is much less than that of work done by Government servants. Thus in the Darjeeling, Ranchi, and Eastern Bengal Circles, the average cost of each successful case performed by licensed agency is four pies, three pies, and two-thirds of a pie, while the same work done by Government agency would cost one anna seven pies, three annas nine pies, and 11 pies respectively. The pay of the supervising agency, however, is not included in the former case.

Vaccination by licensed agency.

The system of self-supporting vaccination is gradually being extended throughout Bengal. The number of operations performed by the licensed agency during the year represented upwards of half the work done by the department. In the Metropolitan Circle the number of licensed vaccinators rose from 294 to 377 during the past year. The total number of operations performed by these men was 625,388 against 394,186 in the previous year, giving a percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination of 99·75. In the Darjeeling Circle there were employed 120 licensed vaccinators against 90 men in 1878-79. These men performed 135,514 operations against 88,871 in 1878-79, returning a percentage of 98·85 of successful cases. In the Ranchi Circle against 125 licensed vaccinators there were during the past year 149 licensed men who performed 114,573 operations against 87,492, showing a ratio per cent. of success of 89·59. In the Sonthal

Pergunnahs Circle the number of ex-inoculators rose from 15 to 165 in 1879-80. The number of operations performed was 30,416 against 3,942 in the previous year, giving a percentage of 98·52 of successful cases. In the Eastern Bengal Circle 83 ex-inoculators worked against 47 in 1878-79, and operated on 115,561 persons against 34,734 in the previous year. Here the ratio per cent. of success was 98·99. Altogether 894 licensed vaccinators and ex-inoculators worked during the past year, and performed 1,021,452 operations, of which 98·32 per cent. of primary vaccinations was successful. The total number of paid vaccinators employed, and the number of operations performed by them, amounted to 260 and 654,898 respectively, the ratio per cent. of success being 97·61.

The total number of villages visited by officers of the Vaccination Department during the year was 21,353, while the number of cases inspected amounted to 1,096,935 out of 1,638,558. Of vaccinations performed by the paid staff, 63·3 per cent. were inspected. In the Ranchi and the Sonthal Pergunnahs Circle the percentage of inspections was 84·8 and 79·8 respectively of the total number vaccinated. In the Darjeeling Circle the percentage was 68·7, and in the Eastern Bengal, Orissa, and Behar Circles, 49·9, 41·1, and 56·3 respectively. The Lieutenant-Governor has remarked on the very unsatisfactory outturn in the last three circles.

Of vaccinations performed by licensed agency, 69·1 per cent. were inspected. The officers of the Metropolitan Circle inspected 94·7 per cent.; those of the Darjeeling and Ranchi Circles 31·3 respectively. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Eastern Bengal Circles only 53·7 and 16 per cent. respectively were inspected and verified.

Work done during past ten years.

The work of the Vaccination Department is steadily increasing year by year. The following table shows at a glance the total number of persons vaccinated, and the number on whom the operation was successfully performed during each of the years 1870-71 to 1879-80 inclusive:—

	Total number vaccinated.	Number successfully vaccinated
1870-71	317,895	297,767
1871-72	343,239	308,219
1872-73	649,125	585,078
1873-74	742,664	692,469
1874-75	915,071	880,308
1875-76	1,068,800	999,693
1876-77	1,485,956	1,447 537
1877-78	1,240 800	1,185,496
1878-79	1,276,800	1,239,135
1879 80	1,717,433	1,681,996

The supervision and control of the Department has, since the close of the year, passed from the Surgeon-General to the Sanitary Commissioner. The office of the Superintendent-General of Vaccination having been abolished, the work of the town has been made over to the Health Officer of the Municipality, the charge of vaccination

in the Suburbs being undertaken by the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Circle. In communicating these orders to the Surgeon-General, the Lieutenant-Governor desired that the thanks of the Bengal Government might be tendered to Dr. Charles for the long and valuable services rendered by him as Superintendent-General of Vaccination. Vaccination has now attained a most satisfactory development in Calcutta, and Government has been enabled to pass a compulsory law with the approval of the native inhabitants, who have been taught the value of vaccination by the experience of the last fifteen years The credit for this is entirely due to Dr. Charles, whose assiduity and devotion to the work have been crowned with complete success.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

Educational grant.

In last year's report it was noticed that for the first time since the department was constituted the contribution from private sources to the total cost of education had exceeded the amount of the Government grant. During the past year the proportion of the Government expenditure was still further reduced, namely, from 47¾ to 46 per cent. Of the cost of collegiate education, the Government share fell from 52½ to 51⅓ per cent.; or, if University charges be added, all of which fall on the candidates, from 44 to below 43 per cent. In secondary education the Government share fell from 35 to 34½ per cent., and in primary education from 28½ to 25½ per cent. Of the cost of special instruction, the Government share was naturally much higher, amounting to 82 per cent. These figures refer only to those colleges and schools which receive aid from the State. If the expenditure incurred in the maintenance of unaided institutions be taken into account, the proportion of the Government expenditure to the total cost will be very much less.

The following table shows the expenditure of the year from returns furnished by the Accountant-General:—

Budget head of expenditure.	Sanctioned estimate, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs
Direction and inspection	3,91,000	4,27,604
Government colleges and madrasahs ...	4,66,000	4,46,817
Government schools	6,14,000	6,07,065
Grants-in aid and assignments—		
For secondary and superior instruction	4,50,000	4,19,226
For primary instruction ...	4,90,000	3,88,636
Scholarships	1,56,000	1,46,155
Miscellaneous	46,000	37,657
Total ...	25,23,000	24,73,160
Less receipts ...	4,50,000	4,50,745
Net Government expenditure ...	20,73,000	20,22,415

The sanctioned estimates of expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 25,23,000; the actual expenditure was Rs. 24,73,000. The

receipts passing through the Government treasuries amounted to Rs. 4,50,000, a sum in close accordance with the estimates. The actual net Government expenditure amounted to Rs. 20,22,415, against Rs. 20,73,000 estimated, a saving of more than Rs. 50,000 having thus been effected. Adding the cost of medical education, which is provided for in the estimates of the Medical Department, the departmental returns showed that, out of a total expenditure of Rs. 47,68,000 in all Government and aided institutions, the cost incurred by Government amounted to Rs. 21,97,000. In the previous year the total cost of education in connection with schools and colleges receiving aid from the State was Rs. 45,45,000, and the share borne by Government was Rs. 21,72,000. The Government expenditure therefore increased by only Rs. 25,000 in the past year, while the expenditure from private sources increased by Rs. 1,98,000. The only head under which the expenditure of the department exceeded the sanctioned estimates was that of "Direction and Inspection;" and this was due for the most part to the appointment of three Assistant Inspectors for the divisions of Bhagulpore, Chittagong, and Chota Nagpore after the estimates had been framed.

Number of schools.

The subjoined table shows the total number of schools of all kinds from which returns were received, and of the pupils reading in them, at the close of the years 1878-79 and 1879-80. Excluding unaided patshalas, tols, and maktabs, which read for no departmental standards and lie outside the Government system, organized instruction showed an increase in round numbers of 6,000 schools and 100,000 pupils. The schools in this table are classified according to the nature of their income, as Government aided or unaided:—

Class of Institutions.		1879.		1880.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government schools and colleges	...	307	28,423	301	29,332
Grant-in-aid " " "	...	1,677	83,281	1,708	88,005
Circle grant "	...	287	11,947	290	12,355
Primary grant "	...	24,354	489,518	30,414	582,992
Unaided schools and colleges	...	6,653	114,538	6,663	106,346
Total	...	33,278	727,707	39,376	819,030

The loss of six Government schools was thus explained. The survey school at Hooghly and the two normal schools of Purneah and Durbhunga were closed, while the Dehree Training school was merged in the new Engineering College at Howrah. A law school was opened at the Rajshahye College; the Anglo-Hindi school at Darjeeling was converted into a Government school; and a school was opened at Kurseong for the children of Europeans employed on State Railways. In addition to the net loss of one school, there were minor changes among Government vernacular schools of the middle and lower class, some of which were converted into aided schools.

The number of grant-in-aid schools showed an increase of 31. The expenditure for the year upon grants-in-aid was reduced by nearly Rs. 12,000; and this sum, together with the other savings on the total

grant-in-aid allotment of Rs. 4,50,000, amounting in all to more than Rs. 30,000, is now available for aiding other new schools as opportunities arise. The active measures which were referred to in the last report as having been taken against the inefficient schools were maintained with the best results during the past year.

The object of the circle grant, which provides peripatetic head teachers for each circle of two or three primary schools of the better class, is the gradual elevation of these schools to the middle standard at a comparatively small cost. The grant has accordingly been declared to belong to the field of secondary education, and its administration has been transferred from the hands of the Magistrate to those of the Circle Inspector. The total number of schools thus provided with teachers remained nearly the same as in the previous year; but schools of the middle class increased from 106 to 116, and lower class schools from 92 to 114, while the number of primary schools fell from 89 to 60. The amount of the grant (Rs. 22,000) having been unaltered, the general advance in the standard attained by these schools shows that it has been well laid out in the promotion of its special objects.

The number of schools aided from the primary grant of Rs. 4,00,000 increased from 24,354 to 30,414, and the number of pupils reading in them from 489,518 to 582,992. At the close of the year 1876-77 the number of schools aided from the primary grant was 14,000 with 360,000 pupils. In three years therefore the number of aided schools has increased by more than 100 per cent., and the number of pupils by more than 50 per cent. The increase is due to the constant development of the system of payment by results in place of that of fixed stipends. That the increase in the number of pupils does not keep pace with that in the number of schools arises from the fact that, while the stipendiary system confined itself to aiding the larger and more successful schools, the method which has now replaced it offers encouragement to large and small schools alike; and thus the system gradually extends its influence to schools with no more than 12 or 15 pupils. The same inference may be drawn from the statistics of unaided primary schools, which show a constantly decreasing average in the number of their pupils. The number of unaided schools supplying returns in the past year was 6,266 with 76,145 pupils, while in the previous year it was 6,232 with 84,196 pupils. In 1877 the average number of pupils in an unaided primary school was 18; in 1879-80 it was 12—a fact which indicates that all the larger indigenous schools are being taken up year by year into the primary system of education.

Controlling agencies.

The appointment of Joint or Assistant Inspectors of Schools in the divisions of Burdwan, Bhagulpore, Chota Nagpore, Chittagong, and Orissa continues to be attended with good results. The rapid extension within the last few years of the system of primary education had made such large demands upon the time of inspecting officers as to leave them little opportunity for the supervision of secondary schools; and the decline in the standard of middle schools had been the subject of repeated representations. The area of an Inspector's circle is too large to enable him to exercise any but a general supervision over the secondary schools contained in it; and the appointment of Assistant Inspectors, whose duty it is to see and

report and to carry out his orders, have greatly increased the efficiency of his control over the schools. The Joint and Assistant Inspectors did excellent work during the past year, and furnished careful and valuable reports of their work, which is chiefly, though not exclusively, concerned with secondary education. In most districts the system of primary instruction has now passed the experimental stage, and the Sub-Inspectors are in general men of considerable experience. The attention of the Deputy Inspector can therefore be safely directed to the supervision of secondary schools to a greater extent than was formerly advisable, and his responsibility for the condition of those schools can in consequence be much more clearly enforced. As regards the supervision of primary education, the number of Sub-Inspectors is in several divisions unequal to the duty of visiting each school, but it is found that the system of collecting and examining groups of patshalas at fixed centres gives equally satisfactory results.

University education.

The abolition of the college classes, which were experimentally attached in 1877 to the Rungpore school, reduced the number of Government colleges to eleven in the past year. The Northern Bengal State Railway made it easy for matriculated students from Rungpore to go elsewhere for the further prosecution of their studies; and the Rajshahye College has become the natural centre of high education for the whole division. Of the eleven colleges that now exist, seven teach the full course for the B. A. degree. These are the Presidency, Hooghly, Dacca, Patna, Rajshahye, Kishnagur, and Cuttack Colleges. To the last-named college the Maharajah of Mohurbhunj has given a donation of Rs. 20,000 as the nucleus of a permanent endowment, and at his request its name has been changed to "Ravenshaw College," in commemoration of Mr. Ravenshaw's services as Commissioner of Orissa. Four colleges of the second grade teach only to the F. A. standard: these are the Sanskrit, Berhampore, Midnapore, and Chittagong Colleges. During the course of the year much discussion took place upon the question of maintaining the Berhampore College. In deference to the strongly-expressed wishes of the inhabitants of the district, and in consideration of the history and achievements of the college in former years, the Government finally decided to retain it, and appointed an European officer to be its Principal. Besides the Government colleges above named, there are six aided colleges, all in Calcutta, of which the General Assembly's Institution, with 361 students, is not only the largest in Bengal—the Presidency College coming next with 336 students—but has a larger roll number than any college has shown for the last five years. There are three unaided colleges, of which LaMartiniere, in Calcutta, and the Baptist Mission College at Serampore, have four and nine students respectively; while the Metropolitan Institution of Calcutta has still further increased the number of its students from 248 to 328.

The total number of students in all colleges rose from 1,963 to 2,080, of whom 1,086 were in Government colleges, 653 in aided, and 341 in unaided colleges. The demand for collegiate education is steadily rising. It appears that 96 per cent. of those who passed the matriculation examination in December 1879 were admitted to colleges in the following session—a larger proportion than has yet been

known. Again, practically all who pass the F. A. examination continue to read for their degree; and about half those who obtain a degree attempt the standard for honors. The total expenditure upon collegiate education increased from Rs. 4,40,757 in 1878-79 to Rs. 4,50,295 in 1879-80, more than four-fifths of the increased cost having been contributed from private sources. Of the whole expenditure, Rs. 2,34,782 were paid by Government, and Rs. 2,15,513 from fees and subscriptions. The candidates at the various examinations of the University also paid a further sum of Rs. 68,000 in fees. The average cost of each student in Government colleges rose from Rs. 316 to Rs. 326, of which Rs. 213 were paid from State funds and Rs. 113 from fees and subscriptions. The increase was chiefly due to the fact that the number of students in the calendar year 1879 was somewhat less than in 1878. The cost of each student to Government varied from Rs. 60 in the Rajshahye and Rs. 78 in the Midnapore College, both of which are supported by ample endowments, to Rs. 538 in the Sanskrit College and Rs. 756 at Behampore. The cost of each student in the Presidency College was Rs. 187 from Government against Rs. 148 from private sources. In aided colleges each student cost the State Rs. 42, while Rs. 178 were contributed from fees, endowments, and subscriptions.

Some improvement was shown in the number of successful candidates at the various examinations of the University. For the First Arts examination 864 candidates appeared and 261 passed, or 30 per cent., against 27 per cent. in the previous year. From Government colleges 33 per cent. of the candidates passed; from other institutions 28 per cent. The Presidency College passed 43 per cent. of its candidates; the Patna and Hooghly Colleges 31 and 29 per cent. respectively; and the Kishnaghur, Dacca, and Rajshahye Colleges from 25 to 23 per cent. It is to be regretted that the proportion of candidates passing from mofussil colleges was not higher: at the same time allowance may be made for the fact that the absence of officers on furlough reduced the establishment of several colleges below the requisite strength, and compelled the Government to resort to temporary arrangements for carrying on their work. An application has now been made to the Government of India for a small permanent addition to the number of graded officers, which the experience of the last few years has shown to be unequal to the actual requirements of the colleges.

For the B. A. examination 248 candidates appeared, and of these 90, or 34 per cent., passed, the proportion in the previous year having been 26 per cent. Of the 136 candidates from the seven Government colleges of the first grade, 61 or 45 per cent. passed, while the four aided colleges that teach to this standard passed 30 per cent. No unaided college sent candidates to the B. A. examination; but the Metropolitan Institution has now opened a fourth-year class. Of the Government colleges, the Presidency College passed 26 candidates out of 66, or 39 per cent. Those at Dacca and Patna each passed two-thirds of their candidates, and a student from the Patna College gained the distinction of the first place in the University list. The Hooghly College succeeded much better than in the previous year, passing 12 out of its 29 candidates. The colleges at Rajshahye and Cuttack

passed candidates at the B. A. examination for the first time; the former two, and the latter one.

Out of 262 candidates for the B. A. degree, including 14 absentees, 108 chose the A or literature course, and 154 the B or science course. Of those who chose the former only 27 per cent. passed, while 40 per cent. of the B course candidates were successful. This result, showing the comparative severity of the test in the literature course, was in accordance with the results of the examination held in the previous year, and at variance with those of former years; but in spite of this fact, the number of senior scholars who select the course in literature is steadily increasing. In former years these students almost unanimously chose the science course, even though the University examinations showed a much smaller percentage of candidates passing in that course; but within the last three years the literature course, now seen to be the harder of the two, has become singularly popular. Out of 49 senior scholarshipholders, 13 in 1878, 14 in 1879, and 19 in 1880 have chosen the A course for the degree. The Presidency is the only Government college that is fully equipped for teaching both courses. It sent 26 candidates to the A course, of whom five passed; and 43 to the B course, of whom 21 passed. The Kishnaghur College has been permitted to prepare candidates for both courses; and the Dacca College, in addition to its regular course in science, occasionally sends a few candidates to the examination in literature. All other Government colleges teach the science course only. The aided missionary colleges of Calcutta send candidates to both courses. The students of the Cathedral Mission College, by special arrangement, attend the scientific lectures in the Presidency College. Of its eight B course candidates four passed, while only one passed out of eleven in the A course. The B candidates in the General Assembly's Institution and the Free Church College all failed; while 18 and 3 candidates respectively passed from these colleges in the A course. St. Xavier's College passed two candidates out of seven in the B course, but the A course candidates failed.

For the M. A. degree examination 48 candidates appeared—31 competing for honors, of whom 20 were successful,—and 17 for the ordinary degree, of whom nine passed. The Presidency College sent 31 candidates in various subjects, of whom 21 were successful. Of these, 17 obtained honors, and four the ordinary degree. Three of the candidates from this college were placed in the first class. The Sanskrit College passed one candidate, the Dacca College two, the Hooghly College two, and the Kishnaghur College one. One candidate also passed in physical science from the Cathedral Mission College, and one in history from the Free Church Institution.

Secondary education.

The number of high English Government schools in Bengal remained the same as in the previous year, namely 48; but there was an increase of 500 in the number of pupils, which now stands at 13,727. The number of aided schools increased from 85 to 88, and the pupils reading in them from 8,894 to 10,800. Unaided schools increased from 63 to 64, and their pupils from 13,903 to 14,091. Altogether there were 200 high English schools with 38,618 pupils, against 196 schools and 36,033 pupils in the previous year. Among Government schools of this class

there were 12 with more than 400 pupils. These are the Hare and Hindu schools in Calcutta, the former of which has 610 pupils; the Chittagong, Hooghly, and Dacca collegiate schools; the Burrisal and Uttarpara zillah schools; and the five great schools of Behar, namely, those of Patna with 544 pupils (the second in size in the whole of Bengal), Gya, Chupra, Arrah, and Bhagulpore, the number of their pupils ranging from 504 to 426. The Director remarked in his annual report: "The last two or three years have witnessed a surprising development of the demand for English education in Behar, quite unprecedented in that province and unparalleled in any other part of Bengal. The movement is as yet most conspicuous in the head-quarters stations, and the lower classes of the zillah schools are filled to overflowing with boys who are natives of the province, and not, as heretofore, half of them Bengalis. But the same desire has begun to manifest itself in the interior of districts among the Rajpoots and Babhans; and Babu Bhoodeb Mookerjea warns me that we must be prepared for a large development of the grant-in-aid system. At present the effect is chiefly visible in the rapid addition of English classes to Government vernacular schools. The new hopes held out to the people by the recent adoption of the Hindi character in the courts will unquestionably stimulate the desire of the respectable classes for an education which can now be turned to profitable account."

It may well be hoped that the orders referred to by the Director will have the effect of removing the great difficulty which has hitherto beset middle schools in Behar, namely, the complete indifference of the people to a purely vernacular education. In the whole of the Patna Division there are only six middle vernacular schools maintained by grants-in-aid. At the same time the efforts of the Education Department during recent years to popularize the Hindi character and language have not been without effect. The Board of Examiners for middle scholarships in Behar have reported: "All the Hindu students of the vernacular schools of Behar now read and write Hindi with tolerable correctness, while only five years ago the whole province did not send up more than one or two candidates in Hindi. Some Mahomedan pupils in each district have now taken up Hindi, and not Urdu, as their vernacular." Again, the primary schools of Behar, in which Kaithi has all along been taught, have begun to use Nagri printed books in largely increasing numbers. The people therefore were not unprepared for the change which the orders of Government have now made; and it may be anticipated that the further educational effect of the orders will be to give encouragement alike to those indigenous schools in which the Kaithi character is taught, to those vernacular schools of a higher class in which the language and the character are Hindi, and in at least an equal degree to those in which the rudiments of English are added to a sound vernacular education. The change was made at a time when it was not only necessary in the interests of the people and of their education, but when it could be carried into effect with comparative ease.

At the Entrance examination of 1879, 1,996 candidates appeared from 198 schools, and 767 passed, or 38 per cent. As in the previous two years, the Government schools passed more than 50 per cent. of

their candidates, while private schools, aided and unaided, passed 32 per cent. As judged by the results of the last examination, aided schools have made considerable progress. This may reasonably be attributed to the vigorous measures that have been taken during the last two or three years against unsuccessful schools, with the object of withdrawing aid from those that are hopelessly inefficient, and of compelling all others to earn by their public performances the grants which they enjoy. Among collegiate schools the Hare and Hindu schools attached to the Presidency College of Calcutta as usual occupied the highest place; the Kishnaghur school rose to be third, followed by the Dacca, the Hooghly Collegiate, the Rajshahye, the Hooghly Branch, and the Patna Collegiate schools. Among the 11 zillah schools of the first class, that is, those with 300 pupils and upwards, the Uttarpara school for the second time took the highest place. Zillah schools of the second class, numbering 175 pupils and upwards, increased from 9 to 12. The third class schools are almost exclusively confined to the divisions of Bhagulpore, Chota Nagpore, and Orissa.

The system of net grants to Government schools, in accordance with which the amount at credit of the school at the close of the year is re-granted to it for the following year, continued to work well. The schools began the year with a credit balance in their favour amounting to Rs. 69,441, which was slightly increased to Rs. 70,122 at its close; but meanwhile they had incurred expenditure out of their surplus income during the year to the amount of Rs. 19,481, all of which was spent, without any cost to Government beyond the sanctioned net grant, in strengthening or rewarding the teaching staff, in adding new buildings, or in supplying new furniture, books, or prizes.

The number of aided high schools increased from 85 to 88 as the net result of considerable changes in schools of this class. Eight schools were raised from the middle to the high class, and two reduced from high to middle schools. New grants were given to these schools, and from six the grants were withdrawn on the ground of continued inefficiency.

Unaided higher class schools increased from 63 to 64. In the Presidency Division there were 17 schools of this class, and in the Burdwan Division 12, three new schools having been opened and three closed. In the Dacca Division there were ten unaided schools, three having been newly opened. It is stated that a few schools, nominally of the high class, start up once a year, two or three months before the Entrance examination, for the purpose of granting certificates of eligibility to candidates rejected at the test examination of other schools. Schools of this class are most injurious to discipline, and the University has lately inflicted a fatal blow on them by the salutary regulation that no candidate can be sent up by a school in which he has not read for six months.

Middle English schools increased from 540 with 31,490 pupils to 554 with 32,812 pupils. Of these only eight were Government schools, 432 being aided and 114 unaided. Aided schools showed a net increase (*i.e.* an excess of new over cancelled grants) of ten.

The foregoing figures do not, however, give a complete statement of the existing means of English education. The orders by which middle

English schools were placed upon a vernacular basis allowed the addition of an English class, locally maintained, to any efficient vernacular school; the school being nevertheless still classed as vernacular until, by passing candidates at the Middle English Scholarship examination, it had gained the right to recognition as an English school. Very general use has been made of this concession. In the Presidency Division 28 vernacular schools have added an English class, and 33 in the Burdwan Division. In Behar the privilege of learning English, in addition to the vernacular, has been warmly welcomed, and has proved to be an effectual safeguard against the rapid and inevitable decline with which, until lately, vernacular schools were threatened. There are hardly any aided schools of this class in Behar; but the model or Government vernacular schools have introduced English classes at local cost in large numbers—two in Gya, six in Shahabad, six in Sarun, five in Mozuffurpore, and two in Durbhunga. Of these, and of the similar schools in Bengal Proper, some have succeeded in passing candidates for the English scholarship, and have thus gained the right to be called English schools; but it is evident that there are throughout the country many more opportunities of learning English than the returns of schools at first sight show; and there can be little doubt about the value of a system which promotes this result, or about its tendency to constantly increasing expansion.

The policy of placing middle English schools on a vernacular basis has now been practically, in most cases warmly, accepted; and the opposition which at the outset was not unnaturally aroused by so radical a change in the system of education has almost entirely died away. The chief interest of the question at the present moment seems to lie in the possibility of extending the system to high English schools. Four schools of this class have already effected the amalgamation of a neighbouring vernacular school with their English classes, and it has been reported of one of them that nothing but good has followed the change. The experiment is unquestionably one of the first importance, and its progress and the success which attends it will be carefully watched.

The Middle English Scholarship examination of 1879 was the first under the new system, the subjects of examination comprising the full Vernacular Scholarship course, with English added as a language only. The results of the examination compared thus with those of the previous year under the old system. In 1878 315 schools sent candidates to the examination, and from 266 schools 594 candidates passed. In 1879 341 schools sent candidates, and from 271 schools 592 candidates passed. The general result was that a considerably larger number of schools competed by the new standard, and that a few more actually reached that standard, while the number of successful candidates was just short of that in the previous year.

Middle vernacular schools increased from 1,061 with 52,607 pupils to 1,085 with 54,562 pupils. Of the whole number 175 were Government model schools, 820 aided, and 90 unaided. But excluding Sanskrit tols which are returned under this head, although aided from the primary grant, and also an increase of ten in the number of circle schools of the middle class, there was a net loss of 13

grant-in-aid schools, which was brought about by steady adherence to the system of withdrawing grants from schools that are hopelessly inefficient. From 24 schools grants were withdrawn, while only 11 new schools were aided. To the Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination 850 schools sent candidates, and candidates passed from 614 schools. In the previous year 837 schools competed, and 597 successfully; but the number of successful candidates at the later examination was only 1,423, or 114 less than in the previous year. This unsatisfactory result was confined to the Bhagulpore Division and to Eastern Bengal. In Bhagulpore the examinations in two important districts had to be set aside, the questions having been allowed, owing to the neglect of obvious precautions, to become known. In the Eastern Bengal circle there was a decrease of 172 successful candidates compared with the previous year. The loss was common to every district, and to every class of schools; and the unanimous statement of the local officers, that the questions were above the ordinary standard of difficulty, must be accepted as the only explanation of so widespread a failure. Such variations of standard are an almost necessary incident of the system of separate examinations for each circle; but their occurrence is much to be regretted, as causing not only injury and disappointment to the candidates concerned, but discouragement to the schools which send them. The alternative system of a common examination for all districts in Bengal Proper is under consideration, though the number of candidates to be examined would be a probable cause of difficulty and delay.

Lower vernacular schools decreased from 1,541 to 1,498, but the pupils reading in those increased from 53,391 to 54,296. The loss in schools was chiefly confined to those aided from the primary grant, the number of which fell from 1,267 to 1,232. This result was owing to the general introduction of the system of payment by results, which compelled district officers to withdraw high grants from individual schools in order to spread their allotments over a wider area. None but the most successful of these schools now receive stipends, with the result that the schools as a class are rapidly gaining in efficiency. The Lower Vernacular Scholarship examinations showed a very remarkable increase in the success of this class of schools. Of 1,139 schools that sent candidates to the examination, 817 were successful, passing 1,652 candidates. The number of competing schools was greater by 127 than in the previous year, of successful schools by 111, of candidates by 333, and of passed candidates by 394. There is no doubt as to the progress made by these schools, their stability, and their great usefulness in the place which they occupy as the necessary link between the indigenous schools of the country and the departmental system of organized instruction.

Primary education.

The total number of primary schools advanced from 29,270 with 531,064 pupils to 35,258 with 613,452 pupils. Of these, 6,266 with 76,145 pupils were indigenous patshalas, tols, and maktabs, receiving no aid in any shape from Government. Of the remainder, 28,736 schools were primary schools aided from the primary grant, the rest being Government, or grant-in-aid, or circle primaries. Besides primary schools, the primary grant

also supported 112 middle vernacular and 1,232 lower vernacular schools. In round numbers, the area covered by the primary grant was extended so as to include 6,000 additional schools and 93,000 additional pupils. In the Burdwan Division 700 new schools were added, in Orissa 900, in Eastern Bengal 900, in the Patna Division 2,000, and in Bhagulpore 1,000. The system of payment by results, to the adoption of which this increase is to be ascribed, has now been introduced in one form or another into all but eleven of the districts in Bengal. In the Midnapore scheme the problem of economising a primary allotment, and an inspecting staff, which were sufficient for a system of stipendiary schools, in such a way as to bring under supervision the large outer circle of indigenous patshalas, was met by the plan of small rewards after annual and central examinations, in the conduct of which a local committee of villagers was associated with the inspecting officers. This system, with only slight modifications, has been adopted in all the other districts of the Burdwan Division; in the districts of Dacca, Backergunge, and Tipperah; and, with the partial retention of the old system of fixed stipends, in Nuddea, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, and Manbhoom. In the 24-Pergunnahs, Dinagepore, and Rungpore a similar system prevails, with the substitution of quarterly for annual examinations. Into all the districts of the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions a system devised by the Inspector, Babu Bhoodeb Mookerjea, and known as the chief guru system, as been introduced. A district is parcelled out into a convenient number of circles, and over each of these is placed a chief guru, usually the guru of a stipendiary school, and always the most prominent among the teachers of the circle. The chief guru is charged with the inspection and supervision of all the patshalas in his circle; he is the medium of communication between the inspecting officers and the schools; and he takes the place occupied by the village committee in the Midnapore system. The three districts of Orissa have adopted a system very similar to that of Behar. In this division, however, the chief gurus or 'abadhans,' in addition to their work of inspection and supervision, are also employed in teaching the abadhans of their respective circles; and by a recent development of the same system in the Cuttack district, the appointment of five abadhans, charged with the sole duty of inspection, has relieved the circle abadhans of the greater part of their inspecting work, and converted them mainly into peripatetic teachers. In the districts of Bogra, Pubna, Julpigoree, Darjeeling, Mymensingh, Furreedpore, Noakholly, Chittagong, Lohardugga, Hazaribagh, and Singbhoom the old system of fixed stipends still prevails. In all, however, the stipends are regulated by the condition and progress of the schools, and in most some steps have been taken towards the introduction of a more elastic system.

In the 24-Pergunnahs a change for the better was made in the past year by holding the quarterly examinations at centres instead of each village. In Nuddea, by some apparent mismanagement, the notices of examination were not delivered to the gurus in time for them to be present at the examination centres, and the amount set aside for rewards could not be distributed for want of candidates. In Jessore the system of payment by results has been extended since the close of the official year to a second sub-division, with the object of introducing it

throughout the district should it prove successful there. In Moorshedabad the number of indigenous schools is known to be small, and consequently the system of payment by results has not been attended with much success. In the districts of Burdwan and Bankoora the system of small stipends and large rewards is in force, and has proved very successful. The Midnapore district has a total number of 71,200 pupils in all schools, and the 24-Pergunnahs district 60,300 pupils. In these two districts, and in Burdwan and Bankoora, the proportion of pupils to population varies from 27·3 to 28·3 per thousand. All of them are, however, excelled by the Balasore district, in which 41·7 per thousand of the population are at school. In the Rajshahye district the results system has been introduced into three out of 13 thanas, the schools being examined for rewards every two months. In Dinagepore, besides the system of quarterly examinations, a payment of Rs. 2 a month is made for every twenty children attending the school. In the Darjeeling district, beyond a slight increase in the number of schools, no change of importance has taken place; but in Independent Sikkim the Rajah has to some extent anticipated the wishes of Government by making grants, amounting to Rs. 495, to the principal monasteries to which schools are attached. In the Dacca district the system of central examinations has been introduced, the keeping of attendance registers and account books, and the periodical submission of returns being important elements in determining the amount of rewards. In Backergunge a combined system of stipends and of payment by results has proved singularly successful. In Tipperah a strong effort has been made to bring unaided maktabs, in which the recitation of the Koran is the only subject taught, within reach of the system of rewards. Prizes were offered, both to teachers and to pupils, for proficiency in the simplest subjects of vernacular instruction; and the aid of influential villagers was enlisted by associating them with the inspecting officers in the work of examination and in the distribution of rewards. In Chittagong the system of payment by results was introduced into the most advanced of the thanas, but the experiment was held to have failed, and the scheme was abandoned. In the Patna Division the chief guru system was adopted towards the close of the year in the districts of Gya, Mozufferpore, and Durbhunga, and it was more fully developed in the districts of Patna and Sarun. The Magistrates generally have expressed cordial approval of the working of the system, as they have also in the division of Bhagulpore. In the Monghyr and Bhagulpore districts the system is said to have reached its extreme limits, and to embrace the whole number of existing schools. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs it is less successful, being, as the Assistant Inspector points out, much more fully adapted to the requirements of races which have indigenous schools and teachers of their own than to the promotion of education amongst an uncivilised people, for whom special agencies are required. The chief part of the work of educating the Sonthals has been left to the Church Mission Society and the Indian Home Mission, and they have been very successful in bringing the people under instruction. The total number of Sonthal pupils is now 2,306; and of these a small number attend middle schools not under missionary management—a fact which

affords some indication that the Sonthals are beginning to appreciate education of a class above the primary. In the Chota Nagpore Division different systems are observed in Hazaribagh, Lohardugga, and Singbhoom, but not with satisfactory results in the two former districts. In the Orissa Division the system in force in Cuttack and Balasore was introduced during the year into the Pooree district. All the patshalas in Pooree that sent pupils for examination, and all but 11 out of 6,000 pupils examined, gained rewards—a fact which seems to indicate not so much any unusual superiority in the schools, as a desire to make the system at the outset popular. In the Tributary Mehals considerable progress is being made; the schools are increasing in numbers and advancing in class; pupils compete with success at all scholarship examinations up to the middle vernacular standard; and the system of payment by results has been introduced and is being gradually extended. It is believed that there are not less than 2,000 indigenous schools scattered over the tributary estates of Orissa, so that the system of payment by results seems to be specially adapted to the circumstances of the locality.

European and Eurasian education.

There was an addition of one to the number of schools for the education of Europeans and Eurasians, caused by the opening of the Government Railway school at Kurseong. This school was established primarily for the education, at a cheap rate, of the children of persons employed on State Railways, but its benefits have lately been extended to employés in the Public Works and Telegraph Departments, and it has also been thrown open to the general public at higher rates of fees. The Eastern Bengal Railway Company contribute a grant of Rs. 100 a month in aid of the schooling fees paid by persons in its service. The liberal terms on which a thorough and sound education is offered in a delightful climate have proved to be attractive, and the applications for admission are in excess of the present accommodation. The school is accordingly to be now removed to more spacious and convenient quarters on Dow Hill above Kurseong. The total number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians in the past year was 47; of which one was a Government school, 38 were aided schools, and eight unaided. Of these 29 with 3,698 pupils were in Calcutta, and 18 with 135 pupils outside Calcutta. The schools in Calcutta are very numerous, and are so distributed as to make ample provision for the needs of those concerned. Among them the Calcutta Free School, the Catholic Male Orphanage, and the Entally Loretto for girls, are conspicuous for the good work done by them. Of the schools outside Calcutta, St. Paul's at Darjeeling maintains its high character. It is now preparing pupils for the First Arts examination. Six are railway schools, of which those at Jamalpore and Buxar are the best.

Female education.

The total number of girls' schools increased from 543 with 12,197 pupils to 657 with 14,870 pupils. In addition to these, the number of girls reading in boys' schools advanced from 11,235 to 13,643, the increase being chiefly due to the rewards which in many districts are given to gurus in consideration of the attendance of girls at school. The Bethune school in Calcutta has now two pupils who have passed their Entrance and are

reading for the First Arts examination. The establishment of the school was much strengthened during the year, and the net grant raised from Rs. 650 to Rs. 750 a month. The only other Government school, the Eden school at Dacca, had an attendance of 147 pupils. Some of these have passed the Lower Vernacular Scholarship examination and are now reading for the middle standard. The standard of education in girls' schools throughout the country is gradually rising; three girls in Moorshedabad, one from the Serajgunge school, three in Mymensingh, and four in Chittagong, passed the Primary Scholarship examination. In Tipperah two girls passed the lower vernacular, and six the primary examination. The girls' scholarship examination in the districts of the Burdwan Division was, as usual, carried out by the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha. Of 49 candidates, 12 passed the final examination and 30 by lower standard; 30 girls were selected for scholarships. The Balasore Zenana Association is spoken of as doing useful work.

Of 2,119 pupils reading in zenanas, or in schools connected with zenana agencies, who were examined by the Inspectress of girls' schools, 1,861 were in the lower primary stage, 200 in the higher primary, and 58 in the middle stage; none of those examined had reached the upper stage. Of those in the middle stage, 30 were pupils taught and examined in their own houses, that is, strictly zenana pupils—a fact which shows that the work done in the zenanas is not without tangible results. At the same time there is no doubt that the great obstacle which besets the work of teaching in the zenanas is the absence of anything like steady attendance. Very few of the pupils examined last year, not exceeding 10 per cent. in the case of any mission, had been under instruction for more than a year, even though the ages of the pupils ranged from 8 to 14, 15, and even 16 years. Even in the case of those pupils who had been for more than two years under instruction, it was observed that the attendance of many was very irregular. It is quite evident that there is as yet in girls' schools nothing approaching to the regular and systematic teaching which is found in boys' schools. This is a serious obstacle to efficient instruction, and it is one for which the ladies of the various missions are in no way responsible. There are, however, other difficulties, which might be removed by fuller co-operation among the different societies. It would appear that, as in former years, too many new schools are opened, and that schools are too frequently removed to new sites, where they come into injurious competition with established schools. Of all the agencies, the Church Mission Society stood highest with regard to the proficiency of its pupils, and the Free Church Agency second, and then the American Mission, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

The Church Mission normal school has been especially successful in training teachers. Towards the close of the year a scheme of examination by standards for all girls' schools was promulgated to the agencies concerned, and they were requested to arrange their classes according to these standards, with the object of ultimately introducing a system by which grants will be determined by success at the examinations.

There are now six Government colleges having a law class attached, reading up to the B. L. degree. All those classes outside the Presidency were made self-supporting in the past year. The number of students in 1879 was 321, against 227 in 1878. As students under the University regulations commonly join the law classes in their fourth year, the numbers reading law in any particular year depends very closely upon the numbers passing the F. A. examination in the year previous: thus in 1877 only 184 candidates passed the F. A. standard, and the law classes of 1878 declined from 316 to 227: in December 1878 208 candidates passed, and the law classes of 1879 rose to 321.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

Law.

The number of students in the Medical College at the close of the year was 153, against 208 in 1878-79 and 145 in 1877-78. As explained in last report, the numbers in 1878-79 were swelled by an exceptionally large number of hospital apprentices sent up by the Military Department, and by the re-admission of a large number of candidates who had failed at the preceding examination. The number of graduates passed out of college increased from 26 to 72—a result which was very satisfactory, as indicating successful working up to the new rule of the University (which caused so many failures in 1878-79) that each candidate must pass in every subject, and not merely obtain a certain number of marks on the aggregate of subjects. During the year certain revised rules for the admission of students into the Medical College were sanctioned, one of which allows the holder of a Medical College scholarship to draw his scholarship whilst attached to any recognized medical school in the United Kingdom, provided he furnishes from the head of such school a certificate of good conduct and diligent prosecution of his studies. The rules hitherto in force were framed so as to discourage students from visiting Europe before they had gone through a complete course of medical study in Calcutta. The changes made within recent years in the character of the tests required in the medical schools of the United Kingdom have rendered it unnecessary to maintain these restrictions, and the question of making the Medical College arrangements still more liberal is now under consideration.

Medicine.

The number of pupils in the vernacular medical schools decreased further to 508. In 1877 the schools were attended by 862 pupils, but the numbers have year by year decreased as the novelty wore off, and in consequence of the orders of Government limiting the numbers admissible and raising the standard of preliminary qualification. During the past year the general course of education in these schools was settled on the basis of a valuable report submitted by the Committee appointed to enquire into medical expenditure in Bengal. The substance of the report and of the orders of Government thereon will be found below.

During the year the civil engineering classes were attached to the Presidency College. After its close they were transferred to the new Government Engineering College at Seebpore near Howrah. A full account of this institution is furnished below. The decline in the number of students in the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College continued last

Engineering.

year, when they fell to 73, against 89 in the previous year. The attendance at each of the vernacular survey schools slightly decreased, and the school at Hooghly was closed; the total number in all schools fell from 165 to 138 pupils. The number passing the examination for the certificate at the end of their two years' course fell from 40 to 32. The successful candidates from two out of the three schools have no difficulty in obtaining employment, being taken up at once by the district road establishments. The Civil Engineering Department sent up 26 candidates to the University examination, five for the degree of B. C. E., and 21 for the License in Civil Engineering, but all failed to pass. The subjects in which the students failed were chiefly those of a practical character. The defect in their teaching hitherto has been the want of practical training, and this the new College at Seebpore will amply supply.

Industrial schools.

The European school at Dehree was transferred to the Seebpore Engineering College. The vernacular school had 39 pupils at the end of the year, but the removal of the machinery from Dehree to Seebpore, and the large reductions of establishments on the Soane, make the early closing of the school probable. This will not really matter if proposals now under consideration for placing the Bankipore Industrial School on a proper footing are successful. A gift of a lakh of rupees has been made by Syud Lutf Ali Khan of Patna for this object, and it is hoped that a workshop will be established there on an adequate scale, as without this no industrial school can be of any real use. The Dacca school was closed for want of pupils, and the school at Ranchi, under the Lutheran Mission, dwindled down to six pupils owing to the departure of the Superintendent on leave to Europe.

School of Art.

The year closed with 76 students on the rolls, the same number as in the previous year. Enquiries are being made with the view of providing employment for the passed students in some of the Government departments. The Art Gallery attached has now 65 works of art, of which 53 are the property of Government. The number of its European visitors during the year was 402, and of native visitors 1,801.

Normal schools.

The number of normal schools at work during the year was 15, there being seven of the first grade, viz. those of Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca, Pubna, Rungpore, Ranchi, and Cuttack; one of the second grade at Chittagong; and seven of the third grade at Julpigoree, Motihari, Hazaribagh, Puralia, Chaibassa, Balasore, and Pooree. In the Vernacular Mastership examination 219 candidates appeared, including 16 private students, of whom 133 obtained certificates, 32 of the first grade, 45 of the second, and 56 of the third. Only one private student obtained a certificate, and that of the third grade. The Hooghly and Beauleah schools were, as in the previous years, first and second respectively in the results of examination. The Dacca school, which has for some time past suffered from the superior attraction of the medical and survey schools of that place, is again reviving under pressure of the increased demand for certificated pundits. The Beauleah school was transferred during the year to Rungpore, it having been found that students from the backward districts of Rungpore and Dinagepore would not, even with stipends, study at Beauleah. The Patna school

is the only one that trains teachers in English. It had 21 students in the English and 43 in the Vernacular Department. It is expected that the number will increase as the demand for teachers in English schools grows in Behar. Certificates were granted to 349 gurus trained in third grade normal schools. These men help materially to improve the standard of efficiency in village schools, and it would be satisfactory to see them coming forward in greater numbers.

Madrassas.

The number of pupils in the Madrassas of Calcutta, Hooghly, Rajshahye, Dacca, Chittagong, and Jorehat was 777, having increased by over 100. These figures take no account of the Anglo-Persian Department of the Calcutta institution, which is merely a high-class English school for Mahomedans. All the Madrassas have now been organized on the model of the Calcutta institution, which is composed of a senior or college department with four classes, and a junior department, and all have worked up to the Calcutta standard. At the central examination of Madrassas for 1879, 170 candidates appeared and 97 passed—36 in the first, 17 in the second, and 44 in the third divisions. These results do not compare favourably with those of the previous year, when 112 passed out of 167 candidates—48 in the first division, 28 in the second, and 36 in the third. The decrease was confined to the first year classes, in which there were only 45 for examination, of whom 18 passed, as against 60, of whom 40 passed in the year before. In other classes there was an improvement. The explanation appears to be that the classes, which have been increasing in number year by year, are outgrowing the power of the teaching staff, which was sanctioned at a time when the standard taught was much lower—a state of things which would chiefly affect the lower classes. Taking the Calcutta Madrassa as a whole, there were 1,033 students at the close of the year, against 1,015 in the year preceding; 232 in the Arabic Department, 395 in the Anglo-Persian Department, and 406 in the Branch school; 659 were English and 374 Oriental students. There was a very satisfactory increase in the attendance at the Chittagong Madrassa, the numbers rising from 126 to 204, accounted for by the opening of an elementary or preparatory class acting as a feeder to the regular classes.

Mahomedan pupils all classes of schools.

The following table shows the proportion of Mahomedans to Hindus in schools of all classes throughout Bengal:—

	Total number of pupils.	Hindus.		Mahomedans.	
		Number of pupils.	Percentage of pupils.	Number of pupils.	Percentage of pupils.
Arts colleges	*1,739	1,592	91·5	93	5·3
High English schools ...	38,618	34,785	90·0	3,421	8·8
Middle " " ...	32,812	28,179	85·8	4,078	12·4
Middle vernacular " ...	55,610	47,527	85·4	7,553	13·5
Lower " " ...	54,371	44,606	82·0	8,910	16·4
Primary " " ...	612,329	471,876	77·0	127,852	20·8
Professional colleges ...	547	471	86·1	15	·2
Technical schools ...	†799	584	73·0	143	17·9
Normal " ...	1,250	474	37·9	36	2·9

* Exclusive of those in unaided colleges.
† Ditto of those in the Government School of Art.

It appears from these figures that while the Mahomedan population of Bengal forms, according to the last census, 31½ per cent. of the whole, the school population is no higher than 18½ per cent. Of the whole school-going population the proportion of Hindus steadily rises, and that of Mahomedans as steadily falls, as we pass from the lower to the higher classes of instruction. In technical schools the proportion of Mahomedan pupils is higher than in any other class. This is largely due to the fact that the medical and survey schools of Patna contain considerably more Mahomedans than Hindus, the Hindus of Behar not having as yet taken freely to instruction of that kind. The total number of Mahomedans under instruction was, however, 159,191, against 131,998 in the previous year and 111,645 in 1877-78.

Sanskrit title examination.

The institution of a special examination in Sanskrit literature, law, philosophy, and the Vedas, and the grant of titles of honor to those who pass, in order to encourage the study of Sanskrit among private students, was noticed in last year's report. At the first examination in April 1879, 52 candidates appeared, of whom 24 obtained titles. This year 61 presented themselves for examination, of whom 30 passed. Several wealthy members of the Hindu community have come forward to supply rewards to successful competitors, and the examination is said to be likely to become a popular institution in Bengal. A grant has also been made by Government in aid of a society called the Saraswat Samaj, or Pundit's Institute, in Dacca, whose object is to promote the study of Sanskrit in the indigenous toles of Eastern Bengal.

Agricultural scholarships.

This Government believing that agricultural science, like any other branch of knowledge, can only be efficiently taught by those who have made it a special study, has sanctioned the establishment of two scholarships of £200 a year each, tenable for 2½ years by natives of the province who may have passed the B. A. examination on the physical side and are willing to undergo a full course of instruction at the Agricultural College, Cirencester. When the Government has at its disposal a staff of trained agriculturists, it will be in a position to undertake the scientific examination of indigenous agriculture in Bengal, and establish colleges and schools for grafting on eastern practice, as far as may be found possible or desirable, the ascertained results of Western research.

Scholarships.

The following table shows the distribution of scholarships during the year:—

Class of scholarships.	Sanctioned grant.	Actual expenditure in 1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Senior	24,720	25,733
Junior	43,920	43,358
Middle English }	53,400	10,785
Do. vernacular }		32,330
Lower "	15,000	12,135
Primary "	18,000	13,223
Girls	1,800	194
Civil Engineering (graduate)	6,000	4,416

Class of scholarships.	Sanctioned grant.	Actual expenditure in 1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Medical College	4,800	3,956
Mohsin	9,072	9,072
Sanskrit College	2,832	2,832
Art School	1,200	1,200
Total ...	1,80,744	1,59,534

School books.

In Bengal Proper school-books in both English and vernacular are constantly being produced. Before a book can be used in a Government or aided school it must be placed on the authorized list of the Central Committee The schools then choose which of the books they will read for the departmental examinations in which only the subjects are fixed. It is reported that school managers almost invariably select the best books of their class. In Behar and Orissa a stimulus has to be given to authorship by the offer of rewards for vernacular school-books. The production of works in Hindi and Ooriya during the past year was, under this arrangement, fairly active. The recent orders of Government enforcing the general use of the Nagri or Kaithi character in the courts of Behar may be expected to exercise a marked influence in the outturn of books from the vernacular press. The people will now find one great obstacle to the study of their own vernacular removed, and the vernacular schools will to a great extent be relieved from the difficult attempt to combine the teaching of two or three characters. The progress of an indigenous vernacular literature will, under such circumstances, be only a question of time.

NEW ENGINEERING COLLEGE AT SEEBPORE, NEAR HOWRAH.

As an experiment, with the view of ascertaining whether the establishment of a practical training institution for civil and mechanical engineers in Calcutta would answer, Government some time back allowed passed students of the civil engineering classes of the Presidency College to join the workshops of the First Calcutta Division and the Akra Brick Manufactory for a two-years' course of technical instruction. The result shewed that there was a demand for such instruction, and that native youths of the middle class and of high caste would without hesitation work willingly with their own hands at the forge and at the lathe, in the carpenter's shop and in the brickfield, exactly as European apprentices would do.

This fact having been established, a Committee was appointed in January 1878 to consider and report what measures it was necessary or desirable to take for the establishment of a technical school to be connected with the workshops and manufactories of the Public Works Department at the Presidency. The Committee was further to consider whether it would not be desirable to remove the civil engineering branch of the Presidency College to the neighbourhood of the new institution, so that the two might be worked together, and theoretical instruction be combined with thorough practical technical training. They unanimously recommended that this branch of the Presidency College

should be incorporated with the proposed institution, the whole forming one great technical school for the training of engineers and mechanics; but that the theoretical and practical branches should be under entirely independent management. the supervision and control of the former resting with the Educational Department, and that of the latter with the Public Works Department.

A site was then procured for the new institution by the purchase of premises at Seebpore, near Howrah, and by the acquisition of a large area of land on the river bank immediately above those premises; and workshops were constructed on a scale that will fully meet the requirements of an engineering college and technical school in its earlier stages, and admit of expansion hereafter to any extent that may be required.

In regard to the organization of the institution, the following principles, recommended by the committee, were approved by Government. Four classes for (1) civil engineers, (2) mechanical engineers, (3) civil overseers, and (4) mechanical overseers are at first to be maintained, a fifth class for draftsmen, and a sixth for the improvement of skilled workmen, being added later, if desirable. Pupils for the two higher classes will be admitted up to the age of 19 on producing a certificate of having passed the University examination; for the third class they must enter between the ages of 15 and 17, and for the fourth class up to 16; but the restriction as to age will be relaxed on sufficient cause being shown.

The courses for each of the above classes provide for both a theoretical and a practical training.

The theoretical course for civil engineers is to be completed in five years. The practical work during these years will consist of three hours' daily training in the carpenter's and pattern shop, the smithy, the foundry, and the fitting shop, in which the pupils must go through the full Whitworth course. In the cold seasons of the second, third, and fourth years the students will go on survey parties, as the students of the Civil Engineering College have hitherto done. The last year will be spent partly at Akra to learn brick-making, and partly on works in actual course of construction, where a certain amount of work and responsibility of various kinds will be given to the pupils, and they would have an opportunity of learning masonry, brick-laying, &c., as well as the management of workpeople and the keeping of accounts.

In the mechanical engineer class, in addition to the theoretical course, the pupils are to go through the same preliminary course of practical training as the civil engineers, working three hours a day in the workshops. If time can be spared, they are to work during one cold season with the civil engineering students on a survey party. During their course they are to be frequently exercised in designs of machines and the preparation of complete drawings, specifications, and estimates. If possible, they will during the fifth year be deputed to some large engineering work in progress, on which they might have some definite occupation and responsibility. If no such opportunity offers itself, they will spend this year also at the institution, and be employed in supervising actual work in the shop.

The civil overseers' class is to consist of young men seeking to qualify themselves for the upper subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department and analogous positions, and the mechanical overseers' class of those desirous of being trained as skilled mechanics to take charge of machinery in manufactories, and of marine and locomotive engines, &c., &c. The term of years for the full course for these lower classes will be the same as for the higher classes, viz. five years; but the theoretical standard will not be so high, and the period of practical training will extend from a year to a year and a half. For both these classes there will be a qualifying entrance examination in English, a vernacular language (colloquially), arithmetic, algebra to simple equations, and two books of Euclid. Any candidate who has passed the University Entrance Examination in English and mathematics will be admissible without further test.

The class for civil overseers will spend four hours daily in the workshop. The practical training for the pupils will be similar to that for civil engineers; but they will be sent to Akra in the fourth year, and the whole of the fifth year will be spent on works in progress.

The class for mechanical overseers will also spend four hours daily in the workshops. The last year and a half of their apprenticeship the pupils will spend entirely in the workshops.

With the view of meeting the Board of Trade regulations, which require that every person who is employed as an engineer on a steamer shall have served a full term of apprenticeship to his trade, it has been provided that students in the mechanical overseer class shall be apprenticed to the Superintendent of the Workshops, and be subject to all the legal conditions relating to apprentices.

The class of draftsmen, when formed, is to be attached to the educational branch of the institution, and to provide for the training of a superior class of draftsmen and estimators. In the class for skilled workmen, instruction in rough mechanical drawing and the use of scales together with arithmetic, elementary geometry, and the mechanical powers will be given free of charge to apprentices, artizans, and mechanics, whether European, East Indian, or native, and whether employed in the shops or outside.

In addition to the above classes, the Government has directed that a small vernacular class shall be formed for the sons of native artizans. These boys are to work regularly in the shops, and have only a few hours' school training in the vernacular.

The fee for the two higher engineering classes of the institution will be Rs. 8 per mensem during the four years of their instruction in class, but students of the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College, who have elected one of the engineering courses in the new institution, are allowed to continue their studies on a payment of Rs. 5 a month. For civil overseers the charge is Rs. 3 per mensem during their instruction in class, and for draftsmen it will be the same. No fee will be charged to any student after the completion of his theoretical course. The mechanical overseer class is to consist exclusively of regular apprentices, who must be boarders; and the charge is, for Europeans and Eurasians up to 30 in number, Rs. 5 each per mensem, and for natives, up to 40 in number, Rs. 3

per mensem; but apprentices may be received in excess of that number on payment, if Europeans or Eurasians, of the full fee of Rs. 15 per mensem, and if natives, of Rs. 8 per mensem. Existing Dehree students joining the institution have been allowed to continue on the terms on which they were originally received.

No charge will be made for instruction to skilled workmen in the artizan class, or to those boys who join the class for the sons of artizans.

One scholarship of Rs. 20, three of Rs. 15, and six of Rs. 10, tenable for two years, will be given annually to students entering the engineer classes of the institution, and scholarships of the same number and value will be again competed for at the end of the second year's course; provided that the number of scholarships awarded does not exceed one-half the number of candidates presenting themselves for examination. These scholarships will be given independently of the scholarships now open to those who pass the Entrance Examination at the University. For the civil overseer classes ten scholarships of Rs 7 per mensem, tenable for 3½ years, subject to diligence and good conduct, will also be granted annually; provided, as in the engineer classes, that the number of scholarships awarded does not exceed one-half the number of candidates.

In lieu of the five stipends of Rs. 50 a month, tenable for two years, which are at present given to the best five students of the Civil Engineering College who pass the final examination, either ten stipends of Rs. 50, or four of Rs. 50 and ten of Rs. 30 each, will be granted to those engineer students at the new institution who pass the best examination at the end of the fourth year. Similarly, at the end of the 3½ years' course of civil overseers, either ten stipends of Rs. 20, or four of Rs. 20 and ten of Rs. 12, tenable for 1½ years, will be granted. These stipends will be paid by the Public Works Department, and be liable to forfeiture in case of misconduct.

To mechanical overseers the system of scholarships will not be applicable. An equivalent for this will be provided by allowing those who make the best progress a share in the value of the work done by them after the expiration of the first year of their apprenticeship. The apprentices must board on the premises; and the boarding system will be extended as far as possible, so as to include all other students who may desire to take advantage of it. Any boarding-house that may thus be established for other than apprentices will be conducted on the principle of paying its own expenses, rent only excepted.

The financial aspects of the scheme may thus be briefly summarised. In the Educational Department there will be an estimated excess outlay of Rs. 11,644 nett in the first year, which will increase to Rs. 13,244 in the fourth year, when the charge will remain constant. In the Public Works Department there will be an excess expenditure of Rs. 6,128, after allowing for a saving of Rs. 18,000 by the closing of the Dehree school. The total additional cost of the institution is therefore estimated to amount to Rs. 17,772 in the first year and to Rs. 19,372 in the fourth and subsequent years.

The Government does not guarantee an appointment in the public service to any one trained in the institution, but it will select the most distinguished students, and the most capable apprentices, to fill such vacancies as may arise, and will not appoint men in this country to the Public Works Department, or to district appointments, who have not been trained in this school, as soon as qualified men are obtainable from this source.

It is hoped that the institution, which was opened just as the year closed, will do more good to the people of this country than any school which has yet been established. It will give native boys of all classes the means of obtaining a thoroughly practical education, will enable them to leave the beaten track of clerical and ministerial service, for which alone they now care to qualify themselves, and will open to them a large and lucrative professional career. At the same time it will provide a suitable and useful training to European and Eurasian boys in this country, and place them in a position to earn an honourable livelihood in a profession for which they are well adapted.

VERNACULAR MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

The Committee appointed to enquire into medical expenditure in Bengal also reported in the past year on the system of instruction that should be pursued in the Campbell Medical School, Sealdah, as well as in the other vernacular medical schools of Bengal, and their recommendations were generally adopted by the Government.

In laying down rules for the course of instruction at those institutions, it was borne in mind that the passed student of a vernacular medical school is intended primarily for a hospital assistant (with a salary beginning at Rs. 10 and not exceeding Rs. 60 a month), able to carry out intelligently the orders of the medical officer under whom he is placed, and not to be an independent practitioner until he has served at least two years to the satisfaction of his superior officer. Even then he is only put in charge of comparatively unimportant dispensaries, in localities too poor to support an Assistant Surgeon. A secondary object of these schools is to educate village practitioners, who would be content to settle in poor localities, to take the place occupied by uneducated *baids*, *hakims*, and *kobirajes*, and extend to the poorer classes of the community, as far as possible, the benefits of a European medical training. With these prospects it is unreasonable to expect that a student would work up to a high standard; and although it is important that the standard should be as high as possible, it must be always much lower than that required from the licentiates of the Calcutta University. The system of teaching adopted at the Sealdah school was found to be altogether too theoretical and above the heads of the pupils, who, as a matter of fact, shewed themselves possessed of but little practical knowledge of their profession when brought to the test of actual work.

Sealdah.

To effect the requisite improvement at the Sealdah Medical School, it was decided (*a*) to limit the numbers taught, (*b*) to raise the standard of admission, (*c*) to simplify and reduce the courses of lectures, (*d*) to make the

periodical examinations more frequent and methodical, and (*e*) to make the training generally more practical.

To secure due limitation in the numbers, only 200 students are to be allowed in the school in future, sufficient entries being permitted each year to keep up the numbers. Those students who agree to enter Government service if called upon, will be received on payment of the existing fees, while private students will be required to pay fees more nearly proportioned to the cost of their education.

To secure a better standard of qualification for admission to the school, the following standards of preliminary education for admission were fixed—(1) the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, or (2) the Minor Scholarship Examination, or (3) the Vernacular Scholarship Examination.

In order to simplify the course of lectures delivered at the school, it was ruled (1) that the giving of formal and didactic lectures should be diminished as much as possible, and that the teaching should in future be much more tutorial in its nature, the teacher expounding a text-book to his class, enlarging or giving his own views when necessary, and by constant examinations seeing that he carries his students along with him, and that they understand everything as they proceed; (2) that any class exceeding 75 in number should be divided into two sections, and the teacher made to take the sections on alternate days, attending five days in the week, instead of three, as at present; and (3) that the resident Assistant Surgeons of the hospital should be required to assist in the teaching.

It was also laid down that no student shall be admitted to the final examination until he can produce a certificate of having done practical work for six months in the dispensary, for nine months as dresser and clinical clerk in the surgical wards, six months as clinical clerk in the medical and three months in the female wards to the satisfaction of his teachers, and also a certificate from his tutors that he has worked diligently under them. He must also have certificates of regular attendance at all his classes, and of having dissected every part of the human body.

The examinations will in future be conducted by the professors of the Medical College with the aid of the teachers of the school. Fresh rules have been approved as to the time, style, and subjects of the examinations.

Provincial medical schools.

The rules for the Campbell Medical School have been also generally extended to the medical schools at Patna, Dacca, and Cuttack, with such modifications as local circumstances rendered necessary.

The number of students at any provincial medical school is to be limited to a maximum of 160.

A complete syllabus of the subjects to be taught, and another of the subjects of examination together with a scale of marks, have been prepared for observance in all vernacular medical schools.

E.—Fiscal—*concluded.*

6.—*Land Revenue.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Description of Revenue.	Revenue for 1878-79.		Revenue for 1879-80.		Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Net outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year.	3,50,35,791	3,52,16,733	3,50,59,226	3,47,70,375	.....	3,47,70,375	14,47,360(a)	.....	.....	* The increase is due to resettlement in the following cases:—Settlement of arable and tea lands in Julpigooree; settlement of alluvial accretions in Furreedpore; cultivation of waste land and settlements in Chittagong; settlement of khas mehals in Noakholly; the acquisition of the Tikarri escheated estates in Gya, and the settlement of the Government estate Damin-i-koh in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.
From settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	26,442	25,284	1,21,052*	1,24,177	.....	1,24,177	5,444(a)	.....	.....	
From settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year.	47,707	.....	98,034	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Collections from Government estates.	19,20,757	20,00,626	21,36,709	21,00,668	99,305	20,01,363	5,76,501(a)	.....	.....	
Income from sale of Government estates.	.....	20,526	.....	3,538	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	.....	1,70,909	.....	1,64,154	.....	.....	33,686	.....	.....	
Total ..	3,69,94,283	3,74,34,078	3,72,18,953	3,71,62,712	99,305	3,68,95,915	20,62,991	2,947	1,44,787	

(a)—These amounts will not correctly result from subtracting the figures of column 5 from column 4, owing to arrear collections (Rs. 14,11,591) having been included in column 5, while the arrear balances have not been taken into account in column 4, while both arrear balances and collections are taken into account in column 8. There is also a further difference *per contra* of Rs. 1,66,396 on account of remission of revenue.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

1.—*Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in 1879-80 and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
Act No. I of 1880. An Act to authorize the making, and to regulate the working, of street tramways in Calcutta.	Hon'ble Kristodas Pal ...	To confer the necessary legal powers on the contracting parties, and to make proper provision for the working of the tramways.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 16th January 1880. Governor-General's assent, 26th February 1880.
Act No. II of 1880. An Act to amend the law for licensing trades, dealings, and industries.	Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie ...	To re-enact, with modifications, the existing law (Bengal Act I of 1878) for licensing trades, dealings, and industries by raising the minimum assessable value and relieving municipal corporations of the duty of assessing and collecting the tax.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 28th February 1880. Governor-General's assent, 13th March 1880.
Act No. III of 1880. An Act to amend the Howrah Bridge Act, 1871.	Ditto	To empower the Bridge Commissioners to acquire and employ vessels in the service of the bridge, and to carry passengers and goods between Calcutta and Howrah.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 7th April 1880. Governor-General's assent, 6th May 1880.
Act No. IV of 1880. An Act to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, 1870.	Hon'ble Mr. Buckland ...	The Government of India having determined that the Port Commissioners of Calcutta should in future borrow only in the open market, and having consented to surrender its preferential lien on the Commissioners' property, this Act was passed to carry out the decision of the Government of India to provide for the repayment of the existing debt to Government, and to amend the law in some minor respects.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 16th March 1880. Governor-General's assent, 10th May 1880.
Act No. V of 1880. An Act to make vaccination compulsory	Hon'ble Kristodas Pal ..	To provide for the compulsory vaccination in Calcutta and the Suburbs of children and certain adult persons, with power to extend the operation of the Act to other towns and selected local areas.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 12th April 1880. Governor-General's assent, 17th May 1880.
Act No. VI of 1880. An Act to provide for the drainage and improvement of lands.	Hon'ble Mr. Dampier	To empower the Government to carry out in other districts works for the drainage and reclamation of lands similar to those constructed under Bengal Act V of 1871 in Hooghly and Burdwan.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 22nd April 1880. Governor-General's assent, 28th May 1880.
Act No. VII of 1880. An Act to amend the law for the recovery of certain public demands.	Hon'ble Mr. Field	To re-enact in a more complete and improved form the law relating to the recovery of public demands, and to facilitate the recovery by a similar process of any new demand, tax, fine, or due which it may be considered necessary so to recover.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 22nd April 1880. Governor-General's assent, 26th June 1880.

A.—LEGISLATIVE—*concluded.*

3.—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in* 1879-80.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	If pending, why, and in what state.
Bill to provide against the spreading of certain contagious and infectious diseases among horses.	Hon'ble Mr. O'Kinealy	In consequence of the prevalence of glanders and farcy among horses, this Bill was passed to confer special powers upon police-officers for entering suspected premises and destroying infected horses upon the certificate of a veterinary surgeon. Power is also given to establish hospitals for the detention and examination of diseased horses.	13th December 1879	Passed by the Council and assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 24th February 1880. Assent of the Governor-General withheld in consequence of the creation by the Act of a special fund without the previous sanction of the Government of India having been obtained.
Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to local rating for the construction, charges, and maintenance of roads and other means of communication, and of provincial public works.	Hon'ble Mr. Dampier	The Bill re-enacts Bengal Act X of 1871 with the amendments found by experience to be necessary, and consolidates into one Act the law relating to road cess and provincial public works cess, both of which are assessed on the same principle and levied according to the same procedure and by the same machinery.	20th December 1879	Passed by the Council and assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 22nd April 1880. The assent of the Governor-General was withheld in consequence of certain provisions of the Bill being inconsistent with the Code of Civil Procedure.

B.—Judicial Statements.

1.—(*Civil and Criminal*).—*Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the year* 1879 *with the cost of Tribunals.*

B.—JUDICIAL.

1. *(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing the number of Judicial Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the*

NAME OF PROVINCE.			Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for courts under chief court, but superior to chief courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.
1			2	3	4	5	6
PROVINCE OF BENGAL.	Territory subject to the High Court	Civil	138,614	59,051,641	(a)30	*30	(b)154
		Criminal ...				43	(c)125
		Revenue ...					
		Total ...	138,614	59,051,641	30	36½	139½
	Territory not subject to the High Court	Civil	12,200	1,452,757	3	4	11
		Criminal ...					
		Revenue ...					
		Total ...	12,200	1,452,757	3	4	11
GRAND TOTAL* ...			150,814	60,504,398	33	40½	150½

* The entries made here show the area and population of the entire province, the average number persons exercising jurisdiction, and the total

(a) District Judgeships and Sessions divisions.
(b) Moonsiffees
(c) Executive sub-divisions.
(c) 21 Small Cause Court Judges and 33 Subordinate Judges.

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original last day of the year 1879 with the cost of Tribunals

Total number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction					Total number of cases decided				Total receipts of the courts.	Total charges of the courts
					Original.		Appeals.			
Judges of chief court of province.	Judges of other courts superior to chief district courts.	Judges of chief courts of districts.	Judges of district courts other than chief courts	Judges of other subordinate courts.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
									Rs.	Rs.
..	..	31	(e)54	214	411,203	38,357	21,691	1,716	71,67,856	41,22,399
12	...		(f)44	(g)1,423	128,753	(h)7,891	5,479	(i)1,698	10,78,761	22,51,727
...	...	9	.....	25	10,534	1,009	585	56	78,279	1,73,940
12	..	40	98	1,637	550,550	47,257	27,755	3,470	83,24,896	65,50,066
...	3	3	.....	.....	7,284	1,505	293	51	.....	73,327
		...	.....	15	3,419	90	94	.....	.....	
		...	.....	.....	5,402	55	336	15	.....	
...	3	3	.....	15	16,105	1,650	723	66	.....	73,327
12	3	43	98	1,652	566,655	48,907	28,478	3,536	.....	66,23,393

of districts and sub-districts for civil, criminal, and revenue purposes, the actual number of work done by them, with the financial results.

(*f*) District Magistrates.
(*g*) 331 Stipendiary Magistrates and 1,092 Honorary Special Magistrates.
(*h*) Miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code.
(*i*) Applications for revision of proceedings of Lower Courts.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

2. (Criminal).—*Statement of Offences Reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted of each class of offence in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1879.

Description of Offence.		Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons: Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Offences relating to the army and navy—Chapter VII		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Offences against the public tranquillity—Chapter VIII		3,328	2,654	2,371	10,814	2,970	6,637	(x)25	682	(a). Four persons transferred to Ghazipore.
Offences by, or relating to, public servants—Chapter IX		374	342	315	457	208	229	.....	20	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants—Chapter X		4,268	4,156	3,931	7,206	2,094	4,981	14	117	
False evidence and offences against public justice—Chapter XI		3,385	3,247	3,036	4,309	1,791	2,282	27	209	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps—Chapter XII		190	183	174	236	99	130	.....	7	
Offences relating to weights and measures—Chapter XIII		245	236	224	340	98	240	.....	2	
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals—Chapter XIV		5,439	5,380	5,325	8,954	508	8,430	1	15	
Offences relating to religion—Chapter XV		32	25	20	38	20	11	1	6	
Offences affecting the human body—Chapter XVI	Offences affecting life	1,200	1,071	953	1,639	647	721	29	289	
	Causing of miscarriage; injury to unborn children; exposure of infants; and the concealment of births	236	189	144	195	116	61	3	15	
	Hurt	8,832	8,764	6,559	10,049	3,628	6,609	15	405	
	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	4,129	2,595	1,975	3,676	2,040	1,128	6	202	

Offences against property—Chapter XVII ...	Criminal force and assault ...	42,066	39,132	19,170	24,745	11,849	12,454	21	421	
	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour ...	493	572	267	505	239	182	(b)7	27	(b). One person transferred to Lucknow.
	Rape ...	295	179	141	209	148	56	1	9	
	Unnatural offence ...	47	42	38	46	25	16	.....	5	
	Theft ...	38,809	29,417	19,345	28,405	11,058	16,348	(c)46	1,063	(c). Three persons transferred to Bombay.
	Extortion ...	1,365	928	594	921	609	268	2	42	(d) The commitments of two persons were quashed, the charge against one was withdrawn, and one person convicted under section 507, C. C. P., has not been shown in the column "Convicted."
	Robbery and dacoity ...	528	376	277	1,130	558	460	15	103	
	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	953	731	558	700	321	419	1	19	
	Criminal breach of trust ...	3,355	2,295	1,626	2,087	1,101	893	10	83	
	Receiving of stolen property ...	2,357	2,273	2,108	3,888	1,202	2,591	6	89	
	Cheating ...	1,912	1,266	845	1,097	691	360	3	43	
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	9	9	9	14	2	7	.....	5	
	Mischief ...	9,723	7,252	3,684	5,404	3,094	2,129	4	177	
	Criminal trespass ...	29,902	25,550	8,395	13,189	5,611	7,116	34	458	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks—Chapter XVIII ...		265	244	219	424	266	75	4	79	
Criminal breach of contracts of service—Chapter XIX ...		122	82	69	121	46	66	.....	9	
Offences relating to marriage—Chapter XX ...		3,715	2,465	1,312	1,790	1,430	261	5	94	
Defamation—Chapter XXI ...		682	398	218	276	189	77	1	9	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance—Chapter XXII ...		1,506	1,207	887	1,116	462	643	.....	11	
Offences under special and local laws ...		47,875	46,068	41,960	63,096	8,908	53,688	86	463	
	Total ...	225,942	189,408	126,756	(d)197,385	62,058	129,859	320	5,149	
For the Scheduled Districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		7,093	6,824	3,416	5,381	1,885	3,289	35	174	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	233,035	196,232	130,172	202,766	63,936	133,148	355	5,323	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

3. (*Criminal*).—*Statement of Miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during* 1879.

Nature of Proceedings.	Total number of cases before the court during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XVI, section 209	1,033	1,073	2	1,071	* Owing to defects in certain local returns, the result of the proceedings as regards 392 persons cannot be stated.
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter XXVI	23	39	8	30	
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XXVIII	757	1,315	117	1,192	
4. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIX, section 414	53	58	26	32	NOTE.—Besides the persons shown in this statement, there were three cases for the restoration of abducted females under Chapter II, section 17 of the Presidency Magistrates Act, in which 11 accused were discharged.
5. Contempts of court under Chapter XXXII	279	298	8	290	
6. Proceedings under Chapter XXXVII to prevent breach of the peace ...	3,209	10,629	2,204	8,425	
7. Security for good behaviour under Chapter XXXVIII	922	972	292	615	
8. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter XXXIX	986	.....	91*	713*	
9. Possession, Chapter XL	436	.....	.....	.....	
10. Maintenance, Chapter XLI	...	1,039	506	479	
Total ...	7,698	15,423	3,254	12,847	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angool and Banki, and Sonthal Pergunnahs	90	89	25	62	
Grand Total ...	7,788	15,512	3,279	12,909	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

4. (*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the general result of Criminal trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1879.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.‡	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.‖	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted		Committed or referred.					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Subordinate Magistrates ... — Special Magistrates under section 42	420	.....	172	255	.....	.....	2	182	1·6	618	
Subordinate Magistrates ... — Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	3,769	6	825	1,759	1,072	1	56	2,701	4·6	5,555	
Subordinate Magistrates ... — Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	167,916	(a) 256	52,199	68,765	38,775	3,560	4,363	105,019	8·7	343,270	(a) Of these, four were transferred to Ghazipore, one to Lucknow, and three to Bombay.
Subordinate Magistrates ... — Benches of Magistrates ...	29,937	10	6,416	5,306	9,017	19	169	16,378	3·3	32,485	
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under section 46, C. P. C.	329	.....	46	206	.....	4	4	210	10·5	92	
Chief Magistrates of districts	3,878	12	1,141	1,478	1,028	127	92	2,397	6·9	6,739	
Courts of Sessions*	(b) 3,757	34	1,163	2,015	1	92	450	1,720	56·7	13,256	(b) The commitments of two of these persons were quashed.
Superior courts†	189	1	21	154	.....	.....	12	146	23·1	432	
Total ...	201,195	319	60,053	79,978	49,891	3,803	5,148	128,753	7·8	402,447	
Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts	5,470	35	1,908	3,282	1,009	.....	176	3,419	.....	9,230	
Grand Total ...	206,665	354	61,963	83,260	50,900	3,803	5,324	132,172	.....	411,577	

* Including cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under sections 18 and 36, Criminal Procedure Code.
† Including cases decided by the High Court on reference under sections 263 and 287, Criminal Procedure Code.
‡ That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 8. The cases of persons transferred from one Court to another in the same province appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided.
‖ Omitting cases in which the accused died, escaped, or was transferred.

B.—JUDICIAL

5 (*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various*

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to								Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment		Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.		
				Rigorous.	Simple.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Village officers	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Subordinate Magistrates. — Special Magistrates under section 42.	...	...	...	24	5	...	238	...	.....	...
Subordinate Magistrates. — Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	142	2	..	2,710	...	6	...
Subordinate Magistrates. — Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	25,559	1,234	...	71,996	3,458	8,592	405
Subordinate Magistrates. — Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	1,134	36	...	13,092	112	41	...
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under section 46, C. P. C.	..	...	...	206	2	...	41	56	5	5
Chief Magistrates of districts	...	...	...	634	19	...	1,502	121	385	89
Courts of Sessions*	...	293	...	1,685	7	...	179	22	8	5
Superior courts†	52	28	...	74	...	...	.....	...	.....	...
Total ...	52	321	..	29,438	1,305	...	89,758	3,749	9,036	504
Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts.	3	3	...	946	24	2	2,174	203	86	13
GRAND TOTAL ...	55	324	...	30,384	1,329	2	91,932	3,952	3,122	517

* Including cases decided by Sessions Judges on
† Including cases decided by the High Court on
‡ Including fines realized during the year,

N.B.—Besides the persons entered in this statement, there were 273 who were ordered to fulfil their con work

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Tribunals in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1879.

Detail of punishment.																	
Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.			Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to corporal punishment in a reformatory school.
Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year ‡	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205	33	...	...	...	...	1,495	1,495	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,359	51	...	...	...	...	4,883	4,922	306	93	48	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
60,443	10,655	608	275	13	2	6,59,469	5,70,514	46,001	5,221	16,799	4,701	52	...	1,246	1,513	699	19
12,277	793	18	2	2	...	49,223	46,011	2,465	411	689	70	...	...	59	41	12	...
20	18	1	...	2	...	2,793	2,195	40	2	57	149	...	...	4	12	20	...
1,217	236	32	14	3	...	24,502	20,391	1,632	103	348	178	6	..	35	60	26	..
7	83	45	34	5	5	33,094	14,808	801	6	157	309	1,014	116	2	9	11	1
...	...	...	..	...	...	... ..	.. ...	.....	1	7	25	40	..	...	...	...	1
76,828	11,869	704	325	25	7	7,75,459	6,60,336	51,245	5,866	18,125	5,523	1,112	116	1,346	1,635	768	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	19,931	19,410	1,257	225	587	141	17	...	58	112	33	2
...	...	..	...	..	...	7,95,490	6,79,746	52,502	6,091	18,712	5,664	1,129	116	1,404	1,747	801	23

reference under sections 18 and 36, C. P. C.
reference under sections 203 and 287, C. P. C.
though imposed in previous years.
tracts, 2,761 were warned and discharged, 54 seamen were ordered to forfeit wages, and 13 vagrants sent to the house.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

6. *(Criminal).—Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1879.

TRIBUNALS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	REMARKS.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the Hight Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
APPEALS.													
To Chief Magistrates of districts* ...	3,458	1	343	1,657	111	365	750	68	45	6	109	a	a. Information not available.
„ Courts of Sessions	5,091	6	949	2,053	72	521	1,133	4	37	3	313		
„ Superior courts. { by persons convicted...	1,286	1	643	265	2	124	65	1	19	.....	166		
„ Superior courts. { by Government from judgments of acquittal	11	.....	1	3	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Total ...	9,846	8	1,936	3,978	185	1,011	1,954	73	101	9	588		
Total of scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts.	169	.....	61	78	1	10	11	.....	3	1	4		
Total of Appeals ...	10,015	8	1,997	4,056	186	1,021	1,965	73	104	10	592		
REVISION.													
By Chief Magistrates of districts ...	810	.....	404	148	.....	2	13	2	113	113	14		
„ Courts of Sessions	1,148	1	697	21	.....	.....	14	10	43	226	136		
„ Superior courts	936	2	324	153	5	41	192	124	57	.....	38		
Total ...	2,894	3	1,425	322	5	43	219	136	213	339	188		
Total of scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....		
Total of Revision ...	2,895	3	1,425	322	5	43	219	137	213	339	188		
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,910	11	3,422	4,378	191	1,064	2,184	210	317	349	780		

* Or other Magistrates authorized to hear appeals under section, 266, C. P. C.

† That is the total of columns 3 to 12. Cases transferred from one court to another *in the same province* appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

7. *(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1879.

B.—JUDICIAL

7. *(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Description of*
Provinces of Bengal

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	SUITS FOR MONEY OR MOVABLE					
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.						
I.—CIVIL COURTS.						
Unpaid tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Village courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paid sub-divisional tribunals...	97,692	8,731	7,118	3,258	4,191	1,346
Small Cause Courts	32,567	6,068	2,620	556	7,834	1,108
District courts other than chief courts of districts.	1,913	99	102	69	15	21
Chief courts of districts	44	.....		1	.....	.....
Total ..	1,32,216	15,4931	9,842	4,884	12,040	2,475
Civil courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, Southal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts	2,991	779	777	148	1,125	85
Total of Civil Courts ...	1,35,107	15,277	10,619	5,032	13,165	2,560
II.—REVENUE COURTS.						
Unpaid local tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other subordinate courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Revenue courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, Southal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Revenue Courts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.						
Presidency Small Cause Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superior courts	3	.....	115	353	59	16
Total ...	3	.....	115	353	59	16
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,35,110	15,277	10,724	5,385	13,224	2,576

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Civil Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower in the year 1870.

PROPERTY.				SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW							
Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Movable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or movables not already mentioned.	Average of rent with or without ejectment or cancellment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause.	For pottahs or kabooleuts.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money of accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,244	6,600	4,151	1,567	1,24,850	1,831	362	249	95	1,222	884	1,298
3,204	761	2,775	1,447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	92	82	29	563	4	1	2	1	2	45	17
.....	.....	1	.....	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
5,486	7,453	6,809	3,043	1,25,436	1,836	363	251	96	1,224	929	1,317
118	132	326	490	45	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....
5,604	7,585	7,135	3,533	1,25,481	1,837	363	251	97	1,229	929	1,317
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,782	24	424	76	58	238	21	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,359	65	103	37	43	99	6	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,141	88	527	113	101	337	27	71
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,659	33	.....	.....	7	1,782	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	11,800	121	527	113	108	2,119	27	112
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	15	27	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	15	27	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,608	7,600	7,162	3,534	1,37,281	1,958	890	364	205	3,348	956	1,429

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

7. *(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1879—concluded.

Class of Tribunals.	Other suits.																		Grand Total.
	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																			
I.—Civil Courts.																			
Unpaid tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Village courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	24,240	1,132	4,359	7,343	846	529	27	560	20	371	526	1	16	...	46	17	...	509	308,731
Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,340
District courts other than chief courts of districts.	1,358	66	21	717	42	46	7	30	...	5	28	...	...	..	1	1	...	47	5,464
Chief courts of districts	17	3	3	22	5	8	3	...	3	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	107	2	248
Total ...	25,615	1,201	4,883	8,082	893	583	37	590	23	376	554	1	16	1	47	18	107	558	374,783
Civil courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts.	408	3	11	...	9	...	...	...	128	26	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	315	7,929
Total of Civil Courts ...	26,023	1,204	4,894	8,082	902	583	37	590	151	402	555	1	16	1	52	18	107	873	382,712
II.—Revenue Courts.																			
Unpaid local tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Other subordinate courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,644
District courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,761
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,405
Revenue courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts.	521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6,046
Total of Revenue Courts ...	521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15,451
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																			
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Superior courts	12	6	...	11	22	54	...	4	7	1	19	4	...	37	...	9	27	9	813
Total ...	12	6	...	11	22	54	...	4	7	1	19	4	...	37	...	9	27	9	813
Grand Total ...	26,556	1,210	4,894	8,093	924	637	37	594	158	403	574	5	16	38	52	27	134	885	398,978

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

8. *(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1879.

Value of Suits.	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts: Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	Total value of suits.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										Rs.	
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Village courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Pond sub-divisional tribunals.	63,113	149,765	50,605	39,994	5,395	...	...	...	401	1,91,98,297	
Small Cause Courts ...	10,949	28,236	12,397	8,058	...	...	...	...	...	32,17,099	
District courts other than chief courts of districts.	74	695	13	22	5	3,732	544	350	29	2,28,76,362	
Chief courts of districts ...	.....	4	1	42	29	118	19	13	22	14,23,769	
Total ...	74,136	1,79,400	62,414	48,116	5,429	3,850	563	363	512	4,67,05,729	
Civil courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, and Chittagong Hill Tracts.	172	378	173	148	20	11	2	2	6	96,677	
Total of Civil Courts ...	74,308	1,79,778	62,587	48,264	5,449	3,861	565	365	518	4,68,02,406	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid local tribunals ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Other subordinate courts ...	1,863	2,123	381	240	20	7	...	...	5	1,53,854	
Collectors' courts	1,334	2,285	564	442	48	15	...	...	73	2,42,770	
Total ...	3,197	4,413	945	682	68	22	...	...	78	3,96,624	
Revenue courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki.	77	27	7	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1,884	
Total of Revenue Courts...	3,274	4,440	952	682	86	23	...	...	78	3,98,508	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts.	15,476	14,633	3,150	3,266	604	69	...	1	...	18,19,214	
Superior courts	.....	.....	.....	19	33	380	99	62	222	36,43,422	
Total ...	15,476	14,633	3,150	3,285	637	449	99	63	222	54,62,636	
Grand Total ...	93,058	198,851	66,689	52,231	6,154	4,332	664	428	818	5,26,63,450	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

9. *(Civil).—Statement showing the General Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1879.*

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the courts.*	Number of Suits disposed of: Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest: Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	On reference to arbitration: For plaintiff.	For defendant.	With contest: Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits: Contested.	Uncontested.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Village courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	353,646	.....	36,840	38,596	81,763	106,627	12,782	661	194	57,571	21,329	47,283	13,858	83	42
Small Cause Courts	65,395	.....	8,792	7,524	13,921	19,223	366	67	18	8,194	3,391	3,896	68	28	21
District courts other than chief courts of districts.	7,371	.....	498	642	439	1,414	9	22	5	1,622	545	2,175	1,250	185	67
Chief courts of districts	358	.....	29	18	14	44	1	1	1	88	52	119	65	136	83
Total ...	426,770	.....	46,159	46,780	46,143	127,308	13,158	751	218	67,475	25,317	53,473	14,731	73	39

Civil courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts.	8,078	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	784	.....	.....	.....
Total of Civil Courts ...	434,948	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,257	.....	.....	.....
II.—REVENUE COURTS.															
Unpaid local tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other subordinate courts	11,478	.....	2,587	551	810	3,115	45	.....	.....	2,285	1,089	996	97	75	47
District courts	113	.....	28	.....	26	10	.....	.....	.....	43	5	1	.....	80	24
Total ...	11,591	.....	2,615	551	836	3,125	45	.....	.....	2,328	1,094	997	97	75	47
Revenue courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, and Sonthal Pergunnahs.	6,070	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	668	.....	.....	.....
Total of Revenue Courts ...	17,661	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,665	.....	.....	.....
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Court	38,635	.....	5,641	13,534	4,861	8,463	45	230	60	3,082	1,235	1,584	.....	.....	.....
Superior courts	1,773	.....	192	11	102	296	1	5	.....	185	63	918	.....	269	157
Total ...	40,408	.....	5,733	13,545	4,963	8,759	46	235	60	3,267	1,298	2,502	.....	269	157
GRAND TOTAL ...	492,917	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,424	.....	.....	.....

* That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one court to another *in the same province* appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

9. *(Civil).—Statement showing the General Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1879.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the courts.*	Number of cases disposed of: Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest: Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.	On reference to arbitration: For plaintiff.	For defendant.	With contest: Judgment for plaintiff whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.														
I.—Civil Courts.														
Unpaid tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Village courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	23,776†	.....	3,086	1,072	538	1,765	804	19	3	9,350	7,994	4,033	710	47
Small Cause Courts	3,305	.....	595	193	84	417	75	5	1	969	767	257	6	29
District courts other than chief courts of districts.	3,563	.....	314	58	65	325	74	15	17	1,202	873	614	182	77
Chief courts of districts	9,420	.....	828	53	71	4,460	213	1	1	910	541	2,232	856	99
Total ...	45,062	.....	4,823	1,336	761	6,970	1,166	43	22	12,471	10,175	7,136	1,854	58

Civil courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts.	1,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Total of Civil Courts ...	46,597	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,168	.....	.....
II.—REVENUE COURTS.														
Unpaid local tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other subordinate courts	55	.....	7	2	1	6	.....	.....	.....	27	5	7	.....	28
District courts	1,131	.....	28	.....	.....	927	.....	.....	.....	2	4	170	5	30
Total ...	1,186	.....	35	2	1	933	.....	.....	.....	29	9	177	5	30
Revenue courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki.	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Total of Revenue Courts ...	1,255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191	.....	.....
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.														
Presidency Small Cause Court	433	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	.....	.....	.....	13	14	.....	.....	.....
Superior courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	433‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	.....	.....	.....	13	14	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ..	48,285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,359	.....	.....

* That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Cases transferred from one court to another *in the same province* appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

† Including reference cases.

‡ These figures include 80 commissions executed, which cannot be shown in the following columns giving details

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

10. (*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1879.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the court.*	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard ex-parte.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act X of 1877.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
Appeals from original decrees	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A.—Civil Courts.																
Chief appellate courts other than chief courts of districts.	14,706	.....	19	503	153	53	88	10	7,007	1,038	2,154	339	3,342	2,488	200	415
Chief appellate courts of districts	15,551	.....	54	536	175	32	73	9	4,720	641	1,585	297	7,429	4,149	163	236
Superior appellate courts other than chief court of province.	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	30,257	.....	73	1,039	328	85	161	19	11,727	1,679	3,739	636	10,771	6,637	185	701
B.—Revenue Courts.																
Collectors' appellate courts	672	.....	11	17	12	...	1	...	333	55	112	44	87	14	65	.....
Total of Civil and Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Ranki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts.	650	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	333	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief court of Province ... Appeals from original decrees.	837	.....	.....	55	4	...	1	...	172	20	64	11	510	451	471	15
Chief court of Province ... Appeals from appellate decrees.	4,831	.....	.....	57	...	...	...	...	1,409	48	148	216	2,953	2,274	229	17
Total ...	5,668	.....	.....	112	4	...	1	...	1,581	68	212	227	3,463	2,725	263	32
Grand Total ...	37,247	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	14,349	.....	.....	.....

* That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Cases transferred from one court to another *in the same province* appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

D.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

10. (*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1879.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS (JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Court.*	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard ex-parte.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objection under section 61, Act X of 1877.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
Appeals from original decrees	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Chief appellate courts other than chief courts of districts.	131	.....	1	7	4	...	...	1	40	2	22	12	42	39	199	.....
Chief appellate courts of districts	1,974	.....	53	129	74	6	54	2	654	23	294	40	645	426	136	7
Superior appellate courts other than chief court of province.	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	2,105	.....	54	136	78	6	54	3	694	25	316	52	687	465	140	7
Civil courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Burki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts.	52	.....	16	.....	...	...	...	...	... ..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total of Civil Courts ...	2,157	.....	70	. ..	...	...	...	..	.....	. ..	... .	.. ...	688	. ..	.... .	....
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Collectors' appellate courts	58	.....	.. ...	9	2	27	9	1	1	.. ...	2	5	2	.. .	44	.... .
Revenue courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki.	17	.....	2	.....	...	...	...	...	11	.....	.....	2	2	2	75	.....
Total of Revenue Courts ...	75	.. . .	2	9	3	27	9	1	12	.....	2	7	4	2	.. ..	. . ..
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief court of province. Appeals from original decrees.	314	.....	.....	18	...	. .	...	...	113	14	47	10	112	70	128	4
Chief court of province. Appeals from appellate decrees.	155	.....	.....	4	...	...	...	...	63	1	21	7	59	44	138	1
Total ...	469	.....	.. ...	22	...	...	...	. .	176	15	68	17	171	120	131	5
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,759	.....	73	.....	...	...	...	. .	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	863	.....	. . ..	.....

* That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Appeals transferred from one court to another *in the same province* appear only against the court by which decided or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

B.—JUDICIAL

11. (*Civil*).—*Statement showing the result of Proceedings on applications for the Bengal in the*

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the courts.*	Applications disposed of: By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized: With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.									
I.—Civil Courts.								Rs.	Rs.
Unpaid tribunals	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Village courts	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	266,797	14,705	73,103	42,164	88,396	43,429	15,683	54,78,045	7,35,584
Small Cause Courts	37,518	465	5,864	6,980	21,624	2,557	43	2,97,469	33,531
District courts other than chief courts of district.	11,956	369	2,703	2,224	3,579	3,981	1,579	57,45,043	6,28,782
Chief courts of districts	1,626	382	313	189	286	450	285	10,89,029	30,960
Superior courts	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	317,891	15,919	81,983	51,557	113,885	54,547	17,590	1,26,09,586	14,78,607
Civil courts in the scheduled district of Ungool and Banki, Southal Pergunnans, and Chittagong Hill Tracts.	4,062	...	...	.....	.....	524	.....	.....	.....
Total of Civil Courts ...	321,953	...	...	.....	.....	55,071	.....	.....	.....
II.—Revenue Courts.									
Unpaid local tribunals	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other subordinate courts	4,996	1	1,585	388	2,168	854	233	63,615	6,283
District courts	1,485	698	320	61	245	161	25	42,989	922
Total ...	6,481	699	1,905	449	2,413	1,015	258	1,06,604	7,205
Revenue courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, and Southal Pergunnahs.	3,382	...	...	.....	.....	366	.....	.....	.....
Total of Revenue Courts ...	9,863	...	...	.....	.....	1,381	.....	.....	.....
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.									
Presidency Small Cause Courts	9,554	432	*6,856	*4,941	*5,927	.....	.....	1,63,793	2,40,356
Superior courts	425	85	80	.....	106	154	.....	49	.....
Total ...	9,979	517	6,936	4,941	4,033	154	.....	1,63,842	2,40,356
GRAND TOTAL ...	341,795	...	...	.....	.....	56,606	.....	.....	.....

* That is the total of the

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of year 1879.

Number of applications												Remarks
On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which movable property		On which immovable property			On which possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.	
		Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under section 305, 322 or 326, Act X of 1877.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	Of movables.	Of immovables.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,668	4,401	5,905	6,528	30,709	1,406	24,243	211	7,515	484	153	1,598	
478	833	4,200	1,334	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
39	51	181	143	1,410	52	1,136	3	203	9	8	71	
5	4	13	5	121	3	78	1	38	17	...	59	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,190	5,289	10,299	7,805	32,240	1,461	25,457	218	7,846	490	161	1,728	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	77	280	471	95	2	107	...	149	...	...	...	
3	11	19	86	104	...	153	...	14	...	...	...	
19	88	299	557	199	2	260	...	163	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
491	...	648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	13	10	8	6	...	9	1	3	...	...	4	
514	13	658	8	6	...	9	1	3	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* These figures refer to the number of warrants issued. Information as to the number of applications for execution not being available.

entries in columns 3 to 7.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

12. *(Civil).—Statement showing the number and result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1879.*

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realised and disbursed		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.†	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realised during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Courts other than chief courts of districts.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Chief courts of districts	207	78	2	37	42	5	1	42	41	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	
Superior courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	207	78	2	37	42	5	1	42	41	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	

* Specially empowered under section 360, Act X of 1877.

† Past is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 9. Cases transferred from one court to another *in the same province* appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

13. (*Civil and Criminal*).—*Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1879.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	JURY TRIALS. Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	JURY TRIALS. Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict. Wholly.	JURY TRIALS. Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict. Partially.	JURY TRIALS. Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved. Whose cases he referred under section 263, C. P. C.	JURY TRIALS. Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved. Whose cases he did not refer under section 263, C. P. C.	ASSESSORS' TRIALS. Number of cases in which Judge agreed with assessors.	ASSESSORS' TRIALS. Number of cases in which Judge differed from. One assessor.	ASSESSORS' TRIALS. Number of cases in which Judge differed from. Both assessors.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.	11	12	13
I.—Civil Courts.												
Chief courts of districts (or officer specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870 ... Assessors	19	.....	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158	.....	.....	*N.B.*—All offences including abetment and attempts falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code are tried by jury in the districts of Burdwan, Dacca, Hooghly, Moorshedabad, Nuddea, Patna and 24-Pergunnahs; other cases in the Lower Provinces are tried with the aid of assessors.
II.—Criminal Courts.												
Magistrates' courts under Chapter XXXIX, C P.C. ... Jurors ...	4, 5 or 11	41	..	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	
Courts of Session .. Jurors ...	Number of jurors 5, 6, 7, or 9: number of assessors 2 or more.(a)	455	(b) 1,139	389	32	32	26	53	881	112	146	(a.)—Qualifications as described in sections 404, 405 and 406 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
Courts of Session .. Assessors												
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction ... ... Jurors ...	Nine jurors. Qualifications as described in Rule 2 of the Jury Rules.	75	... ..	.. .	.....	.... .	.....	.....	.. ..	....	.....	(b.)—Exclusive of cases in which opinions of assessors were not taken, and cases in which prisoners were discharged under sect. 257 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
Total ...	....	589	1,277	430	32	32	26	53	1,039	112	146	

* Note in what classes of cases juries and assessors have been principally employed.

B.—JUDICIAL

14.—*General Statement of Deeds registered in the*

Number.	Districts.	Number of registration offices.	Instruments of gift [section 17, clause (a)].	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (b) and (c).	Perpetual leases [section 17, clause (d)].	All leases other than perpetual leases which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause (d).	Total compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
		REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING								
		COMPULSORY								
	Bengal.									Rs. a.
	Office of the Inspector-General of Registration	...	...	.....	... ...	...	...	....	....	...
1	Burdwan	11	152	2,568	2,593	184	3,207	1,965	10,469	11,271 12
2	Bankoora	8	43	475	1,865	2	3,118	185	5,188	5,065 8
3	Beerbhoom	6	172	702	950	62	1,793	1,051	4,720	5,251 8
4	Midnapore	13	170	1,765	2,135	165	3,008	4,399	11,642	11,999 4
5	Hooghly	9	119	1,481	959	214	1,837	2,540	7,150	7,038 0
	Howrah	5	61	1,131	738	118	1,037	3,122	6,207	6,317 0
6	24-Pergunnahs ...	10	171	3,693	3,216	331	7,979	7,921	23,311	23,899 4
	Calcutta	1	45	1,216	853	592	17	557	3,190	32,521 8
7	Nuddea	12	74	869	1,462	110	4,804	4,258	11,577	10,683 4
8	Jessore	20	72	1,236	1,579	157	31,638	2,288	36,970	29,518 8
9	Moorshedabad... ...	6	92	654	928	29	1,172	368	3,243	5,106 8
10	Dinagepore	6	44	583	322	72	78	330	1,416	2,337 0
11	Rajshahye	6	26	190	265	46	446	1,197	2,170	2,845 0
12	Rungpore	7	97	1,262	932	16	97	3,348	5,752	6,097 4
13	Bogra	1	61	83	270	16	101	1,424	1,955	1,970 12
14	Pulna	4	59	237	402	31	2,681	1,264	4,674	4,439 8
15	Darjeeling	2	2	74	61	6	....	11	154	468 4
16	Julpigooree	3	15	655	401	17	6	376	1,450	1,885 8
17	Dacca	8	172	1,081	2,276	162	370	5,146	10,607	13,081 4
18	Furreedpore	8	30	775	646	368	9,461	2,735	14,015	11,998 0
19	Backergunge	14	97	1,947	2,623	69	19,767	1,326	25,829	22,351 0
20	Mymensingh	8	270	1,443	1,129	19	434	14,556	17,851	17,384 4
21	Tipperah	10	46	1,167	1,102	66	2,567	7,594	12,542	11,775 8
22	Chittagong	10	61	1,696	1,137	97	19,491	284	22,766	18,400 4
23	Noakholly	9	55	1,407	1,638	66	6,860	4,997	14,883	12,646 4
	Behar.									
24	Patna	7	28	1,713	2,252	315	243	3,187	7,738	14,719 8
25	Gya	5	45	1,099	1,418	190	273	2,306	5,331	10,443 0
26	Shahabad	9	22	1,271	2,662	116	42	2,463	6,576	9,912 8
27	Mozufferpore	6	18	1,170	1,386	129	73	3,229	6,007	9,820 12
28	Durbhunga	7	13	895	904	22	42	6,047	7,913	8,626 8
29	Sarun	4	32	805	2,436	85	49	1,917	5,324	8,561 8
30	Chumparun	2	17	121	332	4	11	1,575	2,060	4,879 12
31	Monghyr	8	21	810	1,663	74	101	4,004	6,673	9,560 8
32	Bhagulpore	5	20	440	958	177	173	7,389	9,137	12,115 8
33	Purneah	5	15	571	479	5	424	3,024	4,518	5,427 0
34	Maldah	3	41	230	572	9	529	497	1,878	2,127 12
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs ..	6	21	360	966	16	133	352	1,448	1,727 4
	Orissa.									
36	Cuttack	3	38	640	774	33	37	1,452	2,983	3,403 8
37	Pooree	2	13	646	574	21	.....	441	1,695	1,801 0
38	Balasore	3	35	318	342	45	75	784	1,590	1,645 0
	Chota Nagpore.									
39	Hazaribagh	4	5	132	538	11	208	1,042	1,936	2,091 12
40	Lohardugga	2	11	215	694	64	316	478	1,778	2,675 0
41	Singbhoom	1	...	14	27	4	12	74	131	148 0
42	Manbhoom	4	17	198	479	9	925	1,140	3,068	2,782 8
	Office of the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies	..	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	....
	Total ...	292	2,618	49,697	48,925	4,244	1,26,137	1,14,903	3,37,524	3,39,082 0

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Registration Offices in Bengal in the Year 1879-80.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.									
OPTIONAL.									
Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (*a*) and (*b*).	Leases for one year or less (section 18, clause (*c*)), and leases exempted under the provision in section 17.	Awards.	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immovable property transferred.
								Rs. A.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
9,680	3,874	45	63	.....	197	1	13,860	10,681 4	30,25,536
2,480	2,113	.....	19	1	98	15	4,726	3,601 8	10,61,705
3,366	1,629	31	7	.....	63	5	5,101	3,915 0	13,41,247
7,740	4,800	39	81	.....	128	80	12,868	9,780 4	27,46,149
3,685	855	69	22	.....	55	8	4,694	3,639 8	13,57,156
2,001	564	20	85	.....	43	.....	2,713	2,072 0	14,67,218
7,405	4,482	94	406	3	137	17	12,544	9,678 4	55,36,126
26	5	6	40	4	81	1	163	273 4	2,74,[illegible],192
2,079	1,824	9	45	1	88	1	4,048	3,108 0	16,76,600
5,449	4,187	28	311	2	131	23	10,131	7,779 8	29,82,192
2,599	917	6	26	.....	58	1	3,517	2,737 8	26,97,339
1,104	197	8	16	.....	17	9	1,351	1,048 0	8,64,548
276	160	5	19	3	30	.....	493	423 12	7,99,963
3,063	1,125	3	378	.....	40	2	4,611	3,477 0	15,00,110
248	314	.....	22	.....	.....	4	618	474 12	3,74,916
590	378	15	98	1	12	34	1,158	1,000 0	7,48,769
17	4	1	4	.....	.....	6	32	31 4	3,02,836
532	147	4	18	.....	11	.....	712	593 8	5,99,860
2,765	1,193	41	426	.....	184	1	4,610	3,700 4	39,22,372
3,101	808	279	107	.....	71	.....	4,366	3,288 12	10,93,287
4,941	3,028	66	559	2	208	.....	9,514	7,587 12	23,51,499
1,263	485	5	504	.....	215	.....	2,473	2,204 4	33,45,893
2,921	984	56	287	.....	63	8	4,319	3,375 4	24,57,519
2,958	1,711	81	173	2	194	16	5,135	3,996 4	13,40,925
3,205	1,511	41	508	.....	195	1	5,461	4,241 12	15,03,693
877	819	6	48	.....	123	1	1,874	1,476 8	59,04,421
475	420	5	23	1	111	2	1,036	1,500 0	45,52,432
635	501	9	6	.....	56	5	1,212	1,107 8	35,48,151
704	714	55	23	.....	210	.....	1,706	1,837 4	39,96,071
485	389	11	2	.....	211	.....	1,098	1,457 0	29,81,857
581	1,823	23	5	.....	60	.....	2,491	2,069 12	34,54,617
95	79	4	.....	.....	4	.....	182	313 0	20,86,719
565	528	18	25	.....	34	.....	1,170	962 8	33,37,316
405	322	.....	21	.....	66	.....	874	1,087 12	37,49,233
1,159	420	.....	31	.....	166	69	1,785	1,199 4	16,10,052
1,309	413	14	44	.....	73	5	1,858	1,482 12	6,23,598
2,358	2,082	6	13	.....	2	3	4,464	3,372 0	5,91,205
1,708	288	7	14	.....	28	1	2,044	1,575 4	9,38,672
1,445	586	14	27	.....	1	18	2,091	1,581 12	5,40,034
822	227	15	93	1	37	1	1,194	878 12	4,64,105
98	260	.....	53	.....	7	...	518	397 0	8,54,621
123	700	8	62	.....	30	1	1,014	784 4	8,46,248
19	13	2	2	.....	.....	.....	36	27 8	35,533
636	1,072	3	12	.....	6	.....	1,731	1,302 4	4,99,878
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87,961	50,000	1,151	4,534	21	3,514	889	1,47,610	1,17,510 8	11,30,16,938

B.—JUDICIAL

14.—*General Statement of Deeds registered in the*

Number.	Districts.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.						
		Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property.	Obligations for the payment of money.	All other documents registered under section 18.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.
	Bengal.					Rs. A.		
	Office of the Inspector-General of Registration	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Burdwan	67	1,160	386	1,913	2,192 4	1	113
2	Bankoora	50	322	47	419	463 8	.....	44
3	Beerbhoom	77	293	89	459	544 4	.....	32
4	Midnapore	102	3,215	467	3,784	3,736 8	1	77
5	Hooghly	60	1,217	407	1,684	1,810 4	.....	71
	Howrah	48	780	162	990	1,071 0	.....	49
6	24-Pergunnahs ...	164	8,702	1,495	10,359	9,491 8	.....	106
	Calcutta	75	212	199	486	2,097 12	15	53
7	Nuddea	188	12,855	873	13,916	12,075 4	.....	112
8	Jessore	262	49,878	1,052	51,192	40,869 8	.....	65
9	Moorshedabad	53	435	222	710	985 8	.....	149
10	Dinagepore	7	215	152	374	524 8	1	30
11	Rajshahye	55	440	335	830	1,135 4	1	77
12	Rungpore	25	460	313	798	1,091 8	.....	37
13	Bogra	7	233	95	335	399 4	.....	25
14	Pubna	46	1,118	198	1,362	1,383 4	.....	21
15	Darjeeling	2	35	22	59	91 0	.....	2
16	Julpigoree	15	126	59	200	305 4	.....	4
17	Dacca	94	644	1,605	2,341	3,515 8	6	85
18	Furreedpore	75	2,026	610	2,711	2,629 12	.....	47
19	Backergunge	100	4,601	1,869	6,570	6,241 12	.....	62
20	Mymensingh	59	278	731	1,068	1,740 4	.....	88
21	Tipperah	95	521	1,191	1,807	2,132 8	.....	38
22	Chittagong	68	640	1,588	2,296	2,451 0	1	24
23	Noakholly	122	804	1,642	2,628	2,673 4	.....	17
	Behar.							
24	Patna	131	628	297	1,056	1,751 8	.....	11
25	Gya	30	404	113	547	864 8	.....	9
26	Shahabad	40	204	83	327	528 8	.....	7
27	Mozufferpore	181	722	156	1,059	1,641 8	1	3
28	Durbhunga	158	444	352	954	1,754 4	.....	1
29	Sarun	49	698	169	916	1,312 8	1	11
30	Chumparun	156	372	897	1,425	2,837 12	.....	...
31	Monghyr	190	471	138	799	1,093 8	.....	1
32	Bhagulpore	195	635	349	1,179	1,266 4	.....	1
33	Purneah	45	318	173	536	1,036 8	.....	4
34	Maldah	17	291	248	556	674 12	1	47
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	39	1,083	83	1,205	1,120 4	.....	4
	Orissa.							
36	Cuttack	12	306	104	422	678 12	.....	14
37	Pooree	4	370	98	479	622 4	.....	54
38	Balasore	12	344	62	418	525 0	.....	23
	Chota Nagpore.							
39	Hazareebagh	43	229	68	340	540 12	.....	1
40	Lohardugga	19	204	55	278	407 4	.....	1
41	Singbhoom	.....	5	13	18	17 0	.....	1
42	Manbhoom	10	260	196	474	664 4	.....	5
	Office of the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	3,254	99,576	19,449	1,22,279	1,20,841 4	29	1,439

STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

Registration Offices in Bengal in the year 1879-80.

28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 13, and 25, and the total fees paid for registrations under columns 27 and 23.	Total extraordinary fees.	Total expenditure.
						Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	807 8 0	63,080 12 7
.....	10	8	72	276	677	24,717 4	10,152 11 0	18,298 2 4
.....	6	.....	14	45	157	9,306 8	2,173 11 0	6,358 11 0
.....	15	34	57	69	232	9,878 12	4,951 4 6	8,023 14 9
3	7	6	146	174	753	25,896 0	8,381 12 0	17,436 9 8
.....	4	3	28	203	464	13,371 12	6,313 15 0	9,673 13 6
.....	6	16	122	67	306	9,856 0	4,847 8 6	8,217 8 3
.....	20	33	265	599	1,135	43,430 0	17,908 5 0	30,886 0 2
1	17	22	66	705	939	35,108 8	30,384 6 0	15,520 5 5
.....	21	32	171	222	496	26,314 8	7,773 12 0	18,511 1 8
1	21	7	259	278	1,276	77,931 8	13,893 13 0	49,065 9 6
4	9	19	29	216	243	9,441 8	6,523 2 0	6,989 11 2
4	2	3	20	124	127	4,035 8	2,811 4 6	3,455 9 8
1	2	1	8	153	171	4,716 0	3,184 7 0	3,563 7 5
2	17	20	133	180	180	10,821 12	5,537 3 0	9,292 11 1
1	1	.....	7	55	110	2,948 12	2,017 4 3	2,519 6 3
2	1	2	18	143	245	6,894 12	3,793 1 0	4,065 15 0
.....	3	.....	7	45	14	598 8	321 12 0	753 10 0
.....	6	..	27	82	75	2,800 4	1,246 4 3	1,241 5 0
2	19	74	184	509	753	20,645 0	11,415 12 9	12,991 [illegible] 9
1	4	6	56	175	499	17,808 8	5,382 8 0	13,297 [illegible] 2
1	24	1	95	291	1,535	36,432 8	15,487 11 9	26,814 1 11
11	130	172	284	277	935	21,724 12	13,276 10 3	16,498 11 10
3	90	47	143	356	516	17,747 4	7,306 2 9	15,095 7 2
.....	16	56	108	175	558	24,948 8	5,056 12 5	18,071 9 10
.....	21	47	84	176	765	19,639 4	6,731 7 6	15,751 15 3
.....	.....	.....	21	257	618	17,992 8	15,921 0 0	10,535 14 11
3	4	.....	12	160	747	12,855 8	11,241 3 3	6,988 13 10
.....	.....	2	73	177	402	11,576 8	5,141 8 0	7,521 10 11
.....	43	.....	38	230	537	13,811 8	6,004 13 6	7,872 7 11
...	.....	3	44	168	324	11,841 12	4,529 9 9	10,816 2 10
1	2	.....	16	168	535	11,991 12	5,710 0 0	6,610 6 4
1	8	1	47	93	162	8,024 8	1,080 10 0	2,810 14 5
1	7	.....	51	131	451	11,600 8	6,267 7 7	9,194 10 1
1	1	37	39	159	548	14,477 8	4,449 7 3	8,222 10 1
1	14	16	28	115	302	8,082 12	4,837 3 0	5,194 2 6
1	.....	1	21	97	146	4,477 4	1,804 14 6	3,129 2 10
.....	1	1	57	89	98	6,255 8	899 9 0	4,306 14 7
.....	8	.....	9	56	203	5,303 8	2,196 11 0	3,861 13 4
.....	7	2	12	50	89	4,221 0	619 9 0	2,725 0 9
.....	2	.....	7	37	234	3,140 12	1,153 5 0	2,490 3 2
.....	6	8	40	36	48	3,633 8	1,500 0 0	2,788 13 3
.....	.....	.....	13	43	180	3,870 8	995 12 0	2,387 9 8
.....	...	.....	3	1	3	196 8	9 2 0	412 8 9
.....	.....	.....	32	34	147	4,769 0	696 4 6	3,148 14 2
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,918 2 0	.....
46	575	669	2,068	7,697	18,034	6,35,120 12	2,75,936 4 3	4,97,361 9 7

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1879.			Received during the year 1879.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs	District and Central Jail	Convicts ..	2,906	...	2,906	3,420	..	3,420	5,426	...	5,426
		Under-trial	15	...	15	616	..	616	631	.....	631
		Civil ...	15	...	15	55	...	65	70	.....	70
	European ward in the District and Central Jail	Convicts ...	3	...	3	1	...	1	4	...	4
		Under-trial	.....	.	.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Diamond Harbour	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	1	...	1	160	8	168	161	8	169
		Under-trial	11	..	11	160	9	169	171	9	180
Barrackpore	Magistrate's *Hajut.*	Convicts ...	4	2	6	....	...	.....	4	2	6
Berripore ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	2	...	2	145	5	150	147	5	152
		Under-trial	4	.	4	104	...	104	108	...	108
Satkhira ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	175	14	189	182	14	196
		Under-trial	4	...	4	146	5	151	150	5	155
Busseerhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	148	3	151	148	3	151
		Under-trial	... ..	..	.....	105	1	106	105	1	106
Calcutta ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,052		1,052	2,446	228	2,674	3,498	228	3,726
		Under-trial	14	1	15	471	20	491	485	21	506
		Civil ...	14	...	14	437	64	501	451	64	515
	European Jail.	Convicts ...	75	2	77	405	13	418	480	15	495
		Under-trial	5	..	5	58	4	62	63	4	67
		Civil ...	1	2	3	56	8	64	57	10	67
Midnapore ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,006	22	1,028	963	93	1,058	1,971	115	2,086
		Under-trial	1	1	2	458	57	515	459	58	517
		Civil ..	2	..	2	60	...	60	62	... ..	62
	Magistrate's *Hajut.*	Convicts ...	1	...	1	.....	...	.....	1	.....	1
		Under-trial	9	2	11	.....	...	...	9	2	11
Tumlook ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ..	5	...	5	106	8	114	111	8	119
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	119	9	128	119	9	12[illegible]
Ghatal ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ..	1	...	1	87	18	105	88	18	10[illegible]
		Under-trial	1	..	1	61	16	77	62	16	7[illegible]
Contai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ..	1	...	1	125	11	136	126	11	137
		Under-trial	1	..	1	164	12	176	165	12	177
Bhagulpore ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	1,075	45	1,120	526	73	599	1,601	118	1,719
Buxar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	638	...	638	699	...	699	1,337	.....	1,337
Hazaribagh ...	District and Central Jail	Convicts .	596	11	607	679	48	727	1,275	59	1,334
		Under-trial	5	...	5	369	15	384	374	15	389
		Civil ..	1	...	1	15	...	15	16	... .	16
Pachumba ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	3	3	6	220	9	229	223	12	235
		Under-trial	1	...	1	257	7	264	258	7	26[illegible]
		Civil ..	.....	...	... ..	3	...	3	3	... .	[illegible]

PRISONS.

SUMMARY.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1879.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1879.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
3,391	...	3,391	2,035	..	2,035	2,083·90	.. ..	2,083·90	2,114·54	.....	2,114·54
611	...	611	20	...	20	26·29	.....	26·29			
70	...	70	.....	...	.....	4·35	.....	4·35			
2	...	2	2	...	2	2·38	.....	2·38	2·43	.....	2·43
1	...	1	.....	...	.....	0·05	.....	0·05			
159	8	167	2	...	2	3·17	0·20	3·37	9·76	1·10	10·86
171	8	179	....	1	1	6·59	0·90	7·49			
4	2	6	.....	...	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.. ...	.. ...	.....
147	5	152	.....	...	.....	0·69	0·04	0·73	2·79	0·04	2·83
108	...	108	.....	...	.....	2·10	.....	2·10			
182	14	196	.....	...	.....	2·77	0·12	2·89	7·16	0·20	7·36
149	5	154	1	...	1	4·39	0·08	4·47			
148	3	151	.....	...	.....	0·40	0·01	0·41	1·68	0·01	1·69
105	1	106	.....	...	.....	1·28	.....	1·28			
2,214	226	2,440	1,284	2	1,286	1,227·79	0·65	1,228·44	1,262·21	2·79	1,264·99
468	20	488	17	1	18	13·14	0·73	13·87			
437	64	501	14	..	14	21·28	1·40	22·68			
409	12	421	71	3	74	64·14	2·36	66·50	69·48	3·06	72·54
61	4	65	2	...	2	2·27	0·19	2·46			
56	10	66	1	...	1	3·07	0·51	3·58			
1,092	85	1,177	879	30	909	883·51	23·44	906·95	914·20	25·91	940·11
440	56	496	19	2	21	25·79	2·47	28·26			
53	...	53	9	...	9	4·90	.....	4·90			
1	...	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	2	11	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....			
107	7	114	4	1	5	1·35	0·06	1·41	5·66	0·39	6·05
114	9	123	5	..	5	4·31	0·33	4·64			
88	18	106	.....	...	.....	0·78	0·26	1·04	3·18	0·59	3·77
59	16	75	3	...	3	2·40	0·33	2·73			
124	11	135	2	...	2	1·65	0·09	1·74	7·20	0·72	7·92
163	12	175	2	...	2	5·55	0·63	6·18			
650	71	721	951	47	998	959·77	41·45	1,001·22	959·77	41·45	1,001·22
643	...	643	694	...	694	724·92	.....	724·92	724·92	.....	724·92
844	48	892	431	11	442	523·50	15·49	541·99	549·46	14·55	562·51
356	15	371	18	...	18	17·82	0·86	18·68			
13	...	13	3	...	3	2·14	.....	2·14			
213	12	225	10	...	10	8·90	0·35	0·25	15·41	0·43	15·84
252	7	259	6	...	6	6·25	0·08	6·33			
3	...	3	.....	...	.....	0·26	.....	0·26			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1879.			Received during the year 1879.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Rajshahye ...	District and Central Jail	Convicts ..	899	7	906	916	75	991	1,815	82	1,897
		Under-trial	15	...	15	485	54	539	500	54	554
		Civil ...	4	...	4	33	...	33	37	.....	37
Nattore ..	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ..	3	1	4	216	22	238	219	23	242
		Under-trial	.....	1	1	335	21	356	335	22	357
Dacca ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	584	13	597	1,714	61	1,775	2,298	74	2,372
		Under-trial	5	3	8	183	32	215	188	35	223
		Civil ...	9	...	9	106	...	106	115	.....	115
	Magistrate's *Hajut.*	Convicts ..	1	...	1	.....	...	.....	1	.....	1
		Under-trial	26	..	26	.....	...	.....	26	.....	26
Manickgunge	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	7	...	7	354	25	379	361	25	386
		Under-trial	5	...	5	255	22	277	260	22	282
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	3	...	3	3	.....	3
Moonshegunge	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	364	16	380	372	16	388
		Under-trial	2	..	2	265	12	277	267	12	279
Burdwan ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	223	9	232	598	50	648	821	59	880
		Under-trial	14	1	15	203	25	228	217	26	243
		Civil ...	.....	..	.....	29	1	30	29	1	30
Cutwa ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	1	...	1	104	7	111	105	7	112
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	51	7	58	51	7	58
Bood-Bood ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	58	11	69	66	11	77
		Under-trial	1	...	1	50	6	56	51	6	57
Raneegunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	128	17	145	129	17	146
		Under-trial	1	...	1	175	15	190	176	15	191
Culna	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	102	5	107	102	5	107
		Under-trial	1	...	1	98	1	99	99	1	100
		Civil ...	1	...	1	6	...	6	7	.....	7
Hooghly ...	Jail ...	Convicts ...	465	...	465	1,041	17	1,058	1,506	17	1,523
		Under-trial	10	...	10	236	21	257	246	21	267
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	78	4	82	78	4	82
Jehanabad ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	134	7	141	134	7	141
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	93	9	102	93	9	102
Serampore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	425	43	468	426	43	469
		Under-trial	4	...	4	386	41	427	390	41	431
		Civil ...	14	...	14	10	...	10	24	.....	24
Howrah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ..	4	...	4	744	51	795	748	51	799
		Under-trial	11	...	11	450	28	478	461	28	489
Mohoshrooka...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	162	11	173	169	11	180
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	79	4	83	79	4	83
Moorshedabad ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	204	22	226	799	106	905	1,003	128	1,131
		Under-trial	7	1	8	53	11	64	60	12	72
		Civil ...	4	...	4	54	5	59	58	5	63
Lalbagh ..	Hajut ..	Convicts ...	2	..	2	74	10	84	76	10	86
		Under-trial	3	1	4	75	10	85	78	11	89

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1879.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1879.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
982	70	1,002	883	12	895	834·44	10·99	845·43	860·06	12·37	872·43
486	53	539	14	1	15	22·32	1·38	23·70			
34	...	34	3	..	3	3·30	.....	3·30			
215	23	238	4	...	4	2·93	0·16	3·09	10·60	0·53	11·13
319	22	341	16	...	16	7·67	0·37	8·04			
1,731	61	1,792	567	13	580	587·55	12·27	599·82	617·29	14·64	631·93
178	34	212	10	1	11	20·73	2·37	23·10			
111	...	111	4	...	4	9·01	.....	9·01			
1	...	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	...	26	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....			
849	25	374	12	...	12	3·78	0·20	3·98	14·50	0·52	15·02
257	22	279	3	...	3	10·60	0·32	10·92			
3	...	3	.....	...	.....	0·12	.....	0·12			
363	16	379	9	...	9	2·54	0·08	2·62	10·29	0·41	10·70
258	12	270	9	...	9	7·75	0·33	8·08			
697	43	740	124	16	140	166·43	13·36	179·79	175·60	14·24	189·84
211	26	237	6	...	6	7·02	0·86	7·88			
28	1	29	1	...	1	2·15	0·02	2·17			
101	7	108	4	...	4	2·46	0·07	2·53	3·53	0·21	3·74
47	7	54	4	...	4	1·07	0·14	1·21			
66	11	77	.....	...	.....	1·24	0·16	1·40	4·35	0·41	4·76
51	6	57	.....	...	.....	3·11	0·25	3·36			
124	17	141	5	...	5	2·70	0·27	2·97	6·51	0·44	6·95
173	15	188	3	...	3	3·81	0·17	3·98			
101	5	106	1	...	1	1·50	0·08	1·58	3·73	0·09	3·82
95	1	96	4	...	4	2·09	0·01	2·10			
7	...	7	.....	..	.....	0·14	.....	0·14			
1,053	17	1,069	454	...	454	483·67	0·22	483·89	500·55	1·58	502·13
220	20	240	26	1	27	10·02	1·26	11·28			
72	4	76	6	...	6	6·86	0·10	6·96			
129	7	136	5	...	5	1·88	0·10	1·98	6·98	0·38	7·36
91	8	99	2	1	3	5·10	0·23	5·33			
419	43	462	7	...	7	5·00	0·24	5·24	17·06	1·16	19·12
387	40	427	3	1	4	11·62	0·92	12·54			
24	...	24	.....	...	.....	1·34	.....	1·34			
746	51	797	2	...	2	4·96	0·32	5·28	21·11	0·86	21·97
443	27	470	18	1	19	16·15	0·54	16·69			
168	10	178	1	1	2	2·92	0·07	2·99	5·46	0·13	5·59
73	2	75	6	2	8	2·54	0·06	2·60			
776	88	864	227	40	267	200·65	33·69	234·34	209·28	34·78	244·06
78	0	65	4	3	7	3·95	0·78	4·34			
54	4	58	4	1	5	5·07	0·31	5·38			
76	10	86	.....	...	.....	0·32	0·03	0·35	3·44	0·30	3·83
78	11	89	.....	...	.....	3·13	0·36	3·48			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1879.			Received during the year 1879.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Junkypore	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts	8	1	9	199	21	220	207	22	229
		Under-trial	6	...	6	229	21	241	235	21	247
Chittiah	Magistrate's *Hajut.*	Convicts	1	..	1	.....	...	.....	1	.....	1
		Under-trial	6	...	6	.....	...	.....	6	.....	6
Kandi	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts	.....	...	.....	5	1	6	5	1	6
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	19	5	24	19	5	24
Dinagepore	District Jail	Convicts	96	5	101	462	17	479	558	22	580
		Under-trial	7	1	8	444	21	465	451	22	473
		Civil	3	...	3	54	1	55	57	1	58
Gya	Ditto	Convicts	382	16	398	863	51	914	1,245	67	1,312
		Under-trial	3	1	4	137	8	145	140	9	149
		Civil	9	...	9	26	...	26	35	...	35
	Magte.'s *Hajut*	Under-trial	4	1	5	.....	...	.....	4	1	5
Nowada	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts	4	...	4	133	5	138	137	5	142
		Under-trial	3	1	4	161	8	169	164	9	173
Jehanabad	Ditto	Convicts	1	...	1	118	4	122	119	4	123
		Under-trial	5	...	5	144	3	147	149	3	152
Aurungabad	Ditto	Convicts	5	...	5	182	16	198	187	16	203
		Under-trial	2	...	2	205	14	219	207	14	221
Sankoora	District Jail	Convicts	236	5	241	430	16	446	666	21	687
		Under-trial	50	1	51	349	17	366	399	18	417
		Civil	2	...	2	17	...	17	19	.....	19
Bishenpore	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts	.....	...	.....	17	3	20	17	3	20
		Under-trial	.....	..	.....	14	...	14	14	.....	14
Beerbhoom	District Jail	Convicts	185	9	194	821	60	881	1,006	69	1,075
		Under-trial	17	...	17	573	66	639	590	66	656
		Civil	.....	...	.....	8	...	8	8	.....	8
Rampore Haut.	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts	.....	...	.....	160	16	176	160	16	176
		Under-trial	2	...	2	113	17	130	115	17	132
Nuddea	District Jail	Convicts	288	17	305	875	52	927	1,163	69	1,232
		Under-trial	22	1	23	255	18	273	277	19	296
		Civil	1	...	1	20	1	21	21	1	22
Meherpore	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts	3	..	3	168	23	191	171	23	194
		Under-trial	4	1	5	169	23	192	173	24	197
Kooshtea	Ditto	Convicts	3	...	3	274	17	291	277	17	294
		Under-trial	1	...	1	174	13	187	175	13	188
Chooadangah	Ditto	Convicts	1	...	1	112	16	128	113	16	129
		Under-trial	1	1	2	219	20	239	220	21	241
Ranaghat	Ditto	Convicts	1	...	1	223	13	236	224	13	237
		Under-trial	8	..	8	135	7	142	143	7	150
Bangong	Ditto	Convicts	1	...	1	145	8	153	146	8	154
		Under-trial	1	...	1	124	7	131	125	7	132

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1879.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1879.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
197	20	217	10	2	12	4·80	0·71	5·51	12·59	1·44	14·03
222	21	243	4	...	4	7·79	0·73	8·52			
1	...	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	...	6	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....			
1	..	1	4	1	5	0·19	0·03	0·22	4·77	1·16	5·93
13	1	14	6	4	10	4·58	1·13	5·71			
409	18	427	149	4	153	117·40	4·72	122·12	145·61	5·78	151·39
442	19	461	9	3	12	22·93	0·98	23·91			
54	...	54	3	1	4	5·28	0·08	5·36			
882	63	945	363	4	367	291·01	7·66	298·67	304·22	7·97	312·19
131	9	140	9	...	9	9·36	0·31	9·67			
35	...	35	.....	...	.....	3·85	.....	3·85			
4	1	5	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
137	5	142	.....	...	.....	6·11	0·18	6·24	10·44	0·31	10·75
162	9	171	2	...	2	4·33	0·18	4·51			
118	4	122	1	...	1	1·19	0·02	1·21	5·28	0·08	5·36
144	2	146	5	1	6	4·09	0·06	4·15			
187	16	203	.....	...	.....	2·17	0·24	2·41	5·78	0·41	6·19
204	14	218	3	...	3	3·61	0·17	3·78			
362	13	375	304	8	312	251·80	5·52	257·33	278·03	6·60	284·63
386	18	404	13	...	13	24·88	1·08	25·96			
18	...	18	1	...	1	1·35	.....	1·35			
13	3	16	4	...	4	0·35	0·01	0·36	0·84	0·01	0·85
13	...	13	1	...	1	0·49	.....	0·49			
795	66	861	211	3	214	171·72	6·52	178·24	186·81	7·44	194·25
582	65	647	8	1	9	14·50	0·92	15·42			
7	...	7	1	..	1	0·59	.....	0·59			
160	16	176	.....	...	.....	2·26	0·30	2·56	4·33	0·55	4·88
113	17	130	2	...	2	2·07	0·25	2·32			
841	54	895	322	15	337	289·54	14·65	298·19	303·21	15·94	319·15
272	19	291	5	...	5	17·27	0·95	18·22			
15	1	16	6	...	6	2·40	0·34	2·74			
170	23	193	1	...	1	2·90	0·30	3·20	10·09	1·63	11·12
172	24	196	1	...	1	7·19	0·73	7·92			
277	17	294	.....	..	.....	2·59	0·13	2·72	5·92	0·25	6·17
162	13	175	13	..	13	3·33	0·12	3·45			
113	16	129	.....	...	.....	0·49	0·05	0·54	5·46	0·51	5·97
214	19	233	6	2	8	4·97	0·46	5·43			
220	13	233	4	...	4	1·24	0·15	1·39	5·20	0·41	5·61
142	7	149	1	...	1	3·96	0·26	4·22			
146	8	154	.....	...	.....	2·73	0·11	2·84	7·00	0·26	7·26
124	7	131	1	...	1	4·27	0·15	4·42			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1879.			Received during the year 1879.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Jessore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	387	12	399	1,053	29	1,082	1,440	41	1,481
		Under-trial	9	...	9	381	17	398	390	17	407
		Civil ...	4	...	4	50	1	51	54	1	55
Kheolna ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	1	...	1	169	...	169	170	.....	170
		Under-trial	2	2	4	152	2	154	154	4	158
Bagirhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	207	3	210	209	3	212
		Under-trial	10	...	10	223	7	230	233	7	240
Narail ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	206	4	210	207	4	211
		Under-trial	3	...	3	175	2	177	178	2	180
Jhenidah ...	Subsidary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	103	2	105	104	2	106
		Under-trial	2	...	2	190	...	190	192	.....	192
Magoorah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	123	8	131	125	8	133
		Under-trial	5	...	5	170	7	177	175	7	182
Rungpore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	408	4	412	586	25	611	994	29	1,023
		Under-trial	7	...	7	284	14	298	291	14	305
		Civil ...	14	...	14	62	...	62	76	.....	76
	Magte.'s *Hajut*	Under-trial	3	1	4	.....	...	.....	3	1	4
Gyebanda ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	109	3	112	111	3	114
		Under-trial	7	...	7	123	4	127	130	4	134
Bogdogra ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	118	3	121	119	3	122
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	82	2	84	82	2	84
Kurigaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	107	6	113	107	6	113
		Under-trial	4	...	4	150	5	155	154	5	159
Bogra ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	185	5	190	595	32	627	780	37	817
		Under-trial	8	1	9	390	34	424	398	35	433
		Civil ...	7	...	7	106	2	108	113	2	115
Furreedpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	381	6	387	1,154	18	1,172	1,535	24	1,559
		Under-trial	18	...	18	669	13	682	687	13	700
		Civil ...	2	...	2	50	1	51	52	1	53
Goalundo ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	342	5	347	342	5	347
		Under-trial	3	...	3	224	4	248	247	4	251
Madareepore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	16	1	17	325	4	329	341	5	346
		Under-trial	6	...	6	353	6	359	359	6	365
Backergunge ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	661	16	677	1,873	21	1,894	2,534	37	2,571
		Under-trial	62	3	65	950	17	967	1,012	20	1,032
		Civil ...	1	...	1	69	...	69	70	.....	70
Ferozepore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	41	...	41	504	7	511	545	7	552
		Under-trial	14	...	14	373	5	378	387	5	392
Patoakhally ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	213	1	214	222	1	223
		Under-trial	10	...	10	148	1	149	158	1	159
Bhola	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	16	...	16	121	...	121	137	.....	137
		Under-trial	3	...	3	86	...	86	89	.....	89
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	.....	1

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1879.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1879.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,111	33	1,144	320	8	337	285·35	9·51	294·86	311·34	10·44	321·78
354	17	371	36	...	36	21·70	0·92	22·62			
51	1	52	3	...	3	4·29	0·01	4·30			
167	...	167	3	...	3	3·24	.....	3·24	8·69	0·13	8·82
153	4	157	1	...	1	5·45	0·13	5·58			
206	3	209	3	...	3	6·76	0·07	6·83	15·54	0·52	16·06
226	6	232	7	1	8	8·78	0·45	9·23			
196	4	200	11	...	11	2·87	0·06	2·93	7·15	0·10	7·25
171	2	173	7	...	7	4·28	0·04	4·32			
103	2	105	1	...	1	0·40	0·03	0·43	6·73	0·03	6·76
192	...	192	.....	...	.....	6·33	.....	6·33			
119	8	127	6	...	6	2·64	0·09	2·73	6·60	0·23	6·83
170	7	177	5	...	5	3·96	0·14	4·10			
757	27	784	237	2	239	350·80	5·42	356·22	369·82	6·02	375·89
273	14	287	18	...	18	13·82	0·60	13·42			
70	...	70	6	...	6	6·25	.....	6·25			
3	1	4	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
111	2	113	.....	1	1	2·18	0·09	2·27	7·71	0·12	7·83
127	4	131	3	...	3	5·53	0·03	5·56			
119	3	122	.....	...	.....	1·51	0·02	1·53	3·46	0·04	3·50
81	2	83	1	...	1	1·95	0·02	1·97			
107	6	113	.....	...	.....	1·66	0·13	1·79	7·18	0·33	7·51
154	5	159	.....	...	.....	5·52	0·20	5·72			
555	28	583	225	9	234	256·37	6·91	263·28	274·01	8·32	282·33
387	32	419	11	3	14	12·61	1·30	13·91			
112	2	114	1	...	1	5·03	0·11	5·14			
1,295	20	1,315	240	4	244	302·74	4·95	307·69	353·76	5·34	359·10
642	11	653	45	2	47	47·79	0·36	48·15			
50	1	51	2	...	2	3·23	0·03	3·26			
331	5	336	11	...	11	1·96	0·05	2·01	9·09	0·18	9·27
243	4	247	4	...	4	7·13	0·13	7·26			
338	5	343	3	...	3	8·71	0·06	8·77	29·35	0·19	29·54
344	6	350	15	...	15	20·64	0·13	20·77			
2,187	34	2,221	347	3	350	492·47	8·49	500·96	556·50	10·91	567·41
973	20	993	39	...	39	56·87	2·42	59·29			
64	...	64	6	...	6	7·16	.....	7·16			
535	7	542	10	...	10	7·46	0·18	7·64	26·99	0·61	27·51
354	5	359	3	...	3	19·44	0·43	19·87			
220	1	221	2	...	2	2·72	.....	2·72	11·27	.....	11·27
157	1	158	1	...	1	8·55	.....	8·55			
120	...	120	17	...	17	7·88	.....	7·88	12·58	.....	12·58
86	...	86	3	...	3	4·69	.....	4·69			
1	...	1	.....	...	.....	0·01	.....	0·01			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1879.			Received during the year 1879.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Mymensingh ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	327	4	331	1,095	16	1,111	1,422	20	1,442
		Under-trial	57	2	52	558	12	570	615	14	629
		Civil ...	4	...	4	63	...	63	67	.....	67
Attiah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	248	3	251	253	3	256
		Under-trial	7	...	7	166	4	170	173	4	177
Jamalpore ...	Ditto ..	Convicts ...	1	...	1	147	...	147	148	.....	148
		Under-trial	2	...	2	153	...	153	155	.....	155
Kishorgunge...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	24	...	24	242	7	249	266	7	273
		Under-trial	5	...	5	115	6	121	120	6	126
Chittagong ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	240	11	251	528	23	551	768	34	802
		Under-trial	26	1	27	377	26	403	403	27	430
		Civil ...	4	...	4	35	3	38	39	3	42
Cox's Bazar	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	1	..	1	67	4	71	68	4	72
		Under-trial	2	...	2	63	1	64	65	1	66
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	3	1	4	3	1	4
Noakholly ...	District Jail	Convicts ..	215	5	220	614	14	658	829	19	848
		Under trial	25	...	25	481	7	488	506	7	513
		Civil ...	7	...	7	93	...	93	100	.....	100
Fenny ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ..	1	...	1	204	4	208	205	4	209
		Under-trial	1	...	1	114	1	115	115	1	116
Patna	District Jail	Convicts ...	384	25	409	1,278	107	1,385	1,662	132	1,794
		Under-trial	17	1	18	418	50	468	435	51	486
		Civil ...	8	...	8	79	..	79	87	.....	87
Barrh ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ..	.....	...	...	128	9	137	128	9	137
		Under-trial	3	...	3	216	13	229	219	13	232
Behar	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	235	12	247	237	12	249
		Under-trial	3	2	5	270	13	283	273	15	288
Shahabad ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	297	18	315	726	66	792	1,023	84	1,107
		Under-trial	19	2	21	288	48	336	307	50	357
		Civil ...	2	...	2	27	...	27	29	.....	29
Sasseram ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	1	...	1	186	23	209	187	23	210
		Under-trial	2	...	2	211	26	237	213	26	239
Buxar	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	1	2	202	15	217	203	16	219
		Under-trial	15	...	15	275	25	300	290	25	315
Bhubooah ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	8	1	9	206	24	230	214	25	239
		Under-trial	15	...	15	216	28	244	231	28	259
Mozufferpore...	District Jail	Convicts ...	175	11	186	582	46	628	757	57	814
		Under-trial	8	2	10	258	15	273	266	17	283
		Civil ...	9	...	9	55	...	55	64	.....	64
Hajeepore ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	159	10	169	159	10	169
		Under-trial	5	1	6	125	12	137	130	13	143
Seetamurhee ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	116	14	130	120	14	134
		Under-trial	2	...	2	172	13	185	174	13	187

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1879.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1879.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,017	16	1,033	405	4	409	377·92	4·23	382·15	417·47	4·55	422·02
587	14	601	28	...	28	33·18	0·32	33·50			
64	...	64	3	...	3	6·37	.....	6·37			
245	2	247	8	1	9	9·56	0·05	9·61	18·49	0·24	18·73
161	4	165	12	...	12	8·93	0·19	9·12			
147	...	147	1	...	1	2·10	.....	2·10	6·26	.....	6·26
149	...	149	6	...	6	4·16	.....	4·16			
245	6	251	21	1	22	6·06	0·19	6·25	11·77	0·28	12·05
119	6	125	1	.	1	5·71	0·09	5·80			
560	23	583	208	11	219	224·06	0·12	224·02	241·81	10·84	252·15
395	25	420	8	2	10	12·81	1·04	13·85			
36	3	39	3	...	3	3·10	0·18	3·28			
68	4	72	.....	...	.....	1·07	0·02	1·09	3·44	0·20	3·64
65	1	66	.....	...	.....	1·84	0·03	1·87			
3	1	4	.....	...	.....	0·53	0·15	0·68			
714	19	733	145	...	145	196·90	3·69	196·59	216·41	3·86	220·27
491	7	498	15	...	15	24·66	0·17	23·83			
99	...	99	1	...	1	5·85	.....	5·85			
205	4	209	.....	...	.....	3·56	0·07	3·63	7·45	0·08	7·53
115	1	116	.....	...	.....	3·89	0·01	3·90			
1,445	113	1,558	217	19	236	302·00	27·59	329·59	330·25	29·65	359·20
420	50	470	15	1	16	19·72	2·36	22·08			
84	...	84	3	...	3	8·53	.....	8·53			
128	9	137	.....	...	.....	1·83	0·21	2·04	9·22	0·78	10·00
202	12	214	17	1	18	7·39	0·57	7·96			
223	12	235	14	...	14	3·05	0·27	3·32	12·69	0·58	12·97
271	14	285	2	1	3	9·04	0·61	9·65			
847	76	923	176	8	184	237·35	16·82	254·17	250·02	19·04	269·06
297	43	340	10	7	17	11·04	2·22	13·26			
28	...	28	1	...	1	2·53	.....	2·53			
180	21	201	7	2	9	3·10	0·21	3·31	7·51	0·80	8·31
210	26	236	3	...	3	4·41	0·69	5·10			
203	16	219	.....	...	.....	1·64	0·21	1·85	11·64	0·85	12·49
281	25	306	9	...	9	10·00	0·64	10·64			
211	25	236	3	...	3	5·61	0·35	5·96	11·04	1·43	12·47
225	28	253	6	...	6	6·03	0·48	6·51			
462	42	504	205	15	310	201·49	14·43	215·92	219·87	15·06	234·93
214	16	230	22	1	23	10·23	0·63	10·91			
59	...	59	5	...	5	8·10	.....	8·10			
157	10	167	2	...	2	0·56	0·07	0·63	4·83	0·35	5·18
128	12	140	2	1	3	4·27	0·28	4·55			
118	13	131	3	1	5	0·97	0·11	1·08	4·38	0·28	4·66
169	13	182	5	...	5	3·41	0·17	3·58			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1879.			Received during the year 1879.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Sarun	District Jail	Convicts ...	237	18	255	671	36	707	908	54	962
		Under-trial	14	1	15	273	28	301	287	29	316
		Civil ...	1	...	1	19	...	19	20	.....	20
Sewan ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	9	...	9	224	22	246	233	22	255
		Under-trial	4	4	8	248	24	272	252	28	280
Chumparun ..	District Jail	Convicts ...	335	10	345	544	39	583	879	49	928
		Under-trial	8	...	8	332	22	354	340	22	362
		Civil ...	7	...	7	42	...	42	49	.....	49
Bettiah ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	1	...	1	243	17	260	244	17	261
		Under-trial	14	...	14	285	30	315	299	30	329
Monghyr ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	208	13	221	699	41	740	907	54	961
		Under-trial	6	2	8	451	34	485	457	36	493
		Civil ...	7	...	7	130	4	134	137	4	141
Jamooee ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	4	...	4	250	9	259	254	9	263
		Under-trial	11	...	11	304	17	321	315	17	332
Begooserai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	128	4	132	128	4	132
		Under-trial	1	...	1	163	5	168	164	5	169
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	12	...	12	12	.....	12
Bhagulpore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	211	...	211	730	...	730	941	.....	941
		Under-trial	9	...	9	255	18	273	264	18	282
		Civil ...	9	...	9	112	2	114	121	2	123
		State prisoner	1	...	1	.....	...	.....	1	.....	1
Banka ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	1	...	1	119	2	121	120	2	122
		Under-trial	3	...	3	138	1	139	141	1	142
Soopool ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	97	6	103	97	6	103
		Under-trial	8	...	8	107	6	113	115	6	121
Muddhopoorah	Ditto ...	Convicts ..	2	...	2	91	2	93	93	2	95
		Under-trial	1	...	1	83	4	87	84	4	88
Purneah ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	164	9	173	587	21	608	751	30	781
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	324	6	330	324	6	330
		Civil ...	4	...	4	15	..	15	19	.....	19
Kissengunge	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts .	9	...	9	254	13	267	263	13	276
		Under-trial	13	1	14	297	10	307	310	11	321
Arrareah ...	Ditto ..	Convicts ..	2	...	2	132	8	140	134	8	142
		Under-trial	8	...	8	138	8	146	146	8	154
Cuttack ...	District Jail	Convicts ..	267	16	283	734	32	766	1,001	48	1,049
		Under-trial	12	1	13	357	18	375	369	19	388
		Civil ...	6	...	6	106	1	107	112	1	113
Jajpore ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	167	11	178	167	11	178
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	193	5	198	193	5	198
Kendrapara ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ..	.....	..	.....	82	6	88	82	6	88
		Under-trial	2	...	2	50	1	51	52	1	53

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1879.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1879.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
781	49	830	127	5	132	151·55	15·09	166·64	166·24	16·69	182·93
278	28	306	9	1	10	12·97	1·60	14·57			
18	...	18	2	...	2	1·72	.....	1·72			
227	22	249	6	...	6	3·17	0·37	3·54	9·93	0·76	10·74
245	28	273	7	...	7	6·81	0·39	7·20			
609	39	648	270	10	280	310·52	8·64	319·16	331·32	9·36	340·68
310	22	332	30	..	30	16·68	0·72	17·40			
48	...	48	1	...	1	4·12	.....	4·12			
238	17	255	6	...	6	2·64	0·41	3·05	12·85	1·36	14·21
296	29	325	3	1	4	10·19	0·97	11·16			
690	40	730	217	14	231	169·75	8·05	178·70	190·18	10·61	200·79
446	36	482	11	.	11	12·38	1·58	13·96			
131	3	134	6	1	7	8·05	0·08	8·13			
235	8	243	19	1	20	5·60	0·16	5·76	14·26	0·61	14·87
299	15	314	16	2	18	8·66	0·45	9·11			
127	4	131	1	...	1	0·43	0·01	0·44	1·66	0·02	1·68
163	5	168	1	...	1	1·12	0·01	1·13			
12	..	12	.....	...	.....	0·11	.....	0·11			
769	...	769	172	...	172	182·21	.....	182·21	204·85	0·67	205·52
242	17	259	15	1	16	11·39	0·59	11·98			
106	2	108	15	...	15	11·06	0·08	11·14			
.....	...	.....	1	...	1	0·19	.....	0·19			
120	2	122	.....	...	.....	0·84	0·07	0·91	4·51	0·07	4·58
141	1	142	.....	...	.....	3·67	.....	3·67			
97	6	103	.....	...	.....	0·68	.....	0·68	3·24	0·10	3·34
112	6	118	3	...	3	3·16	0·10	3·26			
88	2	90	5	...	5	1·96	0·01	1·97	4·34	0·06	4·40
84	4	88	.....	...	.....	2·38	0·05	2·43			
616	21	637	135	9	144	149·78	7·13	156·91	160·07	7·33	168·00
310	6	316	14	...	14	8·72	0·20	8·92			
18	...	18	1	...	1	2·17	.....	2·17			
257	13	270	6	...	6	3·12	0·33	3·45	12·33	0·74	13·07
309	11	320	1	...	1	9·21	0·41	9·62			
124	8	132	10	...	10	2·61	0·03	2·64	5·14	0·08	5·22
145	8	153	1	...	1	2·53	0·05	2·58			
765	41	806	236	7	243	234·80	9·60	244·40	238·13	9·97	248·10
357	18	375	12	1	13	12·99	0·32	13·31			
97	1	98	15	...	15	10·34	0·05	10·39			
160	11	171	7	...	7	1·35	0·12	1·47	4·49	0·18	4·67
181	5	186	12	...	12	3·14	0·06	3·20			
81	6	87	1	...	1	0·63	0·01	0·64	2·12	0·01	2·13
52	1	53	.....	...	.....	1·49	.....	1·49			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1879.			Received during the year 1879.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.
Ungool ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	19	...	19	132	6	138	151	6	157
		Under-trial	4	...	4	132	9	141	136	9	145
Khand Mehal ..	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	..	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russa, 24-Pergunnahs	District and Central Female Jail.	Convicts ...	.....	231	231	.....	688	688	.....	919	919
		Under-trial	.....	2	2	.....	38	38	.....	40	40
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	.....	7	7	.....	7	7
Baraset, 24-Pergunnahs	Sub-Divisional Jail.	Convicts ...	227	...	227	379	7	386	606	7	613
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	173	8	181	173	8	181
		Civil ...	1	...	1	12	...	12	13	.....	13
Muldah ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	39	2	41	382	29	411	421	31	452
		Under-trial	5	...	5	376	28	404	381	28	409
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	36	1	37	36	1	37
Pubna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	248	7	255	668	26	694	916	33	949
		Under-trial	11	2	13	405	14	419	416	16	432
		Civil ...	2	..	2	33	...	33	35	.....	35
Serajgunge ...	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ..	6	..	6	257	11	268	263	11	274
		Under-trial	5	...	5	314	15	329	319	15	334
Darjeeling ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	62	1	63	209	15	224	271	16	287
		Under-trial	3	...	3	135	7	142	138	7	145
		Civil ...	4	...	4	18	2	20	22	2	24
Phansedowa	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ..	.....	...	.....	27	3	30	27	3	30
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	66	6	72	66	6	72
		Civil .	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	.....	1
Julpigoree ..	District Jail	Convicts .	114	2	116	531	8	539	645	10	655
		Under-trial	1	1	2	26	1	27	27	2	29
		Civil ...	2	...	2	33	...	33	35	.....	35
	Magistrate's *Hogut.*	Under-trial	13	...	13	.....	...	.....	13	.....	13
Buxa ..	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	93	2	95	95	2	97
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	88	3	91	88	3	91
Tipperah ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	148	1	149	808	20	828	956	21	977
		Under-trial	4	...	4	200	11	211	204	11	215
		Civil ...	5	...	5	95	...	95	100	.....	100
Brahmunberia	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	21	...	21	325	4	329	346	4	350
		Under-trial	4	1	5	112	3	115	116	4	120
		Civil ...	1	...	1	22	...	22	23	.....	23
Chandpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	62	3	65	62	3	65
		Under-trial	5	..	5	43	...	43	48	.....	48
Durbhunga ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	234	11	245	577	55	632	811	66	877
		Civil ...	9	...	9	29	...	29	38	.....	38
	Magistrate's *Hajut.*	Under-trial	12	...	12	.....	...	.....	12	.....	12

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1879.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1879.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
148	5	153	3	1	4	18·32	0·30	18·62	21·30	0·56	21·95
134	8	142	2	1	3	3·07	0·26	3·33			
.....	...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	641	641	.....	278	278	.....	241·31	241·31	.....	243·64	243·64
.....	39	39	.....	1	1	.....	1·90	1·90			
.....	7	7	.....	...	.....	.....	0·43	0·43			
337	7	344	269	...	269	253·41	0·04	253·45	258·09	0·15	258·84
175	8	181	.....	...	.....	4·52	0·11	4·63			
13	...	13	.....	...	.....	0·76	.....	0·76			
379	28	367	82	3	85	58·08	3·73	61·81	74·16	4·19	78·35
366	27	393	15	1	16	14·17	0·43	14·60			
35	1	36	1	.....	1	1·91	0·03	1·94			
685	29	714	231	4	235	261·59	6·39	267·98	280·81	6·78	287·59
406	16	422	10	.....	10	15·36	0·39	15·75			
31	...	31	4	.....	4	3·86	.....	3·86			
261	11	272	2	.....	2	5·65	0·19	5·84	17·84	0·82	18·66
314	14	328	5	1	6	12·19	0·63	12·82			
228	13	241	43	3	46	67·15	1·30	68·45	72·19	1·66	73·85
135	7	142	3	.....	3	3·54	0·17	3·71			
21	2	23	1	.....	1	1·50	0·19	1·69			
23	3	26	4	.....	4	0·51	0·04	0·55	2·50	0·19	2·69
65	6	71	1	.....	1	1·94	0·15	2·09			
1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	0·05	.....	0·05			
400	9	409	245	1	246	193·36	1·14	194·50	198·07	1·17	199·24
27	2	29	.....	.....	.....	1·85	0·03	1·88			
35	...	35	.....	.....	.....	2·86	.....	2·86			
13	...	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
94	2	96	1	.....	1	1·71	0·08	1·79	3·01	0·09	3·10
86	3	89	2	.....	2	1·30	0·01	1·31			
788	17	805	168	4	172	182·04	2·30	185·54	198·57	3·20	201·77
199	11	210	5	.....	5	8·39	0·60	8·99			
95	...	95	5	.....	5	7·24	.....	7·24			
346	4	350	.....	.....	.....	8·50	0·10	8·60	13·24	0·30	13·54
115	4	119	1	...	1	3·72	0·20	3·92			
22	...	22	1	.....	1	1·09	.....	1·09			
62	3	65	.....	.....	.....	0·57	.....	0·57	1·89	.....	1·89
48	...	48	.....	.....	.....	1·32	.....	1·32			
642	55	697	199	11	210	218·46	11·71	230·17	223·27	11·71	234·98
36	...	36	2	.....	2	4·81	.....	4·81			
12	...	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1879.			Received during the year 1879.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Mudhoobunee	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	.....	...	.....	183	25	208	183	25	208
		Under-trial	9	...	9	221	29	250	230	29	259
Tajpore	Ditto	Convicts	.....	...	.....	136	12	148	136	12	148
		Under-trial	9	...	9	144	7	151	153	7	160
Pooree	District Jail	Convicts	76	1	77	425	17	442	501	18	519
		Under-trial	3	...	3	391	13	404	394	13	407
		Civil	1	..	1	17	1	18	18	1	19
Khordah	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	9	...	9	257	4	261	266	4	270
		Under-trial	1	1	2	165	4	169	166	5	171
		Civil	1	...	1	16	...	16	17	.....	17
Balasore	District Jail	Convicts	88	3	91	331	26	357	419	29	448
		Under-trial	8	...	8	217	16	233	225	16	241
		Civil	.....	...	.....	4	...	4	4	.....	4
Bhuddruck	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	5	...	5	160	17	177	165	17	182
		Under-trial	6	2	8	128	14	142	134	16	150
Hazaribagh	European Jail	Convicts	55	...	55	21	...	21	76	.....	76
		State prisoners.	2	...	2	.....	...	.....	2	.....	2
Lohardugga	District Jail	Convicts	257	6	263	761	47	808	1,018	53	1,071
		Under-trial	45	4	49	603	30	633	648	34	682
		Civil	2	...	2	12	...	12	14	.....	14
Palamow	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	15	1	16	105	9	114	120	10	130
		Under-trial	14	1	15	251	12	263	265	13	278
		Civil	.....	...	.....	5	...	5	5	.....	5
Singbhoom	District Jail	Convicts	101	2	103	336	13	349	437	15	452
		Under-trial	5	...	5	171	19	190	176	19	195
Manbhoom	Ditto	Convicts	153	3	156	686	34	720	839	37	876
		Under-trial	14	1	15	434	34	468	448	35	483
		Civil	1	...	1	22	...	22	23	.....	23
Gowindpore	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	.....	...	.....	82	1	83	82	1	83
		Under-trial	5	...	5	134	4	138	139	4	143
Nya Doomka (South Pergunnahs.)	Ditto	Convicts	19	...	19	219	29	248	238	29	267
		Under-trial	4	2	6	161	14	175	165	16	181
Rajmehal	Ditto	Convicts	2	...	2	144	8	152	146	8	154
		Under-trial	4	2	6	157	10	167	161	12	173
		Civil	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	.....	1
Deoghur	Ditto	Convicts	14	...	14	215	15	230	229	15	244
		Under-trial	4	...	4	54	8	62	58	8	66
Jamtara	Ditto	Convicts	2	...	2	51	2	53	53	2	55
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	58	2	60	58	2	60
Godda	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	7	1	8	55	4	59	62	5	67
		Under-trial	2	...	2	107	7	114	109	7	116

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1879.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1879.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
182	25	207	1	.....	1	2·17	0·15	2·32	10·24	0·31	11·03
222	29	251	8	.....	8	8·07	0·66	8·73			
133	12	145	3	.....	3	1·29	0·23	1·52	5·36	0·36	5·72
148	7	155	5	.....	5	4·07	0·13	4·20			
432	15	447	69	3	72	77·90	2·26	80·16	85·86	2·89	88·75
392	13	405	2	.....	2	6·76	0·36	7·12			
17	1	18	1	.....	1	1·20	0·27	1·47			
240	4	244	26	.....	26	4·44	0·12	4·56	8·83	0·33	9·16
166	5	171	.....	.....	.....	3·86	0·21	4·07			
17	...	17	.....	.....	.....	0·53	.....	0·53			
334	25	359	85	4	89	84·12	5·48	89·60	89·19	6·12	95·31
223	16	239	2	.....	2	4·74	0·64	5·38			
3	...	3	1	.....	1	0·33	.....	0·33			
165	17	182	.....	.....	.....	0·80	0·07	0·87	2·85	0·33	3·18
134	15	149	.....	1	1	2·03	0·26	2·29			
23	...	28	48	...	48	59·60	.....	59·60	61·04	.....	61·04
1	...	1	1	.....	1	1·44	.....	1·44			
698	47	745	320	6	326	279·67	8·14	287·81	333·01	9·06	342·07
625	34	659	23	.....	23	22·79	0·92	23·71			
13	...	13	1	.....	1	0·55	.....	0·55			
111	10	121	9	.....	9	8·70	0·75	9·45	24·61	1·11	25·72
254	13	267	11	.....	11	15·61	0·36	15·97			
5	...	5	.....	.....	.....	0·30	.....	0·30			
193	15	208	244	.....	244	158·04	2·16	160·20	164·02	2·53	166·55
174	19	193	2	.....	2	5·98	0·37	6·35			
608	34	642	231	3	234	159·07	2·02	161·09	179·68	3·53	183·21
453	34	487	15	1	16	19·21	0·61	19·82			
21	...	21	2	.....	2	1·40	.....	1·40			
75	1	76	7	.....	7	2·69	.....	2·69	7·05	0·11	7·16
138	4	142	1	.....	1	4·34	0·11	4·45			
236	28	264	2	1	3	6·33	0·55	6·90	14·02	1·26	16·13
162	16	178	3	...	3	8·57	0·71	9·28			
142	8	150	4	...	4	2·56	0·10	2·60	6·75	0·43	7·18
154	12	166	7	...	7	4·23	0·33	4·58			
1	...	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....			
215	14	229	14	1	15	7·91	0·48	8·39	10·37	0·69	11·06
58	8	64	2	...	2	2·46	0·21	2·67			
53	2	55	.....	...	.....	1·85	0·06	1·86	3·65	·22	3·87
55	2	57	3	...	3	1·85	0·16	2·01			
60	5	65	2	...	2	4·21	0·19	4·40	12·25	0·56	12·81
102	7	109	7	...	7	8·04	0·37	8·41			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1879.			Received during the year 1879.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pakour ..	Subsidiary Jail ..	Convicts ...	6	...	6	129	16	145	135	16	151
		Under-trial	2	..	2	175	27	202	177	27	204
	Total of Jails	Convicts ...	16,897	636	17,533	37,853	2,511	40,364	54,750	3,147	57,897
		Under-trial	594	37	631	15,068	967	16,035	15,662	1,004	16,666
		Civil ...	188	2	190	2,472	109	2,581	2,660	111	2,771
		State prisoners.	3	...	3	.....	...	.....	3	.....	3
		Total ...	17,682	675	18,357	55,393	3,587	58,980	73,075	4,262	77,337
	Total of Subsidiary Jails	Convicts ...	391	12	403	14,973	886	15,859	15,364	898	16,262
		Under-trial	430	28	458	14,206	845	15,051	14,636	873	15,509
		Civil ...	17	...	17	83	1	84	100	1	101
		Total ...	838	40	878	29,262	1,732	30,994	30,100	1,772	31,872
	Grand Total	Convicts ...	17,288	648	17,936	52,826	3,397	56,223	70,114	4,045	74,159
		Under-trial	1,024	65	1,089	29,274	1,812	31,086	30,298	1,877	32,175
		Civil ...	205	2	207	2,555	110	2,665	2,760	112	2,872
		State prisoners.	3	...	3	.....	...	.....	3	.....	3
		Total ...	18,520	715	19,235	84,655	5,319	89,974	103,175	6,034	109,209

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*concluded.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1879.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1879.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
133 177	14 27	147 204	2	2 ...	4	2·31 9·05	0·22 0·96	2·53 10·01	11·38	1·18	12·54
38,584 15,067 2,512 1	2,491 969 108 ...	41,075 16,036 2,620 1	16,736 595 148 2	656 35 3 ...	16,822 630 151 2	16,333·41 625·87 199·92 1·63	640·74 39·02 4·22	16,974·15 664·89 204·14 1·63	17,218·83	683·98	17,902·81
56,164	3,568	59,732	16,911	694	17,605	17,218·83	683·98	17,902·81			
15,006 14,291 99	881 850 1	15,887 15,141 100	358 345 1	17 23 ...	375 368 1	270·32 477·61 4·11	13·38 24·01 0·15	283·70 501·62 4·26	752·34	37·54	789·88
29,396	1,732	31,128	704	40	744	752·34	37·54	789·88			
53,590 29,358 2,611 1	3,372 1,819 109 ...	56,962 31,177 2,720 1	16,524 940 149 2	673 68 3 ...	17,197 998 152 2	16,603·73 1,161·48 204·33 1·63	654·12 63·03 4·37	17,257·85 1,224·51 208·70 1·63	17,971·17	721·52	18,692·69
85,560	5,300	90,860	17,615	734	18,349	17,971·17	721·52	18,692·69			

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the number and disposal of the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1879.

1	2		3		4		5				6			7				8			
	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		Received from other Jails.				Grand total.			Transferred to other Jails.				Released during the year.			
							A		B					A		B		A		B	
							To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other jails.					To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	17,288	648	33,586	2,137	50,874	2,785	17,616	1,112	1,594	148	70,114	4,045	74,159	17,334	1,030	800	38	1,203	27	36,077	2,035

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial*)—*concluded.*

	8						9		10		11		12		13		14			15		
	Released during the year.																					
	C		D																			
	Under remission rules.		By order of Government.				Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.			Daily average number.		
			a		b																	
			On account of sickness.		On other grounds.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,438	22	48	2	33	2	848	118	13	...	34	...	48	6	1,624	67	16,524	673	17,197	16,603·73	654·12	17,257·85

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. 11—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the Religion, Age, and previous occupation of the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal on the 31st December 1879.*

1	2														3							
	RELIGION.														AGE.							
	A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D	
	CHRISTIAN.																					
	a		b		c		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Bhuddhists and Jains.		All other religions.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.	
	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	81	1	44	2	34	1	6,761	211	8,979	423	39	...	589	35	125	8	12,320	477	3,508	172	574	16

STATEMENT No. 11—*Judicial—concluded.*

	4											5		
	PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.											TOTAL.		
	OF MALES.						OF FEMALES.							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K			
	Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	722	535	1,541	10,754	754	411	1,860	301	16	235	97	16,527	673	17,200

O.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. III—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal on the 31st December* 1879 *according to the nature and length of sentence.*

1	2																						3		
	Number according to length of sentence.																						Total.		
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
	Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation.				Sentenced to death.				
																	A. For life.		B. For a term.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ..	519	56	1,258	86	2,207	143	2,584	122	3,617	123	3,296	113	2,279	33	218	...	235	11	220	6	4	...	16,527	673	17,200

STATEMENT No. IV—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal on the 31st December* 1878, *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
	Number of convicts on the last day of the previous year.			Number previously convicted.									Ratio of column 3D to column 2.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (section 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code).					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number in prison on the last day of the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total	17,269	648	17,917	2,538	64	682	10	500	10	3,740	84	3,824	21·65	12·96	21·34	139	11	150	44	...	44

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. IVA—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the Convicts *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1879, *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
	Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.									Ratio of column 3D to column 2.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code).					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	33,586	2,137	35,723	2,905	104	713	21	413	13	4,121	138	4,259	12·26	6·45	11·92	298	22	320	56	1	57

STATEMENT No. V—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the Escapes and Recaptures of the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1879.

1	2	3			4			5			6		
	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1878 of those who escaped during previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
		From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous year.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one year and under seven years.	Above seven years.
Total ...	295	65	28	93	24	59	83	282	34	316	47	43	2

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. VI—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the offences committed by the CONVICTS, *and the punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1879.

1	2		3		4						5												6
					BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.						PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.												
											A.		B. By Jail Officers.									C.	
													a.		b.		c.		d	e.			
	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		Criminal courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio of column 5C to column 2.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F		
Total ...	16,0[illegible]73	654·12	127	5	4,204	12	31,639	690	15,054	579	119	5	2,035	182	9,903	432	3,103	261	3,324	26,893	456	31,654	299·50

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. VII—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the state of Education of the Convicts *imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1879.

1	2		3						4		5		6		7						8					
	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 2, there were						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.		Of those in column 6, there were when they entered jail						Of those in column 6, there were, when they left jail					
			Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write.		Able to read or write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	33,596	2,137	28,216	2,125	3,995	8	1,375	4	16,603·73	654·12	297·70	10·63	168	3	114	3	45	...	9	...	6		134	3	28	...

STATEMENT No. VIII—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the Employment of Convicts *as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1879.

1	2		3		4		5		6	
	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio of column 3 to column 2.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	16,603·73	654·12	82·52	15·11	4·96	2·31	1,653	25	1,130	3

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. X—(*Financial*)

Showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1879, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.*

1	2				3		4		5	
	Average number of Prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Police Guard.	
					A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
					Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	17,257·85	12,24·51	208·70	18,691·06	4,91,844	26 9 9	3,92,394	20 15 10	57,809	3 1 5

STATEMENT No. X—(*Financial*)—*concluded.*

	6			7		8		9	10
	Hospital Charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.			
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	46,533	2 7 10	49 2 3	65,611	3 8 9	1,01,506	5 6 10	11,55,697	61 13 5

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XI—(*Financial.*)

Showing the employment of CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1879.

1	2	3	4	5	6												7		
					AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.												RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 3 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.		
					A	ON PRISON DUTIES.					ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K.	L.			
						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and alterations.		New Jails.						
											G.	H.	I.	J.					
	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails *e.g.* wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works.	As prison officers.	As prison servants.	On manufactures (G. K.)
Total	165·79	16,893·36	947·75	678·62	449·81	839·63	1,977·57	1,032·29	838·50	258·74	615·23	1,025·71	109·49	2,129·27	5,872·04	79·71	4·97	11·70	34·76

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XII—(*Financial.*)

Showing the result of the employment of Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1879.

1	2	3							
		Debits.							
	Average number sentenced to labour.	Cash in hand at the end of 1878.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1878.	Raw material at the end of 1878.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jails at the end of 1879.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jails at the end of 1878.	Plant and machinery at the end of 1878.	Amount drawn from treasury during 1879.	Total.
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
Total ...	16,893·36	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,09,721	Rs. 57,678	Rs. 646	Rs. 12,975	Rs. 2,62,787	Rs. 8,39,045	Rs. 13,72,852

STATEMENT No. XII—(*Financial*)—*concluded.*

	4								5			6		
	Credits.								A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
	Cash in hand at the end of 1879.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1879.	Raw materials at the end of 1879.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jails at the end of 1878.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jails at the end of 1879.	Plant and machinery at the end of 1879.	Amount paid into the treasury by cash and invoice during 1879.	Total.	Excess of credits or profits.	Average profit per head of number sentenced to labour.	Excess of debits or loss.	Excess of 4G over 3G, or cash profit.	Average cash profit per head of number sentenced to labour.	Excess of 3G over 4G, or cash loss.
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.						
Total ...	Rs.	Rs. 109,725	Rs. 1,35,886	Rs. 926	Rs. 12,871	Rs. 3,66,363	Rs 10,37,595*	Rs. 16,84,366	Rs. 3,11,514	Rs. 18·4	Rs. 1,131	Rs. 1,98,550	Rs. 11·7	Rs. 1,32,682

* Of this sum Rs. 5,73,118 were paid in cash, and the balance, Rs. 4,64,477, represents the value of goods supplied by one jail to another and to other departments of Government service.

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No XIII—(*Financial.*)

Showing the net cost of the PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1879.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Cost of maintenance (column 9 of Statement No. X.)	Excess of payments over drawings from treasury (column 6A of Statement No. XII).	Excess of drawings over payments (column 6U of Statement No. XII).	Net cost to Government.	Net cost per head of all convicts.	Net cost per head of convicts sentenced to labour.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	11,55,607	3,46,932	1,42,382	9,57,147	55 7	55 10

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XIV—(*Vital.*)

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Prisoners of all classes *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1879.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	22,955	1,468	24,423	17,969·54	721·52	18,691·06	24,946	1,465	26,411	28,964	1,280	30,244	904·92	42·00	946·92	1,683	77	1,760

STATEMENT No. XIV—(*Vital*)—*concluded.*

	8			9			10			11														
										Ratio per cent. of average strength.														
										A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
	Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
Total ...	126	4	130	708	40	748	322	21	343	280·61	317·53	282·71	7·95	9·23	8·02	4·35	11·81	4·75	13·73	14·29	13·85	18·08	26·1	18·60

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XV—(*Vital.*)

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1879.

1	2																				3							
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		RATIO OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH FROM							
	Small-pox.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis.		Anæmia and general debility.		Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and boils.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total ...	29	11	9,587	75	857*	21	645	317	108	79	875	142	780	120	8,523	716	40	3	882	6	55·55	0·43	4·06	0·29	3·73	1·83	19·38	4·14

* Of these there were five cases and two deaths from enteric fever.
A—Admissions.
D—Deaths.

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVI—(*Vital.*)

Showing the Mortality, according to Age, among the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1879.

1	2						3					
	Under 16 years.						16 to 40					
	Number in jail on 31st December.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		Number in jail on the 31st December.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
Total ...	123	8	9	1	7·20	12·50	12,320	477	942	82	7·64	6·70

STATEMENT No. XVI—(*Vital*)—*concluded.*

	4						5						6					
	40 to 60						Over 60.						Total.					
	Number in jail on the 31st December.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.		Number in jail on the 31st December		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		Number in jail on the 31st December.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	3,508	172	535	28	15·10	16·27	574	16	141	5	24·56	31·25	16,527	673	1,622	66	9·81	9·80

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVII—(*Vital.*)

Showing the Mortality among the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1879 *according to length of imprisonment.*

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	UNDER 6 MONTHS IN JAIL.			FROM 6 TO 12 MONTHS.			FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS.			FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS.			FROM 3 TO 7 YEARS.			ABOVE 7 YEARS.		
	Number in jail on 31st December.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Number in jail on 31st December.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number	Number in jail on 31st December.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Number in jail on 31st December.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Number in jail on 31st December.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Number in jail on 31st December.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.
Total ...	6,609	520	7·94	3,190	361	11·31	3,008	324	10·77	1,729	185	10·69	1,938	54	7·94	675	135	20·00

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVIII—(*Vital.*)

Showing particulars regarding Prisoners under-trial *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1879.

1	2		3		4			5			6		
	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total.			Daily average number.			Released.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,024	65	29,274	1,812	30,298	1,877	32,175	1,161·48	63·03	1,224·51	11,660	615	12,275

STATEMENT No. XVIII—(*Vital*)—*concluded.*

	7			8		9		10		11		
	Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1879.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	15,816	1,691	16,907	1,814	103	17	.....	51	10	949	58	998

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT A.

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each Class of Prisoners *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1879.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Description of accommodation.	Number of Prisoners who could be accommodated on 31st December 1879 in the part of the Jail devoted to														Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent on Jail Buildings during the year.	
	Hospital.		Observation cell.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trial.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						Rs.	Rs.
Cells	17	.....	21	1	5	.....	221	30	18	...	.....	123	711	1,147	115·50	35,382	3,21,142†
Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	222	.....	4	...	91	.....	257	17	112	...	28	158	1,992	2,861			
Ditto without ..	1,679	43	19	...	383	4	1,220	38	79	...	224	1,091	17,596	22,376			
Total ...	1,918	43	44	1	479	4	1,698	85	209	...	252	1,372	20,299	26,404			
Total average population ..	*1,082·55	28·67	23·86	...	194·31	2·00	1,102·36	36·34	60·40	...	133·70	651·63	15,341·78	18,747·00			

* Including hospital attendants.
† Including Rs. 41,529 expended on repairs and excluding Rs. 2,090 expended on the Alipore Reformatory School building.

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT B.

Showing the State of Health of the Prisoners of all classes *admitted and discharged from the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1879.

1	2			3	4			5			6						7		
	State of health on admission of those admitted during the year.			Number discharged during the year.	State of health of those in column 3 on admission.			State of health of those in column 3 on release.			State of weight of column 3 prisoners on admission and discharge, *i.e.* number of prisoners discharged during the year who respectively gained and lost weight, and average weight on admission and discharge.						State of health on admission into jail of those who died during the year.		
	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Number of prisoners who gained weight.	Average weight on admission of those who gained weight.	Average weight on discharge of those who gained weight.	Number of prisoners who lost weight.	Average weight on admission of those who lost weight.	Average weight on discharge of those who lost weight.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
												S. C.	S. C.		S. C.	S. C.			
Total of Jails ...	49,921	5,626	2,433	57,942	51,862	4,994	1,586	52,290	4,196	1,456	14,623	49 7	51 8	19,229	51 10	49 3	987	386	362

STATEMENT C.

Showing working of the Mark *System in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1879.

1	2	3										4										5									
		Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission under the mark system.										Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.										Average remissions gained by convicts entered in column 3.									
		Sentenced to										Sentenced to										Sentenced to									
	Number released during the year who came under the mark system, but failed to gain remission.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.
Total ...	660	630	234	143	218	40	175	9	8	83	15	127	154	219	315	154	390	217	279	548	483	42	56	86	102	101	140	172	209	202	290

C.—PRISONS—*concluded.*

STATEMENT D.

Showing the Nature of the Crimes of which CONVICTS *imprisoned in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal on the 31st December* 1879 *were convicted.*

	Nature of Offences.	Convicts in Jail on the 31st December 1879 under sentence not exceeding																Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.		Total.		Total.
		One month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		For life.		For a term.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.	47	...	165	...	235	1	212	...	296	...	235	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	...	...	1,214	1	1,215
2	Serious offences against the person.	20	...	63	5	146	10	161	20	253	35	540	62	492	27	20	...	192	11	45	5	4	...	1,936	175	2,111
3	Serious offences against the person and property, or against property alone.	15	...	87	2	87	5	147	5	262	4	571	3	982	5	133	...	36	...	85	.....	...	...	2,355	21	2,376
4	Minor offences against the person.	92	1	137	4	130	4	102	...	66	...	28	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	561	9	570
5	Minor offences against property.	229	27	618	69	1,393	106	1,528	91	2,483	75	1,638	35	726	1	65	...	5	...	88	1	...	...	8,775	403	9,178
6	Other offences... ...	116	8	258	6	236	17	434	6	257	12	284	13	70	...	...	...	1	...	2	.....	...	...	1,688	62	1,750
	GRAND TOTAL ...	519	36	1,253	86	2,207	143	2,584	122	3,617	123	3,296	113	2,279	33	218	...	235	11	220	6	4	...	16,527	678	17,205

D.—

1.—*Statement showing the strength and cost of Police*

Province.	Commissioners' Divisions	Names of Districts.	Sanctioned Strength of District, Station Police, paid for wholly or			
			Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs 100 and upwards (1)	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs 100 (1)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Western Districts.				
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan	...	2	5	71
		Bankoora	.....	1	2	50
		Beerbhoom	.....	1	2	44
		Midnapore	.....	2	6	133
		Hooghly	.....	2	3	76
		Howrah	.....	1	5	73
		Central Districts.				
	Presidency ..	24-Pergunnahs	.....	2	7	129
		Nuddea	.....	3	5	86
		Jessore	.....	2	6	94
		Moorshedabad	.....	2	4	97
	Rajshahye .. .	Dinagepore	.....	2	3	57
		Rajshahye	.....	1	3	57
		Rungpore	.....	1	5	70
		Bogra	.....	1	2	30
		Pubna	.....	2	2	55
		Darjeeling	.....	1	2	32
		Julpigoree	.....	1	2	44
		Eastern Districts.				
	Dacca .. .	Dacca	.....	3	4	72
		Furreedpore	.....	2	4	65
		Backergunge	.....	2	6	94
		Mymensingh	.....	2	5	70
		Tipperah	.....	1	3	40
	Chittagong	Chittagong	.....	1	4	65
		Noakholly	.....	1	3	44
		Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	3	1	48
		Total ...	.....	41	97	1,708

POLICE.

during 1879, including the Railway Police.

STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.

ment, Town, or Municipal and Water in part from Imperial revenues.			Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial revenues.		Total Police.		Total cost of Government Police.	Total cost of other Police.
Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
							Rs.	Rs. A. P.
.....	312	.....	12	213	90	525	79,096	19,053 4 0
.....	208	.....	6	127	69	335	50,867	8,106 12 0
.....	200	.....	1	23	48	223	45,833	1,757 0 0
.....	669	21	9	161	150	851	1,31,433	13,825 8 0
.....	369	.....	25	383	106	752	87,877	38,209 0 0
.....	564	.....	.....	.....	79	564	53,995	37,304 0 0
.....	645	84	62	523	200	1,252	1,74,843	59,599 2 0
.....	426	.....	13	265	106	691	96,697	25,096 0 0
.....	414	49	.....	70	102	563	1,10,554	8,984 0 0
.....	450	.....	13	256	116	695	1,01,224	23,643 11 0
.....	320	.....	2	30	64	350	65,788	2,452 0 0
.....	304	.....	5	65	66	369	68,874	5,798 0 0
.....	360	.....	3	26	79	386	78,587	2,475 0 0
.....	185	.....	2	29	44	214	48,908	2,855 7 0
.....	243	.....	4	54	63	297	63,792	5,672 8 0
.....	154	.....	2	24	37	178	39,482	5,897 0 0
.....	219	.....	1	13	48	232	55,911	972 0 0
.....	339	14	11	266	90	619	96,041	22,350 0 0
.....	297	28	3	61	74	386	77,441	4,468 0 0
.....	428	.....	3	110	105	538	1,20,404	6,864 0 0
.....	331	9	7	92	84	432	61,180	7,048 0 0
.....	239	.....	3	43	47	285	58,982	4,150 0 0
.....	315	.....	5	56	75	371	74,274	6,367 1 0
.....	246	.....	1	14	49	260	56,491	1,282 0 0
.....	596	.....	.....	.....	55	596	1,75,8[illegible]	.....
.....	8,832	205	193	2,007	2,036	11,964	21,03,285	3,08,234 1 3

D.—

1.—*Statement showing strength and cost of Police*

Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Names of Districts.	Sanctioned Strength of District, Canton Police, paid for wholly or			
			Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Behar	Patna	Patna	.....	2	6	104
		Gya	.....	2	4	95
		Shahabad	.....	2	5	77
		Mozufferpore	.....	2	3	54
		Durbhunga	.....	1	3	43
		Sarun	.....	2	2	66
		Chumparun	.....	1	2	52
	Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	.....	2	3	51
		Bhagulpore	.....	2	3	61
		Purneah	.....	2	5	72
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	.....	1	1	37
		Maldah	.....	1	2	36
		Total ...	.....	20	39	753
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	.....	2	4	84
		Pooree	.....	1	2	71
		Balasore	.....	1	3	83
		Gurjhats	.....	1	2	28
		Total ...	.....	5	11	266
		South-West Frontier Agency.				
Chota Nagpore	Chota Nagpore ...	Hazaribagh	.....	2	3	88
		Lohardugga	.....	2	3	85
		Singbhoom	.....	1	1	27
		Manbhoom	.....	2	2	54
		Total ...	.....	7	9	254
		Total of Districts ...	.....	73	150	2,078
		Government Railway Police	1	.....	7	77
		Office of Inspector-General of Police	4	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	5	.....	7	77
		Bhagulpore reserve ...	.....	.....	1	9
		Dacca reserve	.....	.....	1	9
		Two special Sub-Inspectors employed for dealing with drugging cases	.....	.....	.....	2
		Kurkutch salt establishment for 4 months ...	.....	.....	.....	13
		Total ...	.....	.....	2	33
		Grand Total ...	5	73	165	3,088

POLICE—*continued.*

during 1879, *including the Railway Police*—concluded.

STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.

Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, in part from Imperial revenues.			Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial revenues		Total Police.		Total cost of Government Police.	Total cost of other Police.
Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
							Rs.	Rs. A. P.
.....	900	.....	20	365	132	1,265	1,17,072	55,018 0 0
.....	471	.....	16	287	117	753	94,102	22,708 0 0
8	352	.....	8	242	92	602	88,623	17,490 0 0
.....	275	.....	11	165	70	440	58,747	14,828 8 0
.....	247	.....	11	135	63	382	54,203	11,356 0 0
.....	207	.....	11	162	81	459	67,466	12,[illegible] 0 0
.....	240	.....	3	37	58	286	52,447	2,667 0 0
.....	298	.....	9	127	65	425	68,065	10,68[illegible] 0 0
.....	313	.....	7	128	73	441	70,404	9,003 0 0
.....	354	.....	6	117	85	471	87,433	9,855 0 0
.....	223	.....	1	10	49	233	42,114	921 0 0
.....	195	.....	2	36	41	231	43,253	2,583 0 0
8	4,174	.....	105	1,811	917	5,593	8,46,249	1,71,926 8 0
.....	368	3	8	90	98	491	84,039	8,216 6 0
.....	362	.....	5	65	79	367	59,002	5,946 2 6
.....	362	26	2	28	89	416	72,725	2,230 0 0
.....	180	.....	.....	.....	31	180	35,651	.....
.....	1,242	29	15	183	297	1,454	2,51,541	16,152 9 6
14	411	.....	3	73	94	488	88,235	5,100 0 0
.....	366	.....	2	80	92	446	77,988	4,503 12 0
.....	138	.....	.....	10	29	158	30,748	540 0 0
10	209	.....	2	46	60	265	59,452	2,892 0 0
24	1,124	.....	7	209	277	1,357	2,56,433	13,035 12 0
32	15,392	234	320	5,110	3,527	20,768	34,57,508	3,03,088 14 9
.....	489	.....	.....	.....	85	489	31,200	85,440 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1,20,904	.....
.....	489	.....	.....	.....	89	489	1,52,104	85,440 0 0
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	10	100	12,973	.....
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	10	100	13,452	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2,400	.....
.....	129	.....	.....	.....	13	129	3,688	.....
.....	329	.....	.....	.....	35	329	32,512	.....
32	16,210	234	320	5,110	3,651	21,580	36,42,124	5,90,128 14 9

D.—

2.—*Statement showing Distribution and Employment of the*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			DISTRIBUTION OF			
			In Dis			
PROVINCE.	COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	Name of Districts.	Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.	
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
		Western Districts.				
BENGAL ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1	5	9	44
		Bankoora ...	1	5	2	12
		Beerbhoom ...	1	5	4	14
		Midnapore ...	2	10	11	39
		Hooghly ...	1	6	8	44
		Howrah ...	.....	.....	4	25
		Central Districts.				
	Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	1	5	12	90
		Nuddea ...	1	6	8	47
		Jessore ...	1	6	15	102
		Moorshedabad ...	1	5	10	43
	Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore ...	1	6	2	20
		Rajshahye ...	1	14	5	32
		Rungpore ...	1	6	5	24
		Bogra ...	1	5	4	33
		Pubna ...	1	5	5	27
		Darjeeling ...	.....	.....	6	27
		Julpigoree ...	1	5	3	17
		Eastern Districts.				
	Dacca ...	Dacca ...	1	14	4	18
		Furreedpore ...	1	6	8	54
		Backergunge ...	2	20	7	42
		Mymensingh ...	1	6	5	24
		Tipperah ...	1	5	1	46
	Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	1	5	3	20
		Noakholly ...	1	5	3	27
		Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	.....	2	11
		Total ...	24	164	146	882

POLICE—*continued.*

Police Force, including the Railway Police, during 1879.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Force.						Proportions of Police (Officers and Men)					
trict.						To area (6).			To population (7)		
On other duties.											
Officers.	Men.	On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (6).	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).
68	263	225	...	2,717	1,502,754	1 to 4·4	1 to 6·9	14 to 1	1 to 2,418	1 to 3,691	1 to 437
50	191	133	...	2,623	968,537	1 to 6·7	1 to 9·9	5 to 1	1 to 2,196	1 to 3,474	1 to 486
42	181	21	...	1,561	830,555	1 to 5·7	1 to 6·3	4 to 1	1 to 3,972	1 to 3,925	1 to 877
128	632	170	...	5,082	2,545,170	1 to 6·0	1 to 6·0	10 to 1	1 to 2,542	1 to 2,950	1 to 55
72	313	408	...	1,215	1,157,906	1 to 1·4	1 to 2·5	6 to 1	1 to 1,349	1 to 2,178	1 to 42
48	184	382	...	495	574,639	1 to 7	1 to 1·8	32 to 1	1 to 894	1 to 1,765	1 to 29
125	634	561	21	2,788	2,210,047	1 to 1·8	1 to 3·0	4 to 1	1 to 1,521	1 to 2,217	1 to 49
84	378	278	...	3,421	1,812,795	1 to 4·3	1 to 6·5	6 to 1	1 to 2,275	1 to 3,278	1 to 46
88	385	70	...	3,658	2,075,021	1 to 5·5	1 to 6·2	11 to 1	1 to 3,120	1 to 3,653	1 to 20
92	391	261	8	2,288	1,238,992	1 to 2·8	1 to 4·1	9 to 1	1 to 1,527	1 to 2,104	1 to 36
59	294	82	...	4,126	1,501,924	1 to 9·9	1 to 10·7	5 to 1	1 to 3,627	1 to 3,891	1 to 488
57	218	70	...	2,234	1,310,729	1 to 5·1	1 to 6·0	9 to 1	1 to 3,006	1 to 3,426	1 to 642
70	330	29	...	3,476	2,119,972	1 to 7·4	1 to 7·9	5 to 1	1 to 1,614	1 to 1,888	1 to 489
37	147	31	...	1,691	689,467	1 to 5·7	1 to 6·2	3 to 1	1 to 2,612	1 to 2,846	1 to 326
63	211	58	...	1,978	1,211,504	1 to 5·4	1 to 6·5	14 to 1	1 to 3,365	1 to 3,897	1 to 503
29	127	26	...	1,284	94,712	1 to 5·7	1 to 6·5	3 to 1	1 to 440	1 to 453	1 to 849
13	197	14	...	2,906	418,665	1 to 10·4	1 to 10·9	2 to 1	1 to 1,195	1 to 1,549	1 to 471
74	321	277	...	2,798	1,852,993	1 to 3·9	1 to 6·1	14 to 1	1 to 2,613	1 to 4,079	1 to 330
62	265	64	...	2,249	1,511,878	1 to 4·8	1 to 5·6	6 to 1	1 to 3,308	1 to 3,738	1 to 436
98	366	113	...	3,648	1,878,144	1 to 3·7	1 to 6·8	4 to 1	1 to 2,036	1 to 3,491	1 to 288
71	310	99	...	6,209	2,349,847	1 to 12·2	1 to 15·0	3 to 1	1 to 4,734	1 to 5,862	1 to 691
59	188	49	...	2,490	1,533,951	1 to 7·4	1 to 8·6	5 to 1	1 to 4,029	1 to 5,320	1 to 577
67	290	61	...	2,322	1,127,462	1 to 5·2	1 to 6·0	6 to 1	1 to 2,572	1 to 2,862	1 to 414
44	214	15	...	1,852	713,334	1 to 6·0	1 to 6·3	9 to 1	1 to 2,315	1 to 2,412	1 to 317
53	585	...	...	5,561	69,667	1 to 9·3	1 to 9·5	.....	1 to 106	1 to 105	.....
1,616	7,656	3,450	32	70,490	33,831,345	1 to 5·6	1 to 6·0	6 to 1	1 to 2,380	1 to 3,029	1 to 421

D.—

2.—*Statement showing Distribution and Employment of the*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Distribution of			
			In Dis			
			Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.	
Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Names of Districts.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Behar	Patna	Patna	1	6	19	80
		Gya	2	20	4	24
		Shahabad	1	6	10	88
		Mozufferpore	1	6	6	36
		Durbhunga	1	11	3	16
		Sarun	1	6	16	107
		Chumparun	1	11	6	32
	Bhagulpore ..	Monghyr	1	6	3	28
		Bhagulpore	2	19	7	35
		Purneah	1	6	15	105
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	.....	.....	6	53
		Maldah	1	5	4	27
		Total ...	13	102	99	631
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	1	5	4	44
		Pooree	1	5	4	25
		Balasore	1	5	5	25
		Gurjhats	.....	... ..	4	31
		Total ..	3	15	17	125
		South-West Frontier Agency.				
Chota Nagpore	Chota Nagpore ...	Hazaribagh	4	39	6	35
		Lohardugga	1	10	6	32
		Singbhoom	1	10	2	8
		Manbhoom	1	5	5	27
		Total ...	7	64	18	102
		Total of Districts ...	47	315	280	1,740
		Government Railway Police	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Office of Inspector-General of Police	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Bhagulpore reserve ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Dacca reserve	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Two special Sub-Inspectors employed for dealing with drugging cases	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Kurkutch sah establishment for 4 months ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Grand Total ...	47	315	280	1,740

POLICE—*continued.*

Police Force, including the Railway Police, during 1879—concluded.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
FORCE.						PROPORTIONS OF POLICE (OFFICERS AND MEN.)					
trict.						To area (6).			To population (7).		
On other duties.		On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles	Population of whole district.						
Officers.	Men.					Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).
61	350	817	53	2,101	1,550,638	1 to 1·5	1 to 4·1	23 to 1	1 to 1,119	1 to 3,590	1 to 305
95	427	363	...	4,716	1,949,750	1 to 5·4	1 to 8·2	9 to 1	1 to 2,228	1 to 3,197	1 to 499
73	266	250	...	4,385	1,723,974	1 to 6·3	1 to 9·8	17 to 1	1 to 2,484	1 to 3,588	1 to 528
62	233	176	...	3,335	2,188,382	1 to 6·3	1 to 9·9	16 to 1	1 to 4,290	1 to 6,256	1 to 590
43	220	146	...	3,069	2,196,324	1 to 6·7	1 to 9·9	8 to 1	1 to 4,935	1 to 7,100	1 to 502
53	184	173	...	2,054	2,063,840	1 to 4·9	1 to 7·1	12 to 1	1 to 3,821	1 to 5,436	1 to 409
48	206	40	...	3,531	1,440,815	1 to 10·2	1 to 11·6	7 to 1	1 to 4,176	1 to 4,632	1 to 999
52	264	186	...	3,922	1,812,986	1 to 8·0	1 to 11·4	11 to 1	1 to 3,699	1 to 4,923	1 to 515
57	259	135	...	4,268	1,826,290	1 to 8·3	1 to 11·1	5 to 1	1 to 3,553	1 to 4,619	1 to 555
63	243	123	...	4,067	1,714,795	1 to 8·9	1 to 11·3	3 to 1	1 to 3,634	1 to 3,897	1 to 221
53	170	11	...	5,488	1,259,287	1 to 20·1	1 to 20·9	11 to 1	1 to 4,612	1 to 4,788	1 to 454
34	163	38	...	1,813	670,422	1 to 6·6	1 to 7·7	8 to 1	1 to 2,486	1 to 2,820	1 to 574
669	2,965	2,378	53	44,174	20,412,527	1 to 6·4	1 to 9·8	11 to 1	1 to 2,954	1 to 4,337	1 to 408
85	352	89	9	4,513	1,822,584	1 to 7·6	1 to 9·1	3 to 1	1 to 2,754	1 to 3,157	1 to 737
69	272	70	...	2,472	769,674	1 to 5·5	1 to 6·5	35 to 1	1 to 1,725	1 to 1,966	1 to 432
81	338	30	...	2,068	770,232	1 to 4·9	1 to 4·3	5 to 1	1 to 1,525	1 to 1,584	1 to 587
27	119	...	...	15,187	1,155,509	1 to 72	1 to 72	.....	1 to 5,476	1 to 5,476	.....
262	1,131	189	9	24,240	4,317,999	1 to 13·8	1 to 15·5	5 to 1	1 to 2,466	1 to 2,703	1 to 607
34	351	71	5	7,021	771,875	1 to 11·8	1 to 13·7	11 to 1	1 to 1,301	1 to 1,437	1 to 379
83	324	82	...	12,044	1,237,125	1 to 22	1 to 26·4	11 to 1	1 to 2,500	1 to 2,934	1 to 272
26	120	10	...	9,897	318,180	1 to 22	1 to 25·3	10 to 1	1 to 1,797	1 to 1,876	1 to 483
52	187	48	...	4,130	520,521	1 to 12·7	1 to 14·8	6 to 1	1 to 2,524	1 to 2,901	1 to 349
245	982	211	5	27,092	3,147,699	1 to 16·6	1 to 19·1	11 to 1	1 to 1,925	1 to 2,172	1 to 311
2,823	12,734	6,228	99	165,986	61,209,370	1 to 6·8	1 to 9·1	8 to 1	1 to 2,521	1 to 3,259	1 to 418
85	489	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	489	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	100	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	100	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	129	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	329	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,946	13,552	6,228	99	165,986	61,209,370	1 to 6·5	1 to 9·1	8 to 1	1 to 2,521	1 to 3,259	1 to 418

D.—Police—*continued.*

3.—*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police during* 1879.

Province	Commissioners' Divisions.	Names of District.	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police: Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
		Western Districts.					Rs. A. P.
Bengal	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	12,194	36	17·4	By chakran lands and by ryots	2,12,916 0 0
		Bankoora ...	8,347	30	32	„ jaghir, chakran lands, ryots, and punchayets.	2,67,104 0 0
		Beerbhoom ...	7,269	26·7	15·1	„ chakran lands, zemindars, and ryots.	1,09,979 4 6
		Midnapore ...	10,516	40·8	16·4	„ Government villagers, zemindars, and service lands.	1,73,062 0 0
		Hooghly ...	4,904	118·5	37·3	„ dwarmashara and chakran land income.	1,83,699 0 0
		Howrah ...	1,354	73	34·2	„ chakran lands and villagers	46,379 8 0
		Central Districts.					
	Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs	4,137	69·5	48	By the villagers...	1,98,576 0 0
		Nuddea ...	4,426	57	39	„ ryots	1,75,344 0 0
		Jessore ...	4,150	69	41·5	„ villagers	1,72,225 0 0
		Moorshedabad	4,014	60·3	23·5	„ zemindars and ryots ...	94,356 0 0
	Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore ...	5,045	36	17·2	„ villagers	86,975 0 0
		Rajshahye ...	3,208	75	42	„ punchayets and villagers.	1,34,736 0 0
		Rungpore ...	4,889	64·9	32·7	„ villagers	1,59,911 0 0
		Bogra ...	2,072	58·8	41·4	„ ditto and punchayets...	85,107 0 0
		Pubna ...	2,108	74·2	44·4	„ ditto	93,415 2 6
		Darjeeling ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Julpigoree ...	2,311	31·2	21·3	„ villagers	50,597 0 0
		Eastern Districts.					
	Dacca ..	Dacca ...	3,242	80·1	47·9	By villagers	1,55,516 0 0
		Furreedpore...	3,135	70	43	„ ditto	1,34,805 0 0
		Backergunge	4,348	55·7	27·7	„ zemindars and villagers ..	1,20,213 0 0
		Mymensingh	5,052	59	36	„ villagers	2,13,552 0 0
		Tipperah ...	2,634	98	40	„ zemindars and villagers ...	1,07,282 0 0
	Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	2,602	91·9	44	„ villagers	89,150 0 0
		Noakholly ...	2,054	77	37·9	„ landholders and inhabitants.	77,164 14 0
		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
		Total ...	104,314	57·3	30·1		31,41,217 13 0

D.—Police—*continued.*

3.—*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police during* 1879.

Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Names of Districts.	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
							Rs. A. P.
Behar.	Patna ...	Patna ...	(i)3,255	62	27	By zemindars and villagers ...	87,908 10 0
		Gya ...	6,452	46	21·5	,, ditto and ryots ...	1,38,837 0 0
		Shahabad ...	5,261	62	24	,, ditto ditto ...	1,26,264 0 0
		Mozufferpore	4,553	69	30·3	,, ditto	1,38,079 0 0
		Durbhunga ...	4,175	60	35·9	,, ditto and ryots ...	1,50,003 0 0
		Sarun ...	5,290	54	20·3	,, ditto and villagers ...	1,07,832 0 0
		Chumparun ...	2,363	78	30	,, ditto ditto ...	71,022 0 0
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr ...	3,522	51	33·5	,, ryots and zemindars ...	1,18,167 0 0
		Bhagulpore ...	3,699	83	21	,, punchayets and zemindars	77,924 0 0 and 8,008 beeghas of land.
		Purneah ...	4,855	64·5	36	,, residents	1,74,780 0 0
		Sonthal Pergunnahs.	3,538	67·3	9·2	,, zemindars and ryots ...	32,819 0 0 and 18,008 beeghas of land.
		Maldah ...	1,595	75	48	,, ryots	76,500 0 0
		Total ...	48,558	61·8	26·7		13,00,195 10 0 and 26,016 beeghas of land.
Orissa.	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	5,085	55	29·1	By jaghir land and villagers ...	1,48,450 11 11
		Pooree ...	2,111	58	10·8	,, Government and villagers, also hold jaghir.	22,835 0 0
		Balasore ...	2,230	63	12·6	,, service lands and villagers	28,244 0 0
		Gurjhats ...	487	68·6	16	,, Government giving the land.	Cannot be ascertained.
		Total ...	9,913	61·1	20·1		1,99,529 11 11
Chota Nagpore.	Chota Nagpore.	*South-West Frontier Agency.*					
		Hazaribagh ...	4,121	50	15·8	By zemindars, thikadars, and ryots, partly in cash and partly in land.	65,455 0 0
		Lohardugga ...	3,769	67	15·4	,, zemindars, illakadars, and ryots.	58,219 8 3
		Singbhoom ...	1,710	46·5	5·3	,, villagers	9,070 8 0
		Manbhoom ...	4,989	63	14·8	Partly by land and partly by village contribution, service lands, and digwars.	73,936 0 0
		Total ...	14,589	56·5	14·1		2,06,681 0 3
		Grand Total	177,374	59·3	27·3		48,47,624 8 3 and 26,016 beeghas of land.

D.—Police—*continued.*

4.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force during the year* 1879, *exclusive of that under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

	Regular.	Municipal.	Total.
Total sanctioned strength—			
Inspectors	161	5	166
Sub-Inspectors	719	17	736
Head-Constables	2,281	356	2,637
Men	15,188	5,940	21,128
Armament of the force—			
Number provided with fire-arms	4,262	.....	4,262
" " with swords only, or swords and batons	1,315	20	1,335
" " with batons only	12,849	5,918	18,767
Punishments.			
Dismissed—			
Inspectors	3	1	4
Sub-Inspectors	17	.....	17
Head-Constables	69	14	83
Men	619	474	1,093
Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers—			
Inspectors	7	.....	7
Sub-Inspectors	380	9	389
Head-Constables	1,015	115	1,130
Men	2,794	1,501	4,295
Punished judicially by a Magistrate under Police Act—			
Inspectors	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Inspectors	3	.....	3
Head-Constables	21	1	22
Men	191	99	290
Punished under sections 330, 331, and 348, Penal Code—			
Inspectors	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Inspectors	.....	.....	.....
Head-Constables	3	.....	3
Men	.....	.....	.....
Punished under Chapter IX of Penal Code—			
Inspectors	1	.....	1
Sub-Inspectors	.....	.....	.....
Head-Constables	3	2	5
Men	15	10	25
Other offences—			
Inspectors	1	.....	1
Sub-Inspectors	9	.....	9
Head-Constables	44	9	53
Men	283	133	416
Rewards.			
Number of Police rewarded during the year—			
By promotion	184	23	207
By money rewards	480	145	625
Education.			
Number of Police who can read and write—			
Inspectors	159	5	164
Sub-Inspectors	699	14	713
Head-Constables	1,965	247	2,212
Men	5,917	716	6,623
Number of Police under instruction during the year—			
Inspectors	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Inspectors	1	.....	1
Head-Constables	125	3	128
Men	2,026	654	2,680
Number enlisted during the year	2,044	1,473	2,517
" of men of one year's service and under ten years	9,128	3,273	12,401
" " of ten years' service and upwards	7,394	1,671	9,065
Number who have left the force during the year—			
On pension	110	11	120
" gratuity	44	32	76
By resignation without pension or gratuity	940	514	1,454
" dismissal	708	489	1,197
" discharge otherwise than stated above	493	170	663
" desertion	153	144	297
" death	430	210	640
Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force	62·1	.....	...
" of deaths during the year to total strength of force	2·4	3·3	..

D.—Police—*continued.*

5.—*Return showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and men employed in the Police during the year 1879, exclusive of the Force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

RACE.	Regular.	Municipal.	Total.
Europeans.			
District or Assistant District Superintendents—			
Military or covenanted civil	7	.....	7
Uncovenanted	62	.....	62
Subordinate officers—			
On Rs. 100 or upwards	16	1	17
Below Rs. 100	10	.....	10
Constables	.....	1	1
Eurasians.			
District or Assistant District Superintendents	.....	.....	.....
Subordinate officers—			
On Rs. 100 or upwards	6	3	9
Below Rs. 100	13	3	16
Constables	.....	.....	.....
Natives.			
District or Assistant District Superintendents	5	.....	5
Subordinate officers—			
On Rs. 100 or upwards	130	...	130
Below Rs. 100	2,920	360	3,280
Constables	14,975	5,861	20,836
RELIGION OR CASTE.			
Officers.			
Christians	125	20	145
Mahomedans	739	113	852
Hindoos—			
Brahmins	637	78	715
Rajpoots	166	42	208
Goorkhas	50	2	52
Sikhs	52	3	55
High caste Soodras	1,013	66	1,079
Low ditto	92	15	107
Hillmen	23	...	23
Hindoos of all other castes	262	28	290
Other religions	19	1	20
Men.			
Christians	84	14	98
Mahomedans	4,421	1,858	6,279
Hindoos—			
Brahmins	2,224	816	3,040
Rajpoots	2,575	1,082	3,657
Goorkhas	461	23	484
Sikhs	54	1	55
High caste Soodras	1,726	378	2,104
Low ditto	895	761	1,656
Hillmen	165	.....	165
Hindoos of all other castes	1,603	884	2,487
Other religions	567	14	581
Grand Total officers and men	18,153	6,199	24,352

D.—Police—*continued.*

6.—*Return showing the numbers of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases during the year 1879 in the several districts of Bengal.*

Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Name of district.	Population.	Number of cognizable cases reported.	Number of persons convicted in cognizable cases.	Number of persons convicted in non-cognizable cases.	Total number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases.
Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	1,502,754	2,570	1,582	2,516	4,048
		Bankoora	968,597	1,073	557	273	830
		Beerbhoom	830,565	1,704	1,070	515	1,585
		Midnapore	2,545,179	4,488	2,003	1,037	3,130
		Hooghly	1,157,906	3,376	1,990	1,285	3,284
		Howrah	574,630	3,566	3,110	1,754	4,864
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	2,210,047	5,108	3,854	2,167	6,021
		Nuddea	1,812,795	4,033	2,055	913	3,168
		Jessore	2,075,021	3,693	1,763	1,846	3,609
		Moorshedabad	1,238,992	3,712	1,909	1,210	3,119
	Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinagepore	1,501,924	1,831	1,082	365	1,447
		Rajshahye	1,310,729	2,436	1,028	432	1,460
		Rungpore	2,149,972	2,638	912	1,030	1,942
		Bogra	689,467	1,242	625	268	893
		Pubna	1,211,594	1,574	804	1,093	1,897
		Darjeeling	94,712	1,927	1,466	109	1,575
		Julpigoree	418,665	1,038	640	212	852
	Dacca	Dacca	1,857,993	3,934	2,481	2,290	4,771
		Furreedpore	1,511,878	3,024	1,471	888	2,359
		Backergunge	1,878,144	3,512	2,204	5,246	7,450
		Mymensingh	2,349,917	3,469	1,871	1,451	3,322
		Tipperah	1,535,331	2,460	1,499	1,631	3,130
	Chittagong	Chittagong	1,127,402	1,836	1,207	692	1,899
		Noakhally	713,934	1,148	1,125	915	2,048
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	69,667	75	48	58	106
Behar	Patna	Patna	1,559,638	4,893	3,195	1,058	4,253
		Gya	1,949,750	2,964	928	1,188	2,116
		Shahabad	1,723,974	2,139	1,305	1,208	2,513
		Mozufferpore	2,488,382	2,040	813	310	1,123
		Durbhunga	2,196,324	1,937	1,050	1,064	2,104
		Sarun	2,003,860	2,476	1,041	373	1,414
		Chumparun	1,440,315	1,733	701	409	1,110
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr	1,812,986	2,716	1,552	1,103	2,655
		Bhagulpore	1,826,290	2,511	1,755	1,233	2,988
		Purneah	1,714,795	2,759	1,508	803	2,110
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,260,287	2,777	1,177	1,724	2,901
		Maldah	676,426	1,313	795	263	1,058
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	1,622,581	3,159	1,649	722	2,371
		Pooree	763,674	2,590	1,352	614	1,966
		Balasore	770,252	1,369	640	553	1,193
		Gurjats	1,155,009	564	377	112	489
Chota Nagpore	Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	771,875	1,367	1,072	355	1,427
		Lohardugga	1,237,123	1,176	998	351	1,349
		Singbhoom	318,180	325	178	100	278
		Manbhoom	820,521	1,352	777	446	1,223

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police during the year 1879, exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases. Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and found in under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police. By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	·2	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	1·4	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1·6	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 233, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	161	173	...	2	136	6	...	80	6	15	...
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	29·2	36	...	2	28	4	...	9	...	2	...
5	224 to 228 ...	Other offences against public justice.	544·6	610	...	11	499	23	...	396	24	83	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	2,550·2	2,337	9	39	1,517	317	2	921	348	791	6
	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	54·8	63	...	2	48	8	...	43	1	...	...
		Total ...	3,339·8	3,219	9	56	2,228	358	2	1,449	379	841	6
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*											
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thugs ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	3
9		Murder by dacoits ...	5·2	1	...	...	1	.....	...	...	...	4	...
10		Murder by robbers ...	15·8	11	...	4	15	.....	...	4	1	4	...
11		Murder by poison ...	24·4	21	...	1	23	.....	...	5	3	6	...
12		Other murders	331·6	288	...	13	289	7	...	99	29	104	...
13	307	Attempts at murder ...	72·4	71	...	2	71	.....	...	26	11	8	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	280·6	227	...	6	223	5	...	93	42	75	...
15	376	Rape	404·8	318	1	11	240	41	1	32	129	9	...
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	61·8	45	...	2	39	6	...	14	7	4	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	162·2	111	...	1	98	3	...	42	9	12	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	449·6	405	2	4	397	2	...	233	31	9	1
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	3·8	2	...	...	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	818·4	569	1	11	407	32	...	299	31	89	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	29	45	...	4	44	4	...	14	7	4	...

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1879, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

Persons.															Property.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)		Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
											Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of Police.	On bail.						
11	12	13	14	15	16	17		*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
149	53	217	...	1	215	80	16	83	19	2	1	...	9	6	...	...	.....	.....
43	22	67	1	...	66	41	2	18	.....	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....
670	148	851	8	19	833	170	2	608	5	5	...	...	42	1	...	...	.....	.....
6,848	1,649	9,294	20	116	9,111	2,617	379	5,191	184	34	...	47	682	36	2	1	19	4
58	34	92	...	...	92	19	7	64	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
7,768	1,906	10,521	29	127	10,317	2,927	406	5,934	209	42	1	47	738	43	2	1	19	4
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
8	...	11	...	...	11	1	3	.....	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	142	.....
21	...	23	...	...	23	12	3	.....	4	...	...	...	5	1	10	9	3,110	2,249
24	6	35	...	6	29	5	9	.....	9	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	.....	.....
506	56	567	9	50	628	106	164	.....	168	14	...	...	71	102	4	2	130	120
68	8	84	...	2	82	20	18	.....	31	1	...	...	7	5	...	...	.....	.....
397	47	447	1	11	435	103	75	6	152	5	...	...	27	66	...	...	.....	.....
189	48	246	...	23	223	130	33	2	49	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	.....	.....
45	4	53	...	8	45	18	6	.....	15	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	.....	.....
96	7	115	1	3	111	37	6	23	35	1	...	...	4	7	...	...	.....	.....
339	16	359	6	18	334	88	...	236	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	1	3	...	...	3	...	1	.....	.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
681	154	834	...	13	963	240	42	412	128	6	...	8	61	6	...	...	.....	.....
39	6	49	...	2	46	9	13	1	19	2	...	1	...	2	3	1	16	5

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police during the*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police. By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	40	31	...	1	23	3	...	8	7	20	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	925·4	817	9	17	708	38	2	331	72	28	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	345	252	3	4	138	41	1	51	62	22	3
25	342 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	293·8	174	3	5	86	53	...	15	54	6	...
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	35·2	23	...	...	17	5	...	11	2	3	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves.	·2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
28	352, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1,665·4	1,144	5	12	793	130	1	355	156	53	5
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	74·4	76	1	1	70	2	...	40	3	4	...
		Total ...	5,435	4,633	25	99	3,773	372	5	1,672	657	463	19
	Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*												
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	322·6	217	...	16	223	4	...	48	62	114	7
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	6·8	1	...	...	1	.....	...	...	1	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt: by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	·6	6	...	...	4	.....	...	1	1	...	...
		Robbery with hurt: by other means.	24·8	17	...	1	18	.....	...	11	1	1	...
		Robbery: in dwelling-house.	39·	22	...	1	21	1	...	4	5	...	...
		Robbery: on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	35·4	30	...	1	27	1	...	6	10	4	...
33	392, 393	Robbery: other robberies.	224	199	...	5	160	17	...	53	83	6	...
34	279, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	1,313·2	877	4	16	695	92	3	148	201	26	...

POLICE—*continued.*

year 1879, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

Persons.															Property.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, e.g. died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
											Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of Police.	On bail.						
11	12	12*a*	13	14	15	16	17	*a* 18	*b*	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
46	24	90	1	...	86	44	11	20	8	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	.....	.....
763	132	923	3	29	890	331	8	452	11	5	...	1	82	1	...	...	.....	.....
187	91	303	2	9	290	166	15	43	46	5	...	2	10	5	1	1	3	3
135	54	195	...	7	188	124	7	42	3	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	.....	.....
36	5	44	...	...	44	15	5	17	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1,168	464	1,690	1	22	1,667	733	25	812	2	9	...	...	86	...	2	2	63	63
85	13	102	...	...	102	48	2	39	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....
4,763	1,130	6,368	24	183	6,143	2,240	446	2,105	760	52	...	16	386	211	31	15	3,542	1,440
720	30	871	1	64	786	203	228	.....	269	15	...	16	26	45	145	64	50,188	6,873
3	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
5	...	5	...	...	5	...	3	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	26	.....
29	1	31	...	...	31	5	...	16	10	...	...	...	...	...	19	12	3,923	2,091
33	2	35	1	...	34	15	...	11	.....	...	...	...	6	...	16	6	1,095	236
22	9	35	...	5	30	12	2	8	3	...	...	...	5	...	13	7	220	51
153	61	220	...	14	206	63	14	96	11	1	...	...	13	6	21	37	4,857	546
611	225	862	1	95	766	387	67	240	30	3	3	...	35	11	...	...	.....	.....

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases. Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police. By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
34A	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	515	696	8	10	495	60	1	191	71	12	...
35	451, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	25,738·6	20,003	519	506	19,655	70	36	1,616	1,223	104	2
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	305·4	206	4	1	185	10	...	80	27	10	...
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	25·8	10	...	1	9	.....	...	7	...	30	...
		Total ...	26,581·8	22,284	535	558	21,493	235	40	2,174	1,682	367	9
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*												
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	78·2	121	...	3	90	8	...	93	1	8	...
38A	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	6,508·2	7,082	345	38	3,929	712	18	2,524	301	217	...
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	4,615·2	3,572	15	67	1,568	690	6	541	906	120	...
40	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	43·8	41	1	...	33	4	...	22	3	1	...
41	374	Compulsory labour ...	7·8	4	...	...	1	.....	...	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	11,253·2	10,820	361	158	5,621	1,414	24	3,180	1,212	346	...
	Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*												
42	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1,511·8	899	71	26	760	45	2	278	58	15	...
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	2,740·2	2,403	9	61	2,133	189	1	1,161	346	63	...
		Theft ... ordinary ...	36,349·2	33,015	584	911	25,596	2,497	63	9,409	4,953	1,083	7
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	2,458	2,208	9	46	690	396	2	318	535	53	2
45	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	2,419	2,037	1	47	1,971	59	2	1,472	58	161	1
46	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass.	8,940·8	8,456	47	73	2,318	1,258	2	1,536	844	324	...
47	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	16·4	25	...	1	23	.....	...	1	8	...	...
		Total ...	54,435·4	49,043	721	1,165	33,511	4,435	72	14,235	6,661	1,648	10
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*												
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	5·8	3	...	...	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1879, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

PERSONS.																PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of Police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	12*a*	13	14	15	16	17	*a* 18	*b*	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
507	132	651	1	31	616	264	12	294	2	6	...	...	38	...	5	3	71	64
3,842	231	4,179	20	389	3,766	1,193	81	2,187	157	20	1	3	114	14	11,103	2,313	3,71,144	60,965
175	39	224	..	4	220	60	8	130	8	...	...	...	11	...	30	23	733	188
30	4	64	...	2	66	5	25	.....	35	...	...	...	...	1	4	7	219	110
6,136	734	7,180	24	607	6,326	2,209	433	2,082	529	45	4	19	251	77	11,476	2,472	4,48,291	79,225
145	39	192	...	3	189	33	...	152	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
4,987	2,590	7,794	3	179	7,609	2,554	41	4,680	63	33	...	13	217	...	1	1	1	1
2,113	1,257	3,490	5	81	3,396	1,845	29	1,317	11	29	...	8	165	...	...	...	.....	.....
54	6	60	...	2	58	22	...	35	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	2	3	...	1	2	2	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	.....
7,300	3,893	11,539	8	266	11,215	4,456	70	6,184	77	66	...	20	583	..	1	1	1	1
516	54	585	...	15	569	207	7	332	2	2	1	...	10	...	18	10	1,086	67
2,488	186	2,687	10	117	2,554	803	13	1,654	20	9	4	2	54	1	1,970	1,540	44,174	34,906
19,156	5,810	26,066	44	1,290	24,527	9,757	159	13,508	118	69	45	30	1,021	15	22,965	11,387	3,96,919	1,20,877
651	758	1,463	5	58	1,417	842	13	459	14	18	...	3	64	7	665	202	80,815	23,876
3,220	187	3,639	7	57	3,570	960	73	2,389	73	11	5	.	51	14	1,843	1,743	58,415	35,342
3,363	5,004	8,601	2	174	8,409	3,920	45	4,174	3	46	2	16	280	1	3	3	23	23
7	1	8	...	...	8	2	1	1	.....	4	...	...	...	...	10	7	1,737	1,017
29,391	12,000	41,040	68	1,659	41,214	16,471	311	22,516	290	159	57	61	1,489	38	26,552	14,892	5,53,257	2,23,002
6	6	12	1	.	11	1	5	....	.....	..	..	...	4	1	...	..	...	...

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police. By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
49	Chap. XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character.	3,076·6	988	...	...	497	335	...	526	24	55	3
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	22	16	...	...	5	4	...	2	2	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	——— Gambling Act	131·8	144	1	...	137	3	...	108	1	3	...
52		——— Excise Laws ...	1,849·4	2,601	2	9	1,986	127	...	1,852	39	60	...
53		——— Railway Laws	482	351	...	...	240	8	...	206	3	4	...
54		——— Salt and Custom Laws.	1,377	1,629	...	...	1,562	43	...	1,522	1	13	...
55		——— Stage Carriage Act.	39·6	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
56		——— Stamp Act ...	15	17	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	1	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances.	8,729	11,735	5	8	11,198	42	1	10,439	8	59	...
		Total ...	15,728·2	17,484	8	17	15,627	573	1	14,643	78	200	3
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	....	650·8	1,288	...	...	1,224	14	...	1,154	...	4	...
		Grand Total ...	117,425·8	108,771	1,659	2,053	83,477	7,421	144	88,510	19,609	3,809	38

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1879, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—concluded.

Persons.																Property.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.					Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
											Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.					
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of police.	On bail.							
11	12	12*a*	13	14	15	16	17	*a* 18	*b*	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
684	269	1,011	2	7	1,002	321	2	598	6	9	...	...	65	1	...	...	.....	...
14	18	32	...	...	32	20	...	7	.....	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....
530	20	558	...	...	558	124	1	433	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2,329	701	3,030	2	28	3,034	566	4	2,457	.....	1	...	6	26	...	...	...	.....	.....
296	143	439	2	4	437	75	1	358	.....	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	.....	.....
1,710	84	1,807	...	...	1,806	112	1	1,684	.....	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	22	23	...	...	23	3	...	19	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
12,408	1,294	13,761	5	23	13,721	1,074	1	12,619	.....	3	...	12	24	...	...	...	.....	.....
17,977	2,557	20,737	12	62	20,644	2,296	15	18,173	6	17	1	18	138	2	...	...	.....	.....
1,674	97	1,775	2	1	1,772	146	...	1,610	2	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	.....	.....
75,603	25,517	101,167	167	2,905	97,861	30,745	1,681	59,551	1,753	881	63	171	3,339	371	37,992	17,381	10,28,869	2,07,87[illegible]

D.—

8.—*Return of Criminal Cases not cognizable by the*

Serial number	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institution of preceding five years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	1·2	.....	.....
2	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	·2	1	.....
3	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	·6	1	.....
		Total ...	2	2	.....
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, &c., &c.*			
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	4·2	.....	.....
3	187	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213, to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	5,644·0	3,410	1,227
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	442·8	466	78
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	1,682·8	1,340	670
7	463 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	204·8	200	11
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	243·8	193	37
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	5·0	6	1
10	149, 154 to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	253·6	219	52
		Total ...	8,481·0	5,774	2,056
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	171·6	118	7
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	6·0	9	.....
		Total ...	177·6	127	7
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Property.*			
13	384 to 389	Extortion	1,281·0	1,316	3
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*			
14	348	Wrongful confinement	11·2	10	.....
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	46,170·4	44,857	42
		Total ...	46,181·6	44,857	42
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*			
16	417 to 420	Cheating	1,552·6	1,666	7
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	1,193·0	843	14
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	118·6	140	7
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	7,732·6	8,165	18
		Total ...	10,596·8	10,814	46

POLICE—*continued.*

Police during the year 1879, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

CASES.			PERSONS.							
						Acquitted		Convicted		
Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	.....	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
2	.....	2	3	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,637	222	4,201	7,595	8,015	230	1,099	28	5,585	13	139
484	50	423	698	666	67	298	17	331	3	31
2,010	192	1,806	2,298	2,451	373	865	107	877	83	139
211	7	190	356	394	89	103	58	5	60	65
230	80	207	305	324	8	96	.....	217	.....	3
7	1	5	6	6	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....
251	60	171	473	572	95	97	3	446	.....	11
7,830	618	7,003	11,641	12,438	802	3,370	213	7,465	167	389
125	84	68	82	87	24	39	10	5	5	2
9	1	9	9	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
134	85	77	91	92	26	42	10	5	5	2
1,319	92	261	1,188	952	190	446	2	246	.....	65
10	1	8	13	12	1	3	.....	7	.....	1
44,899	1,331	34,422	40,599	22,729	2,510	9,004	.....	10,868	.....	337
44,909	1,332	34,430	40,612	22,741	2,511	9,007	.....	10,875	.....	338
1,673	75	1,095	1,379	987	190	473	6	268	5	44
857	191	583	764	740	81	252	6	382	2	22
147	18	120	161	159	8	70	6	56	11	5
8,183	269	5,877	7,566	4,579	484	2,065	1	1,734	1	94
10,860	553	7,615	9,811	6,271	763	2,859	19	2,440	19	165

D.—

8.—*Return of Criminal Cases not cognizable by the*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institution of preceding five years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*			
20	298	Offences against religion	22·8	12	1
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	291·0	173	1
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	3,493·4	3,189	3
23	500 to 502	Defamation	739·0	781	2
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	1,128·8	1,182	10
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	542·2	316	27
26	291A	Keeping a lottery office	4·0	2	.....
27	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C.P.C.	6,029·4	4,578	634
		Total ...	12,170·6	10,233	678
		Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.			
	Regulation VI of 1819 ...	Ferries	26·8	18	25
	Act I (B.C.) of 1866				
	Act XVIII of 1854	Railway Acts	272·8	279	26
	Act XXXI of 1867				
	Act XIII of 1870				
	Act XXV of 1873				
	Act VII (B.C.) of 1878 ..	Abkaree Act	204·6	240	111
	Act I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	11·2	15	.....
	Act XIII of 1859	Breach of contract	288·4	243	.....
	Act XI of 1873	Arms Act	56·4	179	12
	Act V of 1861	Police Act	489·4	414	56
	Act II (B.C.) of 1864 ...	Jails Act	26·0	39	6
	Act XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	81·8	64	.....
	Act VII (B.C.) of 1864 ...	Salt Acts	248·0	111	99
	Act I (B.C.) of 1873				
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 ...	Vaccination Act	11·0	27	14
	Act XX of 1865	Pleaders' and Mooktears' Act	7·6	18	.....
	Act V (B.C.) of 1866... ...	Hackney Carriage Act	78·4	67	1
	Act XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	34·6	47	4
	Act XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	122·4	259	58
	Act VII of 1870	Court-fees Act	2·4	6	.....
	Act I of 1871	Pound Act	5,980·6	5,910	4
	Act VI of 1871...	Emigration Act	10·4	14	.....
	Act XI (B.C.) of 1871 ...	Census Act	4·2	.....	.....
	Act X of 1872, Chapter XXXII.	Contempt of Court	64·4	89	127
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 ...	Registration of Births and Deaths	72·8	149	28
	Act V (B.C.) of 1876... ...	Bengal Municipal Act	7,738·8	5,360	1,488
	Act VIII of 1876	Native Passenger Ships' Act	·6	.....	.....
	Act XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	.....	.....	.....
	Act III of 1877...	Registration Act	44·6	104	17
	Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 ...	Village Chowkidari Acts...	120·6	440	10
	Act I (B.C.) of 1871... ...				
	Act VIII (B.C.) of 1878 ..	Hazareebagh and Lohardugga Rural Police Act	.....	.....	.....
	Act IX of 1878...	Native Press Acts	·2	.....	.....
	Act XVI of 1878				
	....	Mutiny Act	·6	.....	.....
	....	Other Special Laws	741·8	668	276
		Total ...	16,753·8	15,305	2,357
		GRAND TOTAL ...	95,644·4	88,488	5,189

POLICE—*continued.*

Police during the year 1879, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—concluded.

Cases.			Persons.							
						Acquitted		Convicted		
Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	6	17
13	3	10	17	17	.....	12	8	2	.....	.....
174	5	123	192	176	7	63	.....	85	.....	18
3,192	81	2,214	2,639	1,742	494	851	25	244	29	93
783	5	173	545	331	66	148	2	105	.....	10
1,192	25	777	1,040	817	95	264	.....	445	1	15
343	47	272	620	624	8	83	.....	530	.....	2
2	.....	2	3	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
5,212	1,287	4,302	13,960	11,476	555	2,255	1	8,458	4	194
10,911	1,453	8,173	19,016	15,186	1,225	3,678	31	9,870	34	331
48	5	26	33	51	4	14	.....	32	.....	1
305	141	227	302	390	12	38	.....	333	1	6
351	60	320	408	439	10	89	.....	323	.....	8
15	.....	15	32	32	.....	6	.....	26	.....	.....
213	.....	198	214	159	8	43	.....	108	.....	.....
191	58	186	290	283	7	27	.....	194	.....	5
470	146	361	491	504	12	83	7	479	.....	13
45	2	33	35	50	.....	7	.....	43	.....	.....
64	.....	64	140	140	14	6	.....	120	.....	.....
210	58	205	232	227	5	26	.....	196	.....	.....
41	10	37	49	49	.....	16	.....	33	.....	.....
13	.....	12	18	18	4	1	.....	13	.....	.....
98	.....	85	79	79	1	14	.....	64	.....	.....
51	6	43	54	60	2	14	5	29	5	5
312	1	303	463	459	.....	61	.....	397	.....	1
6	.....	3	3	20	.....	6	.....	14	.....	.....
5,914	68	4,799	6,046	3,353	275	1,327	.....	1,521	.....	29
14	.....	14	23	23	.....	7	.....	16	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	.....	110	145	183	4	5	.....	174	.....	.....
177	13	175	190	188	.....	31	.....	157	.....	.....
7,448	98	7,302	8,982	8,935	312	1,334	.....	7,223	.....	62
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
121	1	129	197	201	14	65	14	81	15	10
450	48	215	492	692	7	68	.....	617	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
944	17	762	1,276	1,379	20	315	.....	1,132	.....	12
17,662	721	15,623	20,111	17,834	720	3,603	26	13,326	21	152
98,627	4,854	73,918	1,02,458	75,537	6,237	23,666	301	41,231	204	1,442

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police. By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
1	115 ... ... Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
	117 ... ... Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119 ... ... Concealing design to commit offence.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*												
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	231 to 239, 266 to 268, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	23	25	...	...	25	.....	...	9	...	...	
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
5	225, 226	Other offences against public justice.	38	41	...	...	39	2	...	19	1	...	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	4	8	...	...	8	.....	...	5	...	8	
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	3	2	...	...	2	.....	...	1	1	...	
	Total ...		68	76	...	...	74	2	...	34	2	8	
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*												
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thugs ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
9		Murder by dacoits ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
10		Murder by robbers ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
11		Murder by poison ...	.....	1	...	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	
12		Other murders	5	7	...	...	7	.....	...	6	...	2	
13	307	Attempts at murder ...	4	2	...	...	2	.....	...	1	...	...	
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide ...	3	3	...	...	3	.....	...	2	1	2	
15	376	Rape	6	9	...	...	9	.....	...	8	2	1	
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	4	6	...	...	6	.....	...	2	...	...	
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	25	26	...	...	26	.....	...	16	...	2	
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	.....	1	...	...	1	.....	...	1	...	...	
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	30	36	...	...	35	1	...	29	1	2	
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	2	4	...	...	4	.....	...	...	3	...	
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	.....	5	...	...	5	.....	...	5	...	...	
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	16	58	...	...	58	.....	...	40	1	1	
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	29	26	...	...	20	6	...	6	5	...	

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1879 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs.*

11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a 18 b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
PERSONS.														PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.			
																Rs.	Rs.
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
27	...	27	...	10	17	5	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
51	7	58	...	19	39	5	...	34	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
31	5	44	...	...	44	7	...	27	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
110	12	130	...	29	101	17	...	81	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
8	...	10	...	...	10	...	1	.....	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	618	.....
2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	.....	1	...	...	1	2	3	3	291	289
7	...	9	1	...	8	6	...	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
7	1	8	...	3	6	1	1	.....	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
7	...	7	...	...	7	3	1	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
26	...	28	...	7	21	2	...	19	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
48	6	56	...	4	52	11	...	37	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	.....	.....
3	...	3	...	2	1	...	1	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
13	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	13	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
86	3	84	...	1	83	12	...	67	.....	2	...	...	2	...	...	.....	.....
24	11	35	...	9	26	8	2	3	4	4	...	...	2	3	2	34	34

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
			Cases.										
							Investigated by Police.						
Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 147 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	.....	3	...	...	3	.....	...	3	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	98	77	...	...	71	6	...	60	3	...	...
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	5	15	...	...	15	.....	...	8	...	...	...
		Total ...	218	279	...	...	260	13	...	172	16	10	...
	Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*												
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt: by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt: by other means	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery: in dwelling-house	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery: on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery: other robberies	.....	4	...	...	4	.....	...	4	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	4	6	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	191	238	...	...	238	.....	...	106	21	3	...
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	12	13	...	...	13	.....	...	11	...	...	...
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	207	261	...	...	260	1	...	121	21	3	...

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1879 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs.*

11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a 18 b		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)			Number pending at end of year.							
											Before being put on trial.							
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	By Magistrate	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g. died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial	In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered
																	Rs.	Rs.
7	...	7	...	...	7	1	...	6	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
108	29	137	...	1	136	38	...	98	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
16	...	16	...	...	16	2	...	10	1	1	..	...	1	1	...	...	.....	.....
357	56	417	1	27	389	84	6	238	25	7	...	...	8	6	6	5	918	823
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.....	.....
5	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	4	1	..	...	...	...	...	4	4	81	31
5	2	7	...	1	6	4	2	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.....	..
179	...	182	...	24	158	23	...	117	15	...	...	...	1	2	175	129	13,440	11,225
15	...	15	...	...	15	2	...	13	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	.....	.....
204	2	209	..	25	184	29	2	134	16	...	...	...	1	2	179	133	13,571	11,256

D.—

7a.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police*

1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
			Cases.										
Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police. By police *suo motu*.	Investigated by Police. By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	Investigated by Police. By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*												
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	2	7	...	...	7	.....	...	7	...	...	...
38A	323	Hurt	213	309	...	...	295	14	...	225	1	1	...
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	33	66	...	...	41	25	...	21	3	...	...
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	21	24	...	...	24	.....	...	12	...	1	...
41	374	Compulsory labor ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	269	406	...	...	367	39	...	265	4	2	...
	Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*												
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	55	15	...	...	15	.....	...	3	...	...	...
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	27	13	...	...	13	.....	...	11	...	...	...
		Theft ... ordinary ...	3,612	3,184	...	...	3,081	103	...	1,394	488	12	...
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	322	542	...	...	454	88	...	196	43	1	...
45	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	134	139	...	...	137	2	...	70	4	2	...
46	447, 442 ...	Criminal or house-trespass.	242	242	...	...	226	16	...	97	5	1	...
47	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	4	3	...	...	3	.....	...	3	...	...	...
		Total ...	4,394	4,138	...	...	3,929	209	...	1,777	540	16	...
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*												
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
49	Chapter XIX, Criminal Procedure Code.	Vagrancy and bad character.	8	15	...	...	15	.....	...	11	...	...	...
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	.....	1	...	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	202	171	...	...	171	.....	...	157	...	...	...
52		Cognizable Excise Laws ...	175	299	...	...	267	32	...	255	3	...	...
53		——— Railway Laws	95	50	...	...	48	2	...	44	...	1	...
54		——— Salt and Customs laws.	8	7	...	...	7	.....	...	6	...	...	...
55		——— Stage Carriage Act.	1,691	914	...	...	909	5	...	745	3	...	...
56		Cognizable Stamp Act ...	3	7	...	...	7	.....	...	6	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 54 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	890	361	...	...	354	7	...	190	3	1	...
		Total ...	3,072	1,825	...	...	1,779	46	...	1,414	9	8	...

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1879 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs*—continued.

11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	18 a	18 b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, e.g. died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
											Before being put on trial.							
By police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.			Rs.	Rs.
7	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	7	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
349	77	427	...	5	422	89	...	308	3	20	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
40	33	73	...	7	66	26	...	36	.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
23	...	24	...	4	20	6	...	13	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
419	110	531	...	16	515	121	...	364	3	25	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
8	...	8	...	...	8	2	...	6	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
19	...	22	...	...	22	3	...	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	13	164	164
2,422	92	2,526	3	418	2,105	490	1	1,575	27	9	...	...	3	...	2,584	1,694	96,716	63,918
466	41	508	...	29	479	135	...	323	2	15	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....
231	2	235	1	33	221	75	3	138	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
181	135	317	...	20	297	102	...	174	.....	18	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....
3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3,359	270	3,639	4	500	3,135	807	4	2,237	23	42	...	...	12	...	2,597	1,707	96,880	59,482
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
16	1	17	...	1	16	3	...	13	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
680	3	639	...	9	680	42	...	638	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
310	61	371	...	7	364	43	...	315	.....	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
58	2	61	...	1	60	8	...	52	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
5	3	8	...	...	8	1	...	7	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
753	167	920	...	2	918	53	...	864	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3	5	8	...	...	8	1	...	7	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
520	6	527	...	168	359	30	...	328	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
2,347	248	2,603	...	188	2,415	183	...	2,224	.....	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
			Cases.										
							Investigated by Police.						
Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1866.												
58	—— sections 12, 14, 15, 20.	Offences by police officers.	6	3	...	...	3	.....	...	2	...	...	...
59	—— section 31	Unlawful detention of women and children.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
60	—— section 32	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act	167	45	...	...	45	.....	...	14	1	...	...
61	—— section 33	Taking liquor into the Fort, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
62	—— section 34	Taking liquor or drugs into jail.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
63	—— section 35	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house, &c.	2	1	...	...	1	.....	...	1	...	...	...
64	—— section 40	Breach of police license ...	15	35	...	...	35	.....	...	30	...	...	...
65	—— section 42	Harbouring deserters from merchantmen.	2	1	...	...	1	.....	...	1	...	...	...
66	—— sections 63, 65.	Breach of passenger boat registration.	748	469	...	...	468	1	...	466	...	...	...
67	—— sections 66, 68, 69, 70.	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	4,571	3,005	...	...	2,979	26	...	2,838	...	...	...
68	—— section 81	Possessing suspicious property.	467	641	...	...	641	.....	...	...	318	...	...
69	... ...	Other offences under Police Act.	339	412	...	...	412	.....	...	207	...	...	...
	Act II (B. C.) of 1866.												
70	—— sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.	Offences by police officers	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
71	—— section 16	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	20	9	...	...	9	.....	...	8	...	...	...
72	—— section 18	Keeping unlicensed boarding house.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
73	—— section 23	Breach of police license...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
74	—— sections 40, 41.	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	614	791	...	...	791	.....	...	766	...	...	...
75	.....	Other offences under Police Act.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
76	Act I of 1859, &c.	Shipping Acts—Offences under.	409	285	...	...	210	75	...	186	...	...	...
77	Acts XXII of 1855, III (B.C.) of 1865, and III (B.C.) of 1867.	Ports Acts—Offences under.	199	618	...	...	609	9	...	613	...	...	...
78	.....	Mutiny Act—ditto ...	10	15	...	...	15	.....	...	14	...	...	...
79	Act XIV of 1868	Contagious Diseases' Act	2,466	3,247	...	...	3,245	2	...	1,658	...	...	...
80	Act 1 (B.C.) of 1869.	Cruelty to animals ...	1,619	2,039	...	...	1,809	230	...	1,998	...	...	...
81	Act XXI of 1869	European Vagrancy ...	30	16	...	...	16	.....	...	10	...	...	...
		Jail Act	2	2	...	...	2	.....	...	2	...	...	...
		Total ..	11,766	11,664	...	...	11,321	343	...	8,794	319	...	...
		Grand Total ..	19,954	18,649	...	...	17,996	653	...	12,577	911	47	...

POLICE—*concluded.*

during the year 1879 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs*—*concluded.*

11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	18 a	18 b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.				Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.			By magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of police.	On bail.	Before being put on trial. Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.			Rs.	Rs.
3	...	3	...	..	3	...	...	2	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
46	...	46	...	30	16	2	..	14	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	..	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.....	.....
...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
7	31	38	...	...	38	3	...	35	... .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
580	1	581	...	2	579	1	..	578	... ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.....	.....
4,669	35	4,704	...	152	4,552	48	...	4,503	.. ...	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	.....	.....
665	...	665	...	665	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
47	257	304	...	...	304	70	...	224	.....	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
10	...	10	...	...	10	1	...	9	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1,052	...	1,052	...	5	1,047	28	...	1,019	.....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	..	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
317	106	423	...	110	313	20	...	291	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
868	8	876	...	1	875	7	...	868	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
17	..	17	...	...	17	1	...	16	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
5,150	1	5,149	...	2,651	2,489	80	...	2,401	.....	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	... ...	.....
2,843	34	2,877	...	7	2,870	43	...	2,828	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
19	...	19	...	5	14	3	...	11	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	.....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
16,885	476	16,861	...	3,028	13,233	305	...	12,905	.....	11	...	...	12	...	...	...	.....	.....
23,173	1,168	24,390	5	4,413	19,972	1,546	12	18,198	89	90	...	...	33	8	2,732	1,345	1,11,295	71,081

D.—

8a.—Return of Criminal Cases not cognizable by the

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Average institutions of preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ..	.....	.....	.....
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ..	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*			
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	.....	.....	.....
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288.	Offences against public justice	28	28	.....
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	24	18	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints, and claims.	41	30	.....
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	18	22	.....
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring.	19	26	.....
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	.....	1	.....
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	41	232	.....
		Total ...	171	357	.....
		CLASS II—*Serious offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	.....	3	.....
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	3	.....
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*			
13	384 to 389	Extortion	7	17	.....
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*			
14	323	Hurt	.....	.....	.....
15	343	Wrongful confinement	.....	.....	.....
16	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	2,721	2,755	.....
		Total ...	2,721	2,755	.....
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*			
17	417 to 420	Cheating	127	167	.....
18	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	50	43	.....
19	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, banker, &c.	2	1	.....
20	425 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	148	163	.....
		Total ...	327	376	.....

POLICE—*continued.*

Police during the year 1879 in Calcutta and the Suburbs.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CASES.			PERSONS.							
						Acquitted		Convicted		
Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actual appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged without trial after appearance.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	18	14	21	22	.....	6	.....	16	.....	.....
18	11	9	13	22	.....	5	.....	17	.....	.....
30	10	27	42	33	.....	22	.....	11	.....	.....
22	15	8	14	29	1	12	3	.....	11	2
26	7	24	29	28	.....	5	.....	23	.....	.....
1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
232	231	4	15	591	.....	6	.....	585	.....	.....
357	292	87	135	726	1	56	3	652	11	5
3	3	2	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	3	2	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
17	16	5	5	26	.....	9	.....	17	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,755	185	2,491	3,928	2,350	9	798	.....	1,516	2	5
2,755	185	2,491	3,928	2,350	9	798	.....	1,516	2	5
107	116	53	67	147	4	49	.....	87	3	1
45	212	13	15	46	.....	13	.....	33	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
163	66	79	119	169	3	69	.....	87	.....	1
376	395	145	201	354	7	131	.....	208	3	5

D.—

8a.—Return of Criminal Cases not cognizable by the

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Average institutions of preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*				
21	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage...	95	182	.....
22	298	Offences against religion	.....	.....	.....
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	5	6	.....
24	500 to 502	Defamation	33	26	.....
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	835	512	.....
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	2,750	3,609	.....
27	294A	Keeping a lottery office, &c.	.....	.....	.....
28	....	Offences under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, and XXII, C. P. C.	87	100	.....
		Total ...	3,307	4,135	.....
29	Act V of 1869	Indian Articles of War	.....	.....	.....
30	Act V of 1857	Gas Company's Act	8	15	.....
31	Act XIII of 1859	Workman's Contract Act	172	289	.....
32	Act VIII of 1860...	Telegraph Act	.....	.....	.....
33	Act VI (B.C.) of 1862, &c. ...	Conservancy Acts...	13,494	14,673	.....
34	Act II (B.C.) of 1863	Furnace Act	.....	7	.....
35	Acts V (B.C.) of 1862; VI (B.C.) of 1864, and I (B.C.) of 1868.	Steam-boilers' Act	.....	.....	.....
36	Acts XXXI of 1860 and VI of 1866	Arms' Act	5	7	.....
37	Act XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	6	7	.....
38	Act XIX of 1850...	Apprentices' Act	.....	.....	.....
39	Act X of 1866	Indian Companies' Act...	3	1	.....
		Emigration Act	2	2	.....
40	Acts XI of 1836 and XXV of 1867.	Printing Press Acts	1	2	.....
41	....	Registration Act	.....	1	.....
		Income Tax Act	.....	.....	.....
		Civil Procedure Code	.....	1	.....
42	Act III of 1865	Inflammable Oils' Act	.....	9	.....
		Jute Act	.....	1	.....
	Act II of 1872	Fire-Brigade Act	8	6	.....
		Total ...	13,699	15,041	.....
		GRAND TOTAL ...	20,282	22,954	.....

POLICE—*concluded.*

Police during the year 1879 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs*—concluded.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CASES.			PERSONS.							
Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actual appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged without trial after appearance.	Acquitted		Convicted		Waiting trial at close of year.
						By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
182	6	135	186	157	.....	132	2	15	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	6	6	6	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....
26	.....	12	16	14	.....	11	.....	3	.....	.....
512	10	410	561	366	1	154	.....	211	.....	.....
3,609	3,422	189	207	6,289	.....	55	.....	6,253	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	3	83	101	71	.....	42	.....	29	.....	.....
4,435	3,441	835	1,077	6,903	1	395	2	6,496	3	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	15	15	10	.....	7	.....	3	.....	.....
289	.....	275	280	194	.....	40	.....	153	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,693	825	13,868	13,964	7,294	45	926	.....	6,323	.....	.....
7	6	1	1	13	12	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	5	2	4	11	1	3	.....	7	.....	.....
7	5	2	2	6	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
2	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
9	3	6	6	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
6	6	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
15,041	851	14,177	14,289	7,574	60	977	....	6,592	4	1
22,984	5,183	17,742	19,638	17,915	78	2,867	5	15,421	22	21

F.—Marine 1.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1879-80.

Detail of vessels.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.*	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
Sea-going Vessels.			Rs.	Rs.	
River-going Vessels.					
"Colcroon" pilot vessel ...	3	39	19,599	.....	Pilot vessels at the crossing station.
"Cassandra," ditto ...	3	39	16,023	.....	
"Chinsurah," ditto ...	3	39	16,760	.....	
"Star," floating light-vessel ...	3	26	12,303	.....	Light duty in the Hooghly river.
"Comet," ditto ...	3	26	12,022	.....	
"Planet," ditto ...	3	26	12,697	.....	
"Meteor," ditto ...	3	26	12,872	.....	
"Mermaid," ditto ...	3	26	13,622	.....	
"Canopus," ditto ...	3	26	13,638	.....	
"Foam," as a light-vessel ...	1	26	944	.....	Did duty as a light-vessel up to 22nd April 1880.
"Kedgeree," reserve light-vessel. / "Foam," reserve pilot vessel ...	.....	3	557	.....	
"Dolphin," buoy-vessel ...	2	32	15,472	.....	
"Clyde," river surveying vessel	7	43	28,317	.....	On river service.
"Cuckoo," assistant ditto ...	2	10	9,486	.....	
"Tryon," survey tender ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Manned from the "Clyde," river surveying vessel.
"Vulcan," anchor-vessel ...	1	24	1,795	.....	Condemned and laid up from 20th May 1879, and ultimately sold.
Row-boats and dak-boat ...	.....	72	5,048	.....	
Gig	.....	6	729	.....	

* Represents cost of establishment only.

F.—Marine 2.

Statement showing the Number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1879-80.

Description of establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.*	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
Superintending Establishment.			Rs.	Rs.	
Port Officer and establishment	3	31	50,023	.....	
Pilot Establishment.					
Government, salaried	4	.....	21,129	.....	One on staff duty.
Ditto, free	38	.....	2,71,056	.....	One dismissed in September 1879. One died in February 1880.
Licensed	27	.....	1,35,825	.....	Two added to the list in July and two in October 1879.
Leadsmen apprentices	20	.....	18,268	.....	Four added to the list on the 21st October, and one on 22nd December 1879.
Licensed leadsmen. 5 up to 18th July; 3 „ 17th Oct.; 1 „ 31st Mar.	.....	.....	4,300	....	Four passed for mate pilots; two in July and two in October 1879.
Any other Establishment.					
Marine court	2	.....	2,382	.....	
Saugor light-house	1	3	1,818	.....	Six light-keepers borne on row-boat establishment.
Cowcolly light-house	1	4	1,270	.....	
Tidal semaphores	.....	28	2,725	.....	
7th crew	.....	28	6,243	.....	Establishment reduced by six men from 1st March 1880.
Examiners of masters, mates, and engineers.	9	.....	1,472	.....	

* Represents cost of establishment only.

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Province of Bengal for the year* 1879-80.

SOURCES OF INCOME.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. Salaries and establishments.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Total.	Net receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	3,72,24,341	1,24,640	29,19,165	.....	.....	.....
Forest	4,49,524	424	2,75,324	.....	.....	.....
Excise on spirits and drugs ...	78,66,769	5,752	2,61,143	.....	.....	.....
Assessed taxes	23,61,693	2,79,336	1,05,009	.....	.....	.....
Provincial rates	36,23,713	17,122	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tributes and contributions from Native States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Territorial ...	5,10,63,040	4,27,274	36,50,641	19,06,295	55,56,936	4,50,83,920
Customs	89,33,007	1,01,502	6,94,889	.....	6,94,889	81,36,616
Salt—						
Duty on imported salt ..	2,83,22,955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excise duty	13,14,626	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	1,02,965	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	2,47,39,946	2,18,300	1,28,167	.....	1,28,167	2,43,93,479
Opium—						
Cost of abkari opium ..	5,26,356	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Government sales, &c. ..	6,98,95,643	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	7,04,21,999	17,876	2,06,53,339	.....	2,06,53,339	4,97,50,784
Stamps	1,14,69,216	1,13,864	3,81,289	.....	3,81,289	1,10,04,063
Registration	10,29,030	1,646	.....	.....	.....	10,27,384
Minor departments	1,51,137	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,51,137
Law and Justice—						
Refunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Real fines, &c.	17,73,912	1,27,957	.....	.....	.....	16,47,955
Police—						
Refunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Real fines, &c.	4,75,897	10,894	.....	.....	.....	4,65,003
Marine—						
Refunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Real fines, &c.	15,82,304	5,022	.....	.....	.....	15,77,282

A.—FINANCE—*continued.*

1.—*Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Province of Bengal for the year* 1879-80—concluded.

SOURCES OF INCOME.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.			Net receipts.
			Salaries and establishments.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Education	4,40,748	3,913	... ..	... ..	.....	4,36,835
Medical	2,64,424	1,596	.....	.....	.....	2,62,828
Stationery and Printing ...	97,698	356	.....	.....	.....	97,342
Interest	8,55,099	31,741	.....	.....	.....	8,23,358
Receipts in aid of superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances	75,856	.....	... ..	... ..	.....	75,856
Miscellaneous	8,68,695	3,77,498	.....	.....	.....	4,90,197
Public works ordinary ...	7,33,644	12,167	.....	.....	.....	7,21,477
Irrigation and Navigation ...	16,69,304	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,69,304
State Railways	25,13,766	.....	.....	.....	...	25,13,766
Gain by exchange	27,524	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,524
Total ..	17,92,23,546	14,51,606	2,55,08,325	19,06,205	2,74,14,530	15,03,57,410
Municipalities	15,14,550	.....	...	...	.....	15,14,550
LOCAL FUNDS.						
Incorporated Local Funds ...	43,51,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,51,860
Excluded " " ...	4,97,546	.....	.....	.....	... ..	4,97,546
Total ...	48,49,403	.....	.....	... ..	... ..	48,49,403
GRAND TOTAL ...	18,55,87,502	14,51,606	2,55,08,325	19,06,205	2,74,14,530	15,67,21,366

A.—FINANCE—*continued.*

2.—*Account of the Expenditure for the Net Income of the Province of Bengal for the year* 1879-80.

SUBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT. Year, 1878-79.	AMOUNT. Year, 1879-80.	CAUSES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Interest on funded and unfunded debt	32,13,458	8,79,040	Explanations not received from the Accountant-General.
Interest on service fund and other accounts ...	1,41,269	94,150	
Civil and political salaries and establishments ...	29,59,153	34,31,082	

DETAILS.

Heads.	1878-79. Rs.	1879-80. Rs.
Registration		5,11,885
Administration	15,20,877	15,17,620
Minor departments ...	1,64,141	1,66,123
Ecclesiastical	1,88,003	1,62,627
Political agencies ..	3,062	620
Medical	10,84,067	10,72,257
	29,59,153	34,31,082

Civil and political contingencies	8,63,764	9,18,869	

DETAILS

Heads.	1878-79 Rs.	1879-80. Rs.
Registration		62,368
Administration	2,22,300	2,03,467
Minor departments ...	1,05,131	1,34,490
Ecclesiastical	32,146	30,807
Political agencies ...	26,429	15,454
Medical	4,77,698	4,42,283
	8,63,764	9,18,869

Judicial charges } Courts	90,77,945	86,78,153	
Police	40,28,670	40,10,343	

A.—FINANCE—*concluded.*

2.—*Account of the Expenditure for the Net Income of the Province of Bengal for the year* 1879-80—concluded.

SUBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.		CAUSES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	YEAR, 1878-79	YEAR, 1879-80.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Marine	21,30,629	18,15,066	
Education	24,88,089	21,75,173	
Stationery and printing	11,80,335	13,19,464	
Civil furlough and absentee allowances	24,851	26,175	
Superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances.	7,40,656	18,43,405	
Miscellaneous	3,80,279	6,27,293	
Public works ordinary...	33,45,013	33,50,704	
Irrigation and Navigation	15,20,002	18,61,208	
State Railways	13,46,928	20,05,417	Explanations not received from the Accountant-General.
Loss by Exchange on transactions with London	267	1,017	
Total ...	3,34,45,378	3,23,36,772	
Nizamut Stipend Fund	16,90,689	.....	
Municipalities	13,84,458	15,48,118	
Local Funds—			
Incorporated local funds	43,77,736	45,17,457	
Excluded " "	3,05,187	3,23,844	
GRAND TOTAL ..	4,13,02,448	3,94,56,191	
Surplus ...	11,86,63,916	11,72,65,175*	

* Subject to modification by any further adjustments to be made.

B.—Public Works.

1.—*Statement of Expenditure in the Public Works Department in the Province of Bengal during the year* 1879-80.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure, including Establishment.					Cost of establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works both remunerative and unremunerative.	Maintenance of works both remunerative and unremunerative.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL.						
Buildings and Roads.						
Military	.....	.....	16,175	23,163	33,338	6,589
Civil Buildings	.....	.....	3,24,236	1,17,255	4,41,491	1,07,694
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	.....	.....	3,856	1,348	5,204	1,270
Total ...	.....	.....	3,38,267	1,41,766	4,80,033	1,15,553
Irrigation.						
Irrigation Works— Productive Public Works ...	16,14,077	.....	16,14,077	.....	16,14,077	5,36,719
Irrigation and Navigation Works— Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	.....	.....	—1,729	.....	—1,729	.....
Agricultural Works— Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are *not* kept.	.....	.....	60,173	4,03,616	4,63,789	1,58,476
Total ...	16,14,077	.....	16,72,521	4,03,616	20,76,137	6,95,195
Total Imperial ...	16,14,077	.....	20,10,788	5,45,382	25,56,170	8,10,739
PROVINCIAL.						
Buildings and Roads.						
Civil Buildings	.....	.....	16,38,788	3,20,044	19,58,832	5,21,099
Communications	.....	.....	2,53,480	10,41,723	12,95,203	3,44,356
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	.....	.....	48,430	24,766	73,196	19,450
Total ...	.....	.....	19,40,698	13,86,533	33,27,231	8,85,105
Irrigation.						
Irrigation Works— Productive Public Works ...	.....	9,20,498	.....	9,20,498	9,20,498	3,12,367
Irrigation and Navigation Works— Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	.....	.....	2,35,933	.....	2,35,933	29,299
Ditto ditto are *not* kept ...	2,77,154	2,66,331	3,98,562	2,12,239	6,10,801	1,51,521
Agricultural Works— Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are *not* kept.	.....	.....	86,973	7,003	93,976	76,350
Total ...	2,77,154	11,86,829	7,21,468	11,39,740	18,61,208	5,69,537
Total Provincial ...	2,77,154	11,86,829	26,62,166	25,26,273	51,88,439	14,54,642
Carried over ...	18,91,231	11,86,829	46,72,954	30,71,655	77,44,609	22,65,381

B.—Public Works—*continued.*

1.—*Statement of Expenditure in the Public Works Department in the Province of Bengal during the year* 1879-80—concluded.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure, including Establishment.					Cost of establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works both remunerative and unremunerative.	Maintenance of works both remunerative and unremunerative.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over ...	18,91,231	11,36,829	46,72,054	30,71,655	77,44,609	22,65,381
LOCAL.						
Buildings and Roads.						
Excluded Local Funds—						
Civil Buildings	.....	.....	13,353	65,669	79,022	15,099
Communications	.....	.....	.....	7,621	7,621	1,542
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	.....	.....	21,756	2,073	23,829	4,807
	.....	.....	35,109	75,357	1,10,466	22,349
Incorporated Local Funds—						
Civil Buildings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications	.....	.....	2,42,369	130	2,42,499	48,326
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	2,42,369	130	2,42,499	48,326
Total ...	.....	.....	2,77,478	75,487	3,53,965	70,675
Irrigation.						
Agricultural Works—						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are *not* kept.	.....	.....	2,908	.....	2,908	.....
Total Local ...	.....	.....	2,80,386	75,487	3,55,873	70,665
District Road Funds	.....	.....	17,65,484	23,00,106	40,89,590	5,38,369
RAILWAYS.						
Guaranteed (State outlay on land and establishment.)	.....	.....	1,08,284	.....	1,08,284	1,16,750
State (Central Bengal Railway Survey.)	.....	.....	66,868	.....	66,868	66,459
Total Railways ...	.....	.....	2,65,152	.....	2,65,152	1,83,209
Grand Total ...	18,91,231	11,36,829	69,87,976	54,47,248	1,24,35,224	30,57,623

B.—Public Works—*concluded.*

2.—*Statement showing the Income from, and Expenditure on, Productive Public Works during the year* 1879-80, *including other Irrigation and Remunerative Works not classed under this category.*

Name of Large Works or Class of Minor Works.	Whether received from Native Government or wholly made by British Government.	Capital expended in previous years by British Government.	Receipt and Expenditure of the year. Gross income received in cash.	Charges on capital account.	Cost of repairs and maintenance.	Interest on capital at 4½ per cent.	Net deficit.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IRRIGATION.							
Productive Public Works.							
Orissa Project	By British Government wholly.	1,87,24,058	2,69,518	(a) 4,33,929	(b)3,82,56[illegible]	8,34,392	9,48,[illegible]35
Midnapore Canal		74,85,144	2,47,225	(c) 1,74,676	(d)1,62,025	3,33,450	2,48,250
Tidal Canal		18,17,502	45,781	.....	(e) 44,355	70,771	78,945
Sone Project		2,14,66,184	5,31,588	(f)10,51,446	(g)3,84,523	9,57,143	8,10,080
(A)—Total Productive Public Works		4,94,92,187	10,94,112	17,09,761	9,74,464	22,04,767	20,85,119
Irrigation and Navigation Works.							
Tirhoot Project		5,31,425	.....	(h)74,650	.....	23,914	23,914
Damoodar		1,52,502	.....	(i)14,333	.....	7,138	7,138
Hooghly		1,42,577	.....	(k)2,665	.....	6,409	6,409
Jonjooty		42,092	.....	(l)2,220	.....	1,905	1,905
Sarun		2,36,151	.....	(m)2,66,517	.....	16,228	16,228
	Natural forms, but improved by British Government.	11,11,747	.....	3,60,445	.....	55,594	55,594
Calcutta Canals		36,87,508	3,44,565	2,76,308	1,66,651	1,72,135	5,750
Nuddea Rivers		2,18,804	2,30,627	846	99,680	9,865	1,21,082
		39,06,312	5,75,192	2,77,154	2,66,331	1,82,020	(n)1,26,841
(B)—Total Irrigation and Navigation Works		50,18,059	5,75,192	6,37,599	2,66,321	2,37,614	(n)71,247
Grand Total Irrigation (A & B)		5,45,11,246	16,69,304	23,47,360	12,40,795	24,42,381	20,13,872

(a) Includes Rs. 16,183
(b) Ditto „ 17,047
(c) Ditto „ 13,844
(d) Ditto „ 7,622
(e) Ditto „ 2,071
} on account of leave and pension allowances.

(f) { Ditto „ 63,296
Ditto „ 2,261 } on account of capitalized abatement of land revenue.

(g) Ditto „ 27,226
(h) Ditto „ 74,650
(i) Ditto „ 13,122
(k) Ditto „ 2,665
(l) Ditto „ 1,731
(m) Ditto „ 17,566
} on account of leave and pension allowances.

(n) Net surplus.

C.—Railways, 1879.

Name of Railway.	Miles open during the year.	Total miles open.	Number of Passengers. First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth class.	Total.	Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandize.	Receipts from railway materials.	Total receipts, including steamers, &c.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European staff.	Number of native staff.	Total capital expended.
			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian Main Line	...	*1,283·68	43,550	137,679	576,580	7,297,894	8,055,703	1,01,04,386	2,76,18,085	18,205	3,93,27,716	1,25,29,575	2,67,98,201	1,479	38,558	29,16,12,316
East Indian Jubulpore Line.	...	223·57	4,730	25,947	4,593	305,532	338,811	10,73,695	25,77,651	5,489	39,88,505	17,05,777	22,82,728			3,78,08,782
Eastern Bengal ...	...	†171·75	25,080	47,093	495,766	1,471,118	2,039,057	14,92,426	25,09,091	1,351	45,03,926	20,70,396	24,33,530	216	6,629	3,30,17,629
Northern Bengal ...	10·69	†243·69	2,840½	6,646½	632,749½	.....	642,236½	4,00,159	6,54,793	21,084	13,84,261	12,59,141	1,25,120	94	2,278	2,30,70,790
Tirhoot	...	82·02	3,087½	2,899	462,515	.....	468,501½	1,95,672	1,47,350	99	4,58,733	3,50,915	1,07,818	31	799	51,33,919
Patna and Gya ...	...	57·2	836	1,968½	264,615	.....	267,119½	1,05,124	88,045	2,516	2,30,509	1,28,722	1,01,787	22	713	28,45,078
Calcutta and South-Eastern.	...	23	411	3,987½	434,564	174,425	613,387½	80,001	33,223	.....	1,34,087	89,088	44,999	3	228½	67,39,410
Nalhatti...	...	27·25	912½	6,959½	149,048	.....	156,900	55,436	28,622	.....	91,780	62,010	29,770	1	215	3,46,299

* Includes Barrh Branch.
† Includes Damukdeah Branch, which belongs to the Northern Bengal State Railway, and worked by the Eastern Bengal Railway.

D.—MARINE 1.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1879-80.

DETAIL OF VESSELS.	Tonnage of each vessel.	Horse-power.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.*	Total annual earning.	REMARKS.
Sea-going Vessels.					Rs.	Rs.	
River-going Vessels.							
"Coleroon," pilot vessel... ...	346-66	...	3	39	19,599	.....	Pilot vessels at the cruizing station.
"Cassandra," ditto	299-19	...	3	39	16,923	.....	
"Chinsurah," ditto	282-57	...	3	39	16,760	.....	
"Star," floating light-vessel ...	252	...	3	26	12,303	.....	Light duty in the river Hooghly.
"Comet," ditto ...	252	...	3	26	12,022	.....	
"Planet," ditto ...	252	...	3	26	12,697	.....	
"Meteor," ditto ...	259	...	3	26	12,872	.....	
"Mermaid," ditto ..	246	...	3	26	13,623	.....	
"Canopus," ditto ...	259	...	3	26	13,638	.....	
"Foam," as light-vessel ...	287-57	...	1	26	944	.....	Did duty as a light-vessel up to 22nd April 1880.
"Do.," reserve pilot-vessel ...	287-57	...	...	3	557	.....	
"Kedgeree," reserve light-vessel	282-57						
"Dolphin," buoy-vessel ...	154	...	2	32	15,472	.....	
"Clyde," river surveying vessel	300	24	7	43	28,317	.....	On river service.
"Cuckool," assistant ditto ...	55	38	2	16	9,436	.....	
"Tryon," survey tender ...	19-2	612	...	...	.....	.....	Manned from the "Clyde."
"Vulcan," anchor-vessel ...	123 33/64	...	...	...	1,795	.....	Condemned and laid up from 20th May 1879, and ultimately sold.
Row-boats and dak-boat ...	.....	...	...	72	5,048	.....	
Gig	.....	...	...	6	729	.....	

* Represents cost of establishment only.

D.—Marine 2.

Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1879-80.

Description of establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.*	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
Superintending Establishment.			Rs.	Rs.	
Port Officer and establishment...	3	31	50,025	.....	
Pilot Establishment.					
Government, salaried	4	.....	21,129	.....	One on staff duty.
Ditto, free	38	.....	2,71,056	.....	One dismissed in September 1879. One died in February 1880.
Licensed	27	.....	1,35,825	.....	Two added to the list in July and two in October 1879.
Leadsmen apprentices	20	.....	18,268	.....	Four added to the list on the 31st October, and one on 22nd December 1879.
Licensed leadsmen { 5 up to 18th July; 3 „ 17th Oct.; 1 „ 31st Mar. }	.....	.....	4,300	.....	Four passed for mate pilots; two in July and two in October 1879.
Any other Establishment.					
Marine court	2	.....	2,382	.....	
Saugor light-house	1	3	1,818	.....	Six light-keepers borne on row-boat establishment.
Cowcolly light-house	1	4	1,270	.....	
Tidal semaphores	.....	28	2,725	.....	
7th crew	.....	23	6,246	.....	Establishment reduced by six men from 1st March 1880.
Examiner of masters, mates, and engineers.	9	.....	1,472	.....	

* Represents cost of establishment only.

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandize of Bengal during the official

ARTICLES.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
		1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rupees.		Rupees.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	3,19,189	.....	2,87,475
Animals, living	No.	159	4,385	252	12,578
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Val.	.....	16,23,610	.....	16,78,005
Arms, ammunition, &c., (excluding military accoutrements)	,,	.....	1,73,518	.....	1,57,374
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	2,405	5,57,631	2,401	4,57,242
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	,,	145,455	3,34,112	73,642	1,60,966
Other sorts	Val.	.....	1,12,318	.....	54,453
Candles of all sorts	lb.	652,423	2,59,979	1,122,929	3,83,959
Clocks and watches	No.	10,582	1,67,060	9,342	1,22,651
Coal—					
Coal	Tons.	31,463	5,67,561	60,592	9,76,101
Coke	,,	386	7,956	1,715	35,194
Corals, real	lb.	620	87,492	66	623
Corks	Cwt.	.....	.....	580	1,02,392
Cotton—					
Raw	,,	.....	.....	34	938
Twist and yarn	lb.	12,824,088	1,00,67,564	11,434,126	94,68,502
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	523,812,334	5,74,56,871	608,636,153	6,81,56,304
White	,,	115,724,574	1,47,66,069	135,880,220	1,89,97,360
Coloured, printed or dyed	,,	78,949,463	1,16,89,586	99,640,423	1,50,22,538
Other shorts	,, / No.	116,147 / 2,452,499	6,33,948	133,075 / 2,682,091	4,95,520
Thread for sewing	lb.	339,021	3,92,025	361,678	3,93,275
Other sorts of manufactures	lb. / Yds.	72,924 / 321,302	3,23,030	77,763 / 949,426	5,69,204
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemcials)	Val.	.....	9,41,753	.....	10,96,149
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	183½	47,752	554	1,47,346
Earthen and porcelain-ware	Val.	.....	2,68,460	.....	2,34,499
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods...	Yds.	426,472	1,33,369	424,686	1,43,662
Canvas	,,	832,585	3,82,458	846,673	3,92,067
Other sorts	lb.	184,838	1,27,579	210,798	1,19,129
Other sorts	,,	79,751	18,389	43	12
Fruits and vegetables...	Val.	.....	7,654	.....	5,683
Glass and glass ware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	293	17,197	286	19,102
Other ware	Val.	.....	7,92,277	.....	8,76,823
Gums and resins	Cwt.	466	3,246	968	4,029
Hard ware and cutlery (including plated ware) ...	Val.	.....	18,24,171	.....	17,87,377
Instruments and apparatus all kinds	,,	.....	2,55,946	.....	2,43,766
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	.....	2,093	.....	215
Jewellery, &c.	,,	.....	1,61,818	.....	1,46,409
Leather, and manufactures of	,,	.....	3,06,529	.....	2,77,148
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	496,796	11,27,625	482,433	11,70,487
Spirits	,,	209,966	21,72,755	244,783	24,69,971
Wines and liqueurs...	,,	169,208	17,85,948	171,628	17,38,464
Other sorts	,,	4,674	24,265	2,323	11,613
Machinery and millwork	Val.	.....	34,96,871	.....	30,74,506
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	.....	1,93,861	.....	2,44,434
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	49,465	22,46,382	77,790	33,38,415
Wrought	,,	66,541	30,02,732	103,468	44,97,575
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	12	571

TRADE.

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1878-79 *and* 1879-80.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees		Rupees.		Rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10,518	.....	8,963	.....	60,375	.....	59,003
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	570	.....	.....
2	298	11	657	16	3,568	9	1,118
.....	.....	70	130	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	9	.....	16	.....	.....
2	100	20	.....	36	26,697	1,744	23,176
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,887	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	357	11,069	394	31,945
.....	.....	.....	.....	98	14,193	39	4,759
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
127,871	1,57,923	53,005	63,668	1,600	2,000	3,200	3,200
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	863	49
.....	.....	1,84,051	76,475	174,120	98,240	342,360	170,278
.....	.....	5,618	2,954	50,645	12,557	187,231	43,823
1,691	2,257	1,704	5,093	6,897	4,619	6,200	12,555
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,800	1,893	20,485	12,770	21,754	36,164
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8,567	.....	8,854
.....	.....	4	1,625	25	9,789	18	5,771
.....	.....	.....	208	.....	615	.....	136
.....	.....	156	300	216	150	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	20	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	.....	5	.....	50	.....	198
121	7,914	198	12,976	30	20,355	11	12,162
.....	1,473	.....	10,051	.....	1,596	.....	4,329
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,980	.....	2,762	.....	6,169	.....	9,928
.....	4,077	.....	1,823	.....	13,165	.....	16,710
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175
.....	1,535	.....	3,187	.....	2,895	.....	3,125
.....	.....	.....	2,074	.....	2,224	.....	1,194
412	1,250	28	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	12	100	9,480	107,932	5,597	48,047
630	5,273	313	3,595	23,134	151,628	10,988	50,395
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	13	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	100	.....	1,536	.....	2,641
.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	2,950	6	1,556	230	7,763	110	3,387
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandize of Bengal during the official

ARTICLES.		ITALY.			
		1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	2	400
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Val.	.....	23,095	.....	28,378
Arms, ammunition, &c.	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	3	292	.....	294
Building and Engineering materials—					
Cement	"	1,036	2,702	2,761	4,099
Other sorts	"	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clocks and watches	No.	87	1,204	195	4,790
Coal—					
Coal	Tons.	.....	.....	50	1,200
Coke	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lb.	46,096	6,16,320	53,466	10,47,959
Cork	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lb.	152,849	1,84,423	176,949	2,07,408
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	"	110,638	35,359	317,314	60,802
Coloured, printed or dyed	"	25,604	4,802	118,228	18,092
Other sorts	Yds. / No.	..... / 49,200	3,960	30,000 / 86,959	10,635
Thread, sewing	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	" / Yds.	..... /	3,297	.....	11,568
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals)	Val.	.....	.....	.....	24
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	4	1,625	44	16,029
Earthen and porcelain-ware	Val.	.....	259	.....	110
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	lb.	2	5	168	300
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	346	.....	1,125
Glass—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	8,270	2,07,413	8,288	3,00,635
Other ware	Val.	.....	287	.....	282
Gums and resins	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery (including plateware)	Val.	.....	1,360	.....	1,422
Instruments and apparatus	"	.....	1,583	.....	3,870
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	"	.....	3,478	.....	3,600
Leather, and manufactures of	"	.....	2,525	.....	230
Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gals.	160	480	160	480
Spirits	"	783	8,525	1,142	15,283
Wines and liqueurs	"	1,152	6,974	2,789	18,772
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	64	500
Machinery and millwork	Val.	.....	1,330	.....	4,402
Matches, lucifer and other	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought	"	691	1,47,720	458	1,02,001
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1878-79 *and* 1879-80—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	4,530
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	30	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	7,590	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,240	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	133	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	210	.....	308	.....	.....	.....	1,100
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	6	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	40	433	2,107	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	978	116	3,263	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandize of Bengal during the official

ARTICLES.		United States.			
		1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rupees.		Rupees.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	665	.....	.....
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery	Val.	.....	367	.....	87
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	"	.....	.....	8	214
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts	lb.	6,600	1,650	.....	.....
Clocks and watches	No.	.....	.....	360	3,820
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	401	6,015	.....	.....
Coke		.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corks	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	300,123	63,166	810,000	180,187
White	"	55,530	12,147	.....	.....
Coloured, printed or dyed	"	.....	.....	43,512	10,080
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thread, sewing	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	"	4	2	16	37
	Yds.	.....		.....	
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals)	Val.	.....	24,745	.....	14,250
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earthen and porcelain-ware	Val.	.....	.....	.....	13
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods...	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts...	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables...	Val.	.....	1,200	.....	.....
Glass—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ware...	Val.	.....	225	.....	252
Gums and resins	Cwt.	10,925	39,043	3,896	21,765
Hardware and cutlery (including plated ware) ...	Val.	.....	3,862	.....	456
Instruments and apparatus...	"	.....	400	.....	.....
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather and manufactures of	"	.....	552	.....	27
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	718	2,113	120	360
Spirits	"	9	84	12	100
Wines and liquors	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and millwork	Val.	.....	337	.....	380
Matches, lucifer and other	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought...	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought	"	.....	.....	66	1,955
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE.—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1878-79 *and* 1879-80—continued.

Arabia.				Ceylon.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	201	.....	.....	.....	1,672	.....	833
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	287
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	13,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5	145	17	926	6	57
100	1,700	.....	.....	12	240	10	100
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	786	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	3,437
.....	.....	.....	.....	769	147	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	422	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	324		.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....
.....	607	.....	1,168	.....	10	.....	25
.....	.....	1	4	277	1,403	2,579	13,252
.....	2	.....	18	.....	66	.....	215
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	228	120	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	157	.....	4,71,577	.....	7,10,761
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	75	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	34	.....	418	.....	45
17	782	4	168	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	944	.....	1,691	.....	251	.....	3,069
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,796
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	533	.....	50,823
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,979
.....	.....	.....	.....	128	384	1	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	17	4	94
.....	.....	.....	.....	71	531	504	2,889
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	850	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	3,120
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	2,103	.....	.....	.....	.....	306	8,831
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandize of Bengal during the official

ARTICLES.		CHINA.			
		1878-79		1879-80.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rupees.		Rupees.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	2,336	.....	3,221
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Val.	.....	20,224	.....	20,214
Arms, ammunition, &c., (excluding military accoutrements)	,,	.....	1,309	.....	142
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwts.	1	123	5	530
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	84
Candles of all sorts	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clocks and watches	No.	.....	.....	69	960
Coal—					
Coal	Tons.	2	20	195	2,275
Coke	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lb.	.....	.....	581	140
Corks	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	,,	269	7,525	3	80
Twist and yarn	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	,,	108	79	.....	.....
Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	1,176	807	396	97
Other sorts	,, / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thread, sewing	lb.	.....	.....	1,380	1,625
Other sorts of manufactures	,, / Yds.	..... / 50	50	20	6
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals)	Val.	.....	2,54,611	.....	3,22,628
Dyeing and coloring materials	Cwt.	6,462	34,907	3,321	18,717
Earthen and porcelainware	Val.	.....	32,892	.....	28,028
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	120	170	.....	.....
Canvas	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	323	.....	239
Glass—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	226	6,888	66	2,081
Other ware	Val.	.....	1,20,227	.....	1,14,975
Gums and resins	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	27
Hardware and cutlery (including plated ware) ...	Val.	.....	6,939	.....	2,026
Instruments and apparatus	,,	.....	299	.....	673
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	.....	220	.....	233
Jewellery, &c.	,,	.....	15,291	.....	11,854
Leather, and manufactures of	,,	.....	262	.....	558
Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits	,,	10	145	15	105
Wines and liqueurs	,,	73	777	119	1,291
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and millwork	Val.	.....	.....	.....	2,350
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	.....	133	.....	207
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	38,427	16,67,170	35,280	14,72,861
Wrought	,,	119	5,314	111	3,006
Other sorts	,,	.....	12	81	3,000

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1878-79 *and* 1879-80—continued.

Persia.				Straits Settlements.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	58	.....	.....	.....	6,026	.....	4,727
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	145	5	846
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,692	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	30	.....	.....	2	119	30	1,670
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	84	101	1,300
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	71	199	110	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	13	2,685	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,200	3,968	750	463
.....	.....	.....	.....	31,293	5,542	218,241	27,353
.....	.....	.....	.....	32,294	4,215	47,325	8,983
.....	.....	.....	.....	13,272	2,296	42,583	5,4.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,0[illegible]	1,120
						2,640	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	50	370
.....	4	.....	2	.....	4	1,514	
.....	745	.....	.....	.....	58,826	.....	10,4.3
.....	.....	.....	6	2,801	17,557	3,402	2,8[illegible]1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,540	.....	530
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,214	2,850	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	64	.....	.....	.....	1,00.430	.....	14,877
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,291	.....	292
.....	.....	.....	.....	15,165	2,06,951	11,581	1,65,815
.....	56	.....	86	.....	1,181	.....	576
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	1,439
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	250	.....	.....	.....	14,621	.....	5[illegible],718
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	608	.....	894
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	10	100	2,659	12,802	827	13,176
30	161	1	5	358	2,564	52	343
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,969
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,561	.....	141
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,175	53,231	1	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	55	2	107
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	3,013

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandize of Bengal during the official

ARTICLES.		AUSTRALIA.			
		1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animals living	No.	1,522	5,24,975	1,623	4,91,456
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery	Val.	.....	320	.....	555
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accroutrements	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	.....	.....	1	157
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clocks and watches	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal—					
Coal	Tons.	1,626	24,425	2,216	29,787
Coke	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corks	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed or dyed	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Yds. / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thread sewing	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	lb. / Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals)	Val.	.....	2,874	.....	4,396
Dyeing and coloring materials	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earthen and porcelainware	Val.	.....	.....	.....	5
Flax—					
Manufacture—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	912	.....	469
Glass—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ware	Val.	.....	1	.....	20
Gums and resins	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery (including plated ware)	Val.	.....	28,311	.....	14,891
Instruments and apparatus	"	.....	.....	.....	720
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	"	.....	50	.....	30
Leather and manufactures of	"	.....	7,794	.....	700
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	96	288	.....	.....
Spirits	"	10	54	.....	.....
Wines and liqueurs	"	904	5,839	815	5,581
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and millwork	Val.	.....	3,570	.....	1,895
Matches, lucifer and other	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	2,260	1,09,069	14,444	6,24,034
Wrought	"	17	524	.....	.....
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1878-79 *and* 1879-80—continued.*

Other Countries.				Total.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,22,322	.....	2,30,718
.....	.....	2	200	1,931	5,29,560	1,883	5,04,824
.....	2,230	.....	5,989	.....	17,57,892	.....	18,06,832
.....	20	.....	200	.....	1,75,597	.....	1,57,716
4	320	5	1,078	2,432	5,62,387	2,447	4,63,194
.....	.....	.....	.....	146,491	3,33,514	76,464	1,65,785
.....	4	.....	4,500	.....	2,30,124	.....	53,050
.....	.....	12	4	659,059	2,52,645	11,22,961	3,53,073
1	80	1	70	12,580	1,96,117	11,752	1,57,339
397	6,041	80	1,305	34,014	6,06,133	63,819	10,18,578
.....	.....	.....	.....	386	7,956	1,715	55,754
1,558	14,451	1,368	9,558	43,692	6,12,659	56,741	10,88,442
.....	.....	.....	.....	731	1,04,376	619	1,07,131
.....	.....	.....	.....	269	7,525	37	1,018
126,676	1,55,988	7,162	9,951	13,236,254	1,05,71,830	11,677,692	97,55,635
.....	.....	.....	.....	524,144,589	5,75,26,116	609,064,757	6,83,63,886
.....	.....	.....	.....	116,097,264	1,40,16,103	136,772,309	1,84,13,808
.....	.....	.....	.....	79,012,169	1,17,10,129	100,046,421	1,51,02,994
.....	}	.....	.....	{ 116,147	}	{ 166,075	}
1,320	} 223	.....	.....	{ 2,511,931	} 6,45,087	{ 2,729,591	} 5,24,923
.....	.....	.....	.....	339,021	3,92,025	363,058	3,94,960
8	}	.....	.....	{ 72,989	}	{ 77,824	}
.....	} 34	.....	.....	{ 341,837	} 3,39,271	{ 975,404	} 569,794
.....	7,446	.....	9,285	.....	12,93,214	.....	15,18,253
.....	12	7	980	9,753	1,13,144	9,931	2,27,553
.....	200	.....	43	.....	3,07,034	.....	2,04,605
.....	.....	.....	.....	437,023	1,36,589	424,842	1,43,062
.....	.....	.....	.....	832,813	3,82,538	854,203	3,97,067
.....	.....	.....	.....	186,724	1,27,686	213,206	1,10,529
1,876	82	.....	.....	79,751	18,389	43	12
.....	2,40,495	.....	1,37,928	.....	9,22,871	.....	9,04,852
824	40,561	.....	.....	9,772	3,89,572	8,349	3,46,916
.....	304	.....	133	.....	9,19,250	.....	10,47,884
.....	.....	.....	.....	26,573	2,44,022	16,443	1,91,874
.....	224	.....	470	.....	18,72,903	.....	18,19,342
.....	2,799	.....	3,345	.....	2,78,525	.....	2,75,098
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	2,813	.....	388
.....	12,194	.....	1,000	.....	2,14,169	.....	2,79,038
.....	67	.....	74	.....	3,20,561	.....	2,34,819
1,598	4,654	1,629	5,070	499,888	11,36,794	484,276	11,74,472
123	1,266	550	6,978	223,043	28,07,586	350,969	25,54,620
10,641	89,292	17,063	1,14,259	206,111	20,35,907	205,255	19,25,511
4	60	2	12	4,681	24,387	2,589	12,125
.....	63	.....	17,524	.....	33,04,527	.....	31,11,190
.....	.....	.....	512	.....	2,00,555	.....	2,45,125
1	80	3	109	91,848	46,75,593	127,518	54,35,441
1,173	40,688	635	19,564	65,873	32,10,700	110,258	46,41,853
215	3,314	217	7,369	215	3,326	289	13,085

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandize of Bengal during the official

ARTICLES.		United Kingdom.			
		1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—*contd.*			Rupees.		Rupees.
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	977,477	62,45,439	985,484	59,33,567
Other sorts	,,	23,307	50,600	67,012	1,54,094
Lead	,,	52,018	9,26,010	45,743	7,50,533
Steel	,,	16,533	1,73,852	20,632	2,84,043
Tin—					
Unwrought	,,	75	5,760	185	9,220
Other sorts	,,	11	859	5	521
Zinc or Spelter	,,	92,559	11,07,532	105,543	12,00,875
All other sorts unenumerated	,,	1,700	1,29,677	2,679	1,68,042
Oils	Gals.	341,794	3,08,637	568,254	4,79,778
Paints, colours, and painter's materials	Val.	.....	6,22,863	.....	5,91,579
Paper and pasteboard	,,	.....	12,84,071	.....	12,33,585
Provisions	,,	.....	15,31,723	.....	15,26,953
Railway plant and rolling-stock	,,	.....	48,35,703	.....	31,51,678
Salt	Tons.	211,470	46,32,080	263,528	55,83,925
Shells and cowries	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—					
Raw	lb	.....	.....	14	121
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	234,035	2,92,592	341,442	3,96,844
Other sorts	Val.	.....	46,957	.....	23,928
Spices	lb	69	53	138	68
Sugar and sugarcandy, &c.	Cwt.	708	15,594	110	3,212
Tea	lb	672	575	176	187
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb	3,008	883	.....	.....
Manufactured	,,	373,359	2,10,068	290,970	1,83,039
Toys and requisites for games	Val.	.....	2,37,517	.....	2,42,040
Umbrellas	No.	1,892,076	15,65,530	1,459,730	12,31,435
Wood, timber, and manufactures of, (including fire-wood		.....	59,156	.....	37,514
Wool—					
Raw	lb	1,230	581	.....	.....
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	3,886,030	29,40,598	3,825,734	33,08,593
Other sorts	Val.	.....	15,11,802	.....	14,07,969
All other articles unenumerated	,,	.....	23,40,254	.....	21,15,978
Merchandize—					
Free		.....	1,79,46,822	.....	4,09,73,113
Dutiable		.....	13,20,05,068	.....	12,77,36,436
Total		.....	14,99,51,890	.....	16,87,09,549
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	60,050	.....	1,00,000
Silver		.....	75,18,017	.....	50,67,025
Total		.....	75,78,067	.....	51,67,025
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandize and Treasure		.....	15,75,29,957	.....	17,38,76,574
Government—					
Stores		.....	23,48,083	.....	9,92,038
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure		.....	23,48,083	.....	9,92,038

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1878-79 *and* 1879-80—continued.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	887	9,310
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	56
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	94
300	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,365	.....	2,118
.....	.....	.....	20,070	.....	7,244	.....	2,894
.....	95	.....	393	.....	40,730	.....	26,732
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,675	37,790	3,430	72,903
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	118	656	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,208	1,591	462,743	4,86,251	740,017	5,21,569
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,253	.....	1,06,383
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	19	10	32	2
235	1,374	1,018	2,963	3,213	6,916	1,910	5,065
.....	201	.....	549	.....	1,094	.....	1,677
.....	.....	.....	.....	885	2,659	2	209
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	156
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,608	12,671	2,145	2,145	20,901	10,828	74,420	56,163
.....	326	.....	48	.....	1,759	.....	27
.....	7,270	.....	13,953	.....	29,651	.....	23,526
.....	7,863	.....	37,033	.....	42,520	.....	43,511
.....	2,12,216	.....	2,04,988	.....	12,40,228	.....	13,12,861
.....	2,20,019	.....	2,42,620	.....	12,82,748	.....	13,56,372
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,25,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,25,000
.....	2,20,019	.....	2,42,620	.....	12,82,748	.....	20,81,372
.....	600	.....	1,560	.....	760	.....	200
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	600	.....	1,560	.....	760	.....	200

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandize of Bengal during the official

ARTICLES.		ITALY.			
		1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—*continued.*			Rupees.		Rupees.
Iron—					
Wrought ...	Cwt.	100	500	6	125
Other sorts ...	,,	.....	.....	8	12
Lead ...	,,	.....	.....	34	476
Steel ...	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—					
Unwrought ...	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ...	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter...	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated ...	,,	59	7,250	108	13,428
Oils ...	Gals.	.....	.....	138	556
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ...	Val.	.....	4,420	.....	2,322
Paper and pasteboards ...	,,	.....	28,676	.....	12,782
Provisions...	,,	.....	1,831	.....	8,082
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt ...	Tons.	4,795	59,076	6,591	1,13,722
Shells and cowries ...	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—					
Raw ...	lb	8	32	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods ...	Yds.	3,772	5,733	3,585	6,129
Other sorts ...	Val.	.....	3,621	.....	.....
Spices ...	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar and sugarcandy, &c. ...	Cwt.	.....	.....	1	25
Tea ...	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured ...	,,	16	1	.....	.....
Manufactured ...	,,	30	165	213	508
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	.....	3,770	.....	1,412
Umbrellas...	No.	.....	.....	1,942	4,822
Wood, timber, and manufactures of (including fire-wood).		.....	20	.....	80
Wool—					
Raw ...	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufacture of—					
Piece-goods ...	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ...	Val.	.....	300	.....	.....
All other articles, enumerated ...	,,	.....	1,10,913	.....	1,47,164
Merchandise—					
Free ...	...	.....	1,45,297	.....	1,68,446
Dutiable ...	...	.....	14,30,868	.....	20,10,745
Total	...	.....	15,76,163	.....	21,77,191
Treasure—					
Gold ...	...	.....	.....	.....	30
Silver ...	...	.....	.....	.....	4,99,314
Total	...	.....	.....	.....	4,99,344
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	.....	15,76,163	.....	26,76,535
Government—					
Stores ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure—					
Gold ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Store and Treasure	...	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1878-79 *and* 1879-80—continued.*

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1878-79.		1879-80		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	73	109	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,061	.....	413	.....	.....	.....	624
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	120	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
847	17,258	46	761	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	50	.....	128	.....	12	.....	730
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,876	.....	3,953	.....	614	.....	.....
.....	2,793	.....	9,159	.....	632	.....	5,230
.....	19,595	.....	7,627	.....	.....	.....	1,720
.....	22,098	.....	16,786	.....	632	.....	6,950
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5,51,496	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5,51,494	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	22,098	.....	5,68,282	.....	632	.....	6,950
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandize of Bengal during the official

ARTICLES.	United States.			
	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rupees.		Rupees.
Metals—*contd.*				
Iron—				
Wrought ... Cwt.	179	2,684	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or Spelter ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils ... Galls.	783,852	6,22,157	3,263,889	19,31,610
Paints, colours, and painter's materials ... Val.	.....	49,009	.....	52,509
Paper and pasteboard ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions ... ,,	.....	12,796	.....	4,307
Railway plant and rolling stock ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt ... Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shells and cowries ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—				
Raw ... lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices ... lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar and sugarcandy, &c. ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	6
Tea ... lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ,,	33,490	14,131	5,334	3,497
Toys and requisites for games ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	721
Umbrellas ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood, timber, and manufactures of (including fire-wood) ... Val.	.....	6,514	.....	3,314
Wool—				
Raw ... lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	295
All other articles, unenumerated ... ,,	.....	4,64,886	.....	3,38,679
Merchandize—				
Free ...	.....	11,67,121	.....	24,50,813
Dutiable ...	.....	1,61,689	.....	1,18,083
Total ...	.....	13,28,810	.....	25,68,899
Treasure—				
Gold ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandize and Treasure ...	.....	13,28,810	.....	25,68,899
Government—				
Stores ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure—				
Gold ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1878-79 *and* 1879-80—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
497	4,675	143	1,435	11	88	60	250
941	2,280	305	570	.....	.....	210	400
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	57	632	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	300	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	364	5	175	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	140,629	2,46,294	72,636	1,17,256
.....	9,114	.....	6,831	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,075
.....	1,82,337	.....	2,50,507	.....	1,056	.....	1,535
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20,059	3,81,328	24,074	4,98,008	2,050	32,503	.....	.....
.....	7,463	.....	10,207	.....	25,329	.....	73,588
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,914	6,557	617	486	4,464,382	5,34,270	2,790,951	2,78,931
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,705	6,416
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	20	3	1,059	2,366	40	116
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12
.....	30	.....	229	.....	15,440	.....	16,993
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,843	1,267	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	12,803	.....	7,879	.....	1,64,361	.....	1,02,938
.....	1,92,484	.....	2,45,924	.....	8,98,088	.....	10,02,859
.....	4,35,446	.....	5,34,218	.....	6,04,796	.....	3,95,336
.....	6,27,930	.....	7,80,142	.....	15,02,834	.....	14,05,095
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,00,000	.....	2,86,300
.....	18,000	.....	5,290	.....	5,92,500	.....	33,53,200
.....	18,000	.....	5,290	.....	6,92,500	.....	36,39,500
.....	6,45,930	.....	7,85,342	.....	21,95,334	.....	50,44,595
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandize of Bengal during the official

ARTICLES.		China.			
		1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—*contd.*			Rupees.		Rupees.
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	"	40	60	.....	.....
Lead	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or Spelter	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others sorts unenumerated	"	5,069	4,13,859	2,875	2,62,659
Oils	Gals.	25	42	151	234
Paints, colors, and painter's materials	Val.	.....	2,96,082	.....	3,16,374
Paper and pasteboard	"	.....	41,382	.....	39,837
Provisions	"	.....	1,91,477	.....	75,165
Railway plant and rolling-stock	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shells and cowries	Val.	.....	83	.....	.....
Silk—					
Raw	lb.	158,240	2,29,000	162,512	2,07,725
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	37,257	33,846	30,433	31,856
Other sorts	Val.	.....	3,401	.....	6,658
Spices	lb.	260,293	31,535	7,426	1,065
Sugar and Sugarcandy, &c.	Cwt.	1,036	19,409	65	1,772
Tea	lb.	328,216	17,51,504	344,611	1,87,552
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb.	.....	.....	1,543	441
Manufactured	"	23,499	63,579	28,872	82,163
Toys and Requisites for games	Val.	.....	1,036	.....	480
Umbrellas	No.	86	398	434	284
Wood, timber, and manufactures of (including firewood)	Val.	.....	6,509	.....	1,050
Wool—					
Raw	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufacture of—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	35	63
Other sorts	Val.	.....	200	.....	60
All other articles unenumerated	"	.....	1,32,803	.....	1,87,603
Merchandise—					
Free		.....	1,19,908	.....	1,26,619
Dutiable		.....	36,09,160	.....	32,82,302
Total		.....	37,29,068	.....	34,08,921
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	40,52,574	.....	60,93,581
Silver		.....	47,06,509	.....	1,31,45,506
Total		.....	87,59,083	.....	1,92,39,087
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandize and Treasure		.....	1,24,88,151	.....	2,26,47,408
Government—					
Stores		.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1878-79 *and* 1879-80—continued.

Persia.				Straits Settlements.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	40
.....	.....	14	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	20,274	11,53,256	17,295	8,42,539
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	119	1,372	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	534	63,780
.....	.....	.....	.....	176	132	5	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,049	.....	37,510
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	.....	17,313
.....	65	.....	62	.....	1,28,360	.....	1,18,207
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,288	21,520	1,207	21,695	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	102
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,654	9,926	15,092	24,352
.....	.....	.....	.....	23,016	11,828	2,231	2,329
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375
.....	.....	.....	.....	13,265,489	12,50,004	13,358,296	21,46,451
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,195	16,164	10,313	1,55,521
.....	.....	.....	.....	108,747	53,677	1,91,212	87,027
.....	.....	.....	.....	113	20	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	34,822	58,458	22,134	61,923
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	.....	589
.....	.....	.....	.....	103	115	1,356	829
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,729	.....	53,049
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,473	9,624
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
.....	.....	.....	752	.....	2,00,156	.....	2,25,368
.....	84	.....	752	.....	3,54,920	.....	3,58,790
.....	22,868	.....	21,921	.....	37,99,991	.....	38,94,246
.....	22,952	.....	22,673	.....	41,54,821	.....	42,71,835
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,289	.....	12,207
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,07,474	.....	8,49,357
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,08,762	.....	8,61,564
.....	22,952	.....	22,673	.....	49,63,583	.....	49,43,199
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....

H—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandize of Bengal during the official

ARTICLES.		AUSTRALIA.			
		1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rupees.		Rupees.
Metals—*concld.*					
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwts.	.....	.....	1	10
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—					
Unwrought	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts unenumerated	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils	Gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paints, colors, and painters' materials	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions	"	.....	23,496	.....	13,672
Railway plant and rolling-stock	"	.....	1,08,535	.....	51,052
Salt	Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shells and cowries	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—					
Raw	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar and sugarcandy, &c.	Cwts.	14	294	.....	.....
Tea	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toys and requisites for games	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umbrellas	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood, timber and manufactures of (including firewood)	Val.	.....	43,784	.....	81,315
Wool—					
Raw	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles unenumerated	"	.....	11,044	.....	7,066
Merchandize—					
Free		.....	7,25,030	.....	6,15,155
Dutiable		.....	1,71,030	.....	6,68,180
Total		.....	8,96,069	.....	12,83,335
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	2,86,547	.....	76,131
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		.....	2,86,547	.....	76,131
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandize and Treasure		.....	11,82,616	.....	13,88,466
Government—					
Stores		.....	2,729	.....	.....
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure		.....	2,729	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1878-79 *and* 1879-80—concluded.

Other Countries.				Total.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	978,264	62,53,386	985,703	59,37,427
.....	.....	.....	.....	24,283	52,940	67,622	1,56,265
.....	.....	.....	.....	52,019	9,26,030	46,669	7,60,354
41	330	.....	.....	16,631	1,74,814	29,640	2,34,999
.....	.....	.....	.....	26,353	11,57,316	17,480	8,51,759
.....	.....	.....	.....	11	850	5	521
.....	.....	.....	.....	92,678	11,08,954	155,543	12,00,875
44	1,282	5	225	6,885	5,52,432	6,207	5,03,463
.....	.....	60	395	1,256,776	13,77,487	3,905,135	25,29,875
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,18,962	.....	19,99,094
.....	1,906	.....	5,865	.....	13,63,981	.....	13,26,323
.....	3,713	.....	4,368	.....	20,29,156	.....	20,53,381
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,44,238	.....	52,09,710
3,859	77,175	2,073	42,552	246,196	52,43,558	390,373	63,31,956
.....	17,059	.....	13,456	.....	50,047	.....	97,423
.....	.....	.....	.....	163,020	2,39,614	178,218	2,31,178
.....	.....	.....	.....	767,725	8,30,250	1,120,076	9,60,310
.....	.....	.....	743	.....	1,04,321	.....	1,38,656
56	20	7,331	5,409	18,002,203	25,22,489	16,664,879	24,32,363
1	30	.....	.....	3,795	68,749	10,535	1,61,297
.....	.....	28	17	4,87,635	2,29,406	542,453	2,82,099
50	75	.....	.....	3,199	989	1,575	443
12,665	33,403	7,859	39,970	482,422	3,90,454	3,58,370	3,76,916
.....	11	.....	30	.....	2,43,891	.....	2,46,763
1	4	.....	.....	1,895,149	15,68,697	1,463,970	12,37,537
.....	1,986	.....	575	.....	1,76,236	.....	1,45,194
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,230	581	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,918,382	29,71,268	3,909,884	33,73,585
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,14,587	.....	14,08,527
.....	37,301	.....	31,300	.....	35,13,932	.....	32,05,759
.....	2,96,938	.....	2,00,324	.....	2,09,99,249	.....	4,62,64,639
.....	5,06,469	.....	2,92,724	.....	14,51,19,272	.....	14,04,80,977
.....	8,02,507	.....	4,93,048	.....	16,61,18,521	.....	18,67,45,616
.....	31,459	.....	55,480	.....	45,31,918	.....	63,29,749
.....	29,020	.....	4,15,046	.....	1,36,71,520	.....	2,44,17,144
.....	60,479	.....	4,70,526	.....	1,82,03,438	.....	3,10,46,893
.....	8,62,886	.....	9,63,574	.....	18,43,21,959	.....	21,77,86,509
.....	.....	.....	16	.....	23,53,672	.....	2,93,904
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	16	.....	23,53,672	.....	2,93,904

H.—

II.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency*

ARTICLES.		United Kingdom.			
		1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Merchandize.			Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lb	260	123	270	313
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	25,330	3,172	629	84
White	"	90	15	4,945	899
Colored, printed or dyed	"	697	106	60,240	7,802
Other sorts of piece-goods	Yds. / No.	.....	.....	..... / 2,100	2,635
Other sorts of manufacture	lb / Yds.	.....	90	.....	.....
Gums and resins	Cwt.	203	3,098	83	1,870
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	315	.....	350
Metals—					
Iron	Cwt.	2,591	4,505	25,861	38,410
All others unenumerated	"	.....	6	2	330
All other articles unenumerated	Val.	.....	2,63,840	.....	2,71,230
Total of Foreign Merchandise		.....	2,75,360	.....	3,24,043
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	3	300
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Val.	.....	92,657	.....	1,50,962
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	7,608	4,52,040	8,682	7,00,267
Coffee	"	2	116	3	119
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	"	2,373	22,560	814	9,316
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	175,157	39,25,581	449,382	1,07,00,371
Twist and yarn	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds. / No.	225	244	6,129	6,493
Other sorts	Val.	.....	3,870	.....	3,774
Drugs and medicines	"	.....	79,076	.....	2,34,593
Dyeing and coloring materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	35,559	1,11,55,880	20,897	20,96,867
Other sorts	"	6,26,190	9,90,234	92,758	5,41,662
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	Cwt.	40	194	1	6
Rice in the husk (paddy)	"	62	249	2	13
Do. not in the husk	"	458,153	25,89,490	731,156	37,12,968
Wheat	"	748,114	34,80,064	1,447,453	69,66,370
Other sorts	"	4,222	29,912	10,784	55,516
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier	Cwt.	8,583	87,035	4,466	53,460
Hemp, raw	"	6,454	56,719	2,175	20,495
" manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt. / No.	314,337 / 4,242,035	94,84,776	400,396 / 5,199,144	1,25,59,442
" dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	1,378 / 23,084	1,03,577	2,742 / 41,171	1,61,941
Skins, raw	Cwt. / No.	1,069 / 85,293	34,187	2,672 / 160,608	1,35,296
" dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	2,479 / 320,688	2,09,329	857 / 43,184	87,166
Jewellery (precious stones, &c.)	Val.	.....	51,357	.....	90,700
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	4,681,147	3,09,42,191	4,377,746	3,40,04,633
Manufactures of—					
Gunny bags	No.	7,107,141	18,40,274	4,584,181	9,24,523
Other kinds	Yds. / Cwt.	1,823,628 / 1,482	2,01,865	1,036,000 / 1,080	1,18,017

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandize and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure of Bengal during the official years 1878-79 and 1879-80.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	309
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	290	.....	470	.....	8,358	.....	5,089
.....	290	.....	470	.....	8,362	.....	6,615
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	175	.....	1,538	.....	10,376	.....	10,336
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	14	700	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
19,353	4,74,264	34,140	8,02,720	2,297	53,550	50,594	13,07,566
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,215
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	.....
7,125	22,11,872	4,011	20,35,861	14,045	47,56,563	7,770	32,56,028
810	1,900	43	300	13,231	87,695	9,081	52,740
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	53	.....	.....	4,294	25,351	3,464	21,134
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,069	14,019	52,440	2,48,257
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,325	54,824	502	6,412
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	180
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,023 159,950	4,05,033	19,790 263,552	7,33,017	12,528 160,222	2,93,820	9,567 130,539	2,70,983
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
134 6,000	6,000	243 9,000	10,285	1,052 151,641	95,858	1,062 101,695	69,290
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,140	.....	10,200	.....	8,115
81,573	5,44,560	75,958	4,91,601	127,445	9,15,444	89,849	8,37,717
30 360,907	50 45,087	.....	.....	2,060	580	10,300	2,220
.....		149,450	16,904	.....	.....	.....	.....

H.—

11.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal

ARTICLES.		ITALY.			
		1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE.			Rupees.		Rupees.
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored, printed or dyed	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods	" / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	lb. / Yd.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and resins	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Iron	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others unenumerated	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles unenumerated	Val.	.....	5,757	.....	21,046
Total of Foreign Merchandize		.....	5,757	.....	21,046
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Val.	.....	5,603	.....	1,202
Chouchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee	"	2	230	.....	.....
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	"	2,752	59,948	22,378	5,20,904
Twist and yarn	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds. / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dying and coloring materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	837	3,04,879	358	1,40,410
Other sorts	"	100	562	125	850
Grain and pulse—					
Grain	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice in the husk (paddy)	"	.....	.....	15	40
Do. not in the husk	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier	Cwt.	2	20	.....	.....
Hemp—					
Raw	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	53,813	.....	53,423	.....
	No.	7,29,849	15,71,846	728,684	15,96,663
Do., dressed or tanned	Cwt.	30	1,800	.....	.....
	No.	570			
Skins, raw	Cwt.	255	.....	1,080	.....
	No.	11,538	15,384	43,110	46,671
Do., dressed or tanned	Cwt.	33	.....	.....	.....
	No.	3,901	4,220		
Jewellery (precious stones, &c.)	Val.	.....	5,628	.....	.....
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	7,022	48,615	32,936	2,31,315
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	14,006	3,213	33,185	9,344
	Yds.			5,100	561
Other kinds	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandize and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure during the official years 1878-79 *and* 1879-80—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
1,064	285	5,344	1,734	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,02,405	31,350	82,332	9,347	.....	.....	.....	.....
70,497	13,366	19,825	5,153	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,29,204	86,696	41,238	10,732	.....	.....	.....	.....
23,476	3,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,512	.....	1,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	463	.....	385	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	1,064	44	940	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	1,831	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	64,358	.....	51,246	.....	38,957	.....	2,345
.....	1,52,816	.....	79,187	.....	38,957	.....	2,345
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	35,421	.....	13,449	.....	84	.....	158
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
186	7,550	202	4,477	.....	.....	.....	.....
447	4,397	38	306	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	611	139	3,162	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35,364	.....	11,342	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	15,452	.....	3,280	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	24	.....	.....	.....	1,750	.....	2,540
.....	4,509	.....	930	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
538	4,199	1,379	7,563	238	1,644	257	1,912
1,61,949	7,84,607	1,41,122	6,77,157	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15,39,671	76,22,041	13,81,007	60,43,309	3,86,281	21,19,894	3,39,128	16,94,814
44,387	2,24,753	21,284	1,00,785	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,63,132	7,39,750	1,73,106	8,03,247	4,293	31,447	9,915	43,088
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,806	.....	405	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,90,706	36,332	1,80,400	94,564	21,417	3,032	5,36,047	2,27,481
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
314	4,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

H.—

II.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal

ARTICLES.		United States.			
		1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Merchandize.			Rupees.		Rupees.
Cotton—					
Twist and and yarn	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed or dyed	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods	" / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	lb. / Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and resins	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Iron	Cwt.	.....	.....	53,897	1,01,340
All others unenumerated	"	.....	.....	.....	130
All other articles unenumerated	Val.	.....	11,673	.....	22,714
Total of Foreign Merchandize		.....	11,673	.....	1,24,193
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery and millinery, &c.)	Val.	.....	5,502	.....	11,157
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	485	28,595	621	57,282
Coffee	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	"	1,033	8,025	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds. / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	50	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	"	.....	24,036	.....	26,765
Dyeing and colouring materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	10,773	29,78,472	12,194	45,84,731
Other sorts	"	27,043	1,44,872	24,029	1,83,883
Gram and pulse—					
Gram	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice in the husk (paddy)	"	75	244	.....	.....
Rice not in the husk	"	1,843	12,510	2,923	13,154
Wheat	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier	"	35,936	3,91,788	62,761	8,48,198
Hemp—					
Raw	"	179	1,600	.....	.....
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt. / No.	1,36,940 / 788,862	26,88,773	2,14,444 / 1,408,439	4,666,151
Do., dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	26,965 / 2,891,093	14,90,525	.....	.....
Skins, raw	Cwt. / No.	2,378 / 267,000	185,975	40,034 / 3,141,900	21,11,491
Do., dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	.....	.....	6,018 / 7,14,281	5,83,536
Jewellery, precious stones, &c.	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	15,55,653	79,75,613
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	11,002,525	1,444,311	10,340,350	1,391,191
Other kinds	Yds. / Cwt.	22,59,038 / 531	2,68,798	16,52,530 / 307	1,78,407

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandize and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure during the official years 1878-79 *and* 1879-80—continued.

Arabia.				Ceylon.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,565	2,158	1,725	1,752
320	61	40	12	16,698	2,621	4,299	570
14,427	6,578	578	394	67,103	15,776	40,171	7,027
421	150	1,865	510	3,089	1,530	1,424	373
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3	15	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	86	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	815	1	11
.....	1,342	.....	8,722	.....	20,024	1	99
.....	8,064	.....	9,638	.....	32,000	.....	36,845
62	175	.....	.....	5	1,375	53	183
.....	11,039	.....	1,532	.....	12,856	.....	7,360
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	7
43,652	14,173	10,530	3,674	6,616	2,597	2,647	1,177
.....	60	.....	429	.....	8	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	561	.....	737
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	44	394	94	576
.....	.....	.....	.....	64,373	2,96,168	41,519	1,95,045
.....	.....	.....	.....	22,583	57,878	1,798	3,994
4,51,154	23,41,128	6,68,111	24,95,261	24,83,941	1,28,75,671	11,36,952	55,51,120
.....	.....	182	860	1,222	6,340	461	2,425
4	20	174	610	48,747	2,64,320	35,905	1,92,101
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	140	7	111
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,180	.....	723
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	193,707	32,219	173,028	40,977
.....	.....	510	50	.....	.....	11,300	1,302
.....	.....	.....		13,390	2,507	17	

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II.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal

Articles.	China.			
	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Merchandize.		Rupees.		Rupees.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lb	36,500	15,575	33,200	19,010
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... Yds.	38,617	3,955	75	12
White ... "	60	13	1,140	350
Coloured, printed or dyed ... "	.....	.....	15	10
Other sorts of piece-goods ... "	.....	10	.....	.....
No.	60		.....	
Other sorts of manufactures ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yds.	.....	.....	.....	10
Gums and resins ... Cwt.	.....	.....	53	1,753
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—				
Iron ... Cwt.	2	160	.....	.....
All others enumerated ... "	.....	16	.....	.....
All other articles unenumerated ... Val.	.....	27,814	.....	34,668
Total of Foreign Merchandize ...	.....	47,543	.....	55,708
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... No.	885	6,356	662	4,225
Apparel (including harberdashery, millinery, &c.) ... Val.	.....	11,310	.....	7,520
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee ... "	.....	20	1	30
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—				
Raw ... "	1,45,905	40,78,998	2,42,207	69,53,547
Twist and yarn ... lb	500	187	60,000	28,125
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds.	.....	.....	166	64
No.	.....		.....	
Other sorts ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines ... "	.....	68,306	.....	74,150
Dying and colouring materials—				
Indigo ... Cwt.	.....	.....	1	189
Other sorts ... "	715	30,761	299	12,343
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... "	774	3,623	970	4,647
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... "	.....	.....	6	16
Do. not in the husk ... "	8,432	22,230	913	5,798
Wheat ... "	.....	.....	1	7
Other sorts ... "	113	537	33	182
Gums and resins—				
Catch and gambier ... "	53	618	.....	.....
Hemp—				
Raw ... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—				
Hides, raw ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
No.	.....		.....	
Do., dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
No.	.....		.....	
Skins, raw ... Cwt.	17	975	.....	.....
No.	1,500		.....	
Do., dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	29	2,815	.....	.....
No.	4,000		.....	
Jewellery, precious stones, &c. ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	850
Jute—				
Raw ... Cwt.	.....	.....	7,143	58,000
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	7,482,791	11,05,761	13,419,848	18,76,759
Other kinds ... Yds.	10,615	1,380	1,912,850	2,07,803
Cwt.	.....		.....	

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandize and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure during the official years 1878-79 *and* 1879-80—continued.

Persia.				Straits Settlements.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	10,000	1,250	29,337	4,434	10,740	1,865
810	665	3,624	1,008	1,11,731	23,259	95,525	17,043
537	462	8,788	2,083	40,664	8,413	36,757	11,915
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 135	.....	} 648
.....	.....	.....	.....	291		2,005	
.....	.....	.....	.....	32		.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,292	1,808	556	1,331
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1,050
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	568	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	180	2,020	1	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189	7,534
.....	3,456	.....	6,889	.....	2,55,772	.....	88,794
.....	4,584	.....	11,230	.....	2,93,450	.....	1,30,310
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,335	93,189	6,287	43,222
.....	255	.....	2,189	.....	1,08,506	.....	1,23,195
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	320	13	117
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	158	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	123	45	.....	.....
130	} 194	628	} 808	18,100	} 8,357	15,789	} 7,482
.....		.....		.....		133	
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	662	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,246	.....	12,036
1,163	3,07,567	471	1,92,665	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	255	7,519	372	10,411
.....	.....	.....	.....	18,470	90,811	6,375	30,049
.....	.....	.....	.....	89	267	.....	.....
26,516	1,36,326	56,838	2,43,325	57,405	3,01,638	23,025	1,18,247
.....	.....	81	375	20,784	1,05,772	19,293	97,052
.....	.....	15	80	4,440	25,354	4,704	24,308
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	}	.....	}	104	} 2,090	.....	} .....
.....		.....		600		.....	
.....	}	.....	}	5	} 250	.....	} .....
.....		.....		48		.....	
.....	}	.....	}	5	} 735	14	} 1,609
.....		.....		308		1,600	
.....	}	.....	}	7	} 538	48	} 2,570
.....		.....		400		7,496	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,84,017	.....	1,26,111
.....	.....	.....	.....	328	2,670	263	1,932
70,960	14,300	.....	.....	6,090,649	14,43,223	9,247,126	18,69,972
.....	}	.....	}	15	} 5,603	2,24,000	} 27,173
.....		.....		316		356	

H.—

II.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal

ARTICLES.		AUSTRALIA.			
		1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE.			Rupees.		Rupees.
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn ...	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White ...	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed or dyed ...	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods ...	" / No.	.....	.....	..... / 72	15
Other sorts of manufactures ...	lb. / Yds.	.....	.....	..... /	.....
Gums and resins ...	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured ...	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Iron ...	Cwt.	.....	.....	1	12
All others unenumerated ...	"	.....	30	.....	.....
All other articles unenumerated ...	Val.	.....	5,860	.....	5,664
Total of Foreign Merchandize ...		.....	5,890	.....	5,691
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
Animals, living ...	No.	2	275	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) ...	Val.	.....	2,849	.....	6,271
Caoutchouc—					
Raw ...	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee ...	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured ...	"	266	2,621	389	4,049
Cotton—					
Raw ...	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn ...	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods ...	Yds. / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ...	Val.	.....	.....	.....	44
Drugs and medicines ...	"	.....	.....	.....	40
Dyeing and colouring materials—					
Indigo ...	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ...	"	37	217	40	276
Grain and pulse—					
Gram ...	"	.....	.....	1,426	6,595
Rice in the husk (paddy) ...	"	.....	.....	3	15
Do. not in the husk ...	"	89,144	6,97,274	29,705	2,53,609
Wheat ...	"	10	49	.....	.....
Other sorts ...	"	2,560	9,027	88	420
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier ...	"	60	600	.....	.....
Hemp—					
Raw ...	"	98	1,000	155	1,110
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ...	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw ...	Cwt. / No.	148 / 1,924	5,465	..... /	.....
Do., dressed or tanned ...	Cwt. / No.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Skins, raw ...	Cwt. / No.	..... /	.....	1 / 57	300
Do., dressed or tanned ...	Cwt. / No.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Jewellery, precious stones, &c. ...	Val.	.....	500	.....	638
Jute—					
Raw ...	Cwt.	20,298	1,45,382	10,481	71,315
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags ...	No.	85,01,200	30,46,808	12,266,900	35,15,349
Other kinds ...	Yds. / Cwt.	202	2,021	3,000 / 297	4,826

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandize and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure during the official years 1878-79 *and* 1879-80—continued.

Other Countries.—				Total.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
24,335	9,709	20,000	7,500	64,679	27,850	66,539	50,309
25,226	3,382	13,704	1,857	338,993	48,987	121,857	14,937
13,047	4,637	3,600	1,776	281,065	64,243	138,588	38,640
24,909	4,481	16,487	9,973	199,524	51,729	165,210	42,588
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,524	.....	3,288
.....	.....	405	272	23,828	4,177	1,681	2,056
136	1,904	39	348	1,553	2,370	566	6,240
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,292	6,052	237	415
115	916	9	52	394	883	.....	1,39,864
161	7,718	16	1,221	2,828	7,701	79,770	9,555
.....	91,911	.....	55,568	197	10,419	208	5,88,240
.....	1,24,638	.....	53,667	.....	8,09,312	.....	8,65,008
33	1,425	3	200	9,292	10,33,072	7,008	48,110
.....	19,395	.....	14,789	.....	1,02,824	.....	3,10,910
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,093	5,91,378	9,303	8,17,649
21	1,125	3	113	226	4,80,635	210	4,781
404	4,043	701	2,617	4,543	9,771	1,981	18,525
1	34	270	5,655	343,538	41,903	807,610	2,02,93,829
.....	.....	59,114	23,476	623	85,96,144	101,134	51,503
51,349	28,405	46,035	35,134	152,336	232	93,277	57,612
.....	.....	2	29	50	69,428	155	3,095
.....	1,922	.....	2,296	.....	6,531	.....	3,71,606
5,265	13,70,601	1,326	4,79,748	.....	1,59,881	.....	.....
548	6,498	883	40,673	74,747	2,30,88,814	47,923	1,88,04,490
12,874	61,628	6,981	33,229	169,329	13,76,493	128,970	8,52,684
34	109	44	143	258,380	12,36,974	201,392	9,47,628
862,341	46,92,788	6,81,547	34,15,936	23,846	68,752	1,318	3,329
66,553	3,57,217	45,198	2,42,764	6,378,580	8,34,78,744	4,964,467	2,33,84,975
10,448	65,036	2,412	45,608	890,979	42,17,414	1,586,473	79,59,761
				237,959	11,83,473	243,252	11,88,760
16	227	15	206	59,107	5,35,252	67,757	2,08,389
.....	.....	29	260	6,731	59,319	2,347	22,045
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,303	60,762	669	14,985	531,774	1,45,12,501	693,293	1,98,40,401
22,520		6,510		6,108,974		7,799,312	
38	660	.....	.....	1,451	1,06,287	2,743	1,61,941
103		.....		25,807		41,171	
.....	20	67	1,710	30,397	16,44,194	45,623	23,77,243
8		8,550		2,557,288		*3,406,670	
1	25	.....	263	5,126	4,03,109	6,423	6,24,535
.....		24		595,990		764,988	
.....	2,517	.....	720	.....	3,57,165	.....	2,34,720
60	600	31,311	2,27,458	6,019,869	3,79,94,735	5,680,455	4,56,98,674
3,228,434	11,11,951	3,658,582	11,31,491	43,902,639	1,01,03,953	54,875,254	1,10,83,770
119,845	13,431	188,316	20,287	4,586,821	5,45,270	5,210,756	6,25,983
29		3		2,924		2,969	

II.—

II.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal*

ARTICLES.		United Kingdom.			
		1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Indian Produce and Manufactures.			Rupees.		Rupees.
Lac—					
Dye	Cwt.	7,638	1,89,950	9,433	1,82,057
Shell	,,	38,187	12,99,730	29,577	19,17,365
Other kinds	,,	15,910	4,96,116	5,177	3,66,725
Oils—					
Vegetable, not essential	Gals.	985,645	14,30,512	1,826,980	19,28,124
Other sorts	,,	20	10	451	237
Opium	Chests.	3	.....	.....	.....
	Cwt.	4	3,600	.....	.....
Provisions	Val.	.....	46,802	.....	1,10,186
Saltpetre	Cwt.	179,918	17,15,733	262,599	24,05,778
Seeds—					
Linseed	Cwt.	2,401,122	1,47,10,746	1,830,317	1,17,27,464
Mustard and rape	,,	1,275,852	77,47,506	560,057	33,24,018
Poppy	,,	178,268	11,84,901	268,506	18,84,196
Til or gingelly	,,	6,961	49,046	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	2,601	17,996	275	3,178
Silk—					
Raw	lb	454,886	13,55,296	579,030	12,69,868
Manufactures	Val.	.....	8,14,223	.....	10,70,561
Spices	lb	1,616,642	1,24,783	634,565	60,708
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	27,560	2,84,110	36,600	3,51,425
Tea	lb	34,056,431	3,10,14,093	37,620,443	3,00,56,137
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb	5,972,789	3,28,759	1,743,116	91,842
Manufactured	,,	2,532	2,468	11,000	8,612
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	1,335	1,98,741	42	3,147
Wood—					
Teak	C. Tons.	.....	30	129	19,320
Other sorts	Val.	.....	1,362	.....	70
Wool—					
Raw	lb	276,426	81,158	450	140
Manufactures of—					
Shawls	No.	41	4,112	251	9,505
Other sorts	lb	90,956	.....	133,537	.....
	Yds.	1,453	1,88,125	60	1,64,130
All other articles unenumerated	Val.	.....	10,42,217	.....	10,95,240
Indian produce and manufactures—					
Free		.....	11,46,10,411	.....	12,39,13,412
Dutiable		.....	1,55,32,331	.....	1,34,79,652
Total		.....	13,01,42,742	.....	13,73,93,064
Total of Merchandize, Foreign and Indian		.....	13,04,18,101	.....	13,77,17,107
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	5,96,760	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		.....	5,96,760	.....	.....
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandize and Treasure		.....	13,10,14,862	.....	13,77,17,107
Government—					
Stores		.....	857	.....	23,227
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Store and Treasure		.....	857	.....	23,227

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandize and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure during the official years 1878-79 *and* 1879-80—continued.

Austria.				France.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	472	.....	.....
2,348	70,791	535	18,786	4,912	1,46,628	2,691	1,00,140
34	1,178	.....	.....	517	17,078	322	9,786
.....	.....	.....	.....	16,245	24,809	8	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	200	.....	700	.....	58	.....	2,615
.....	.....	2,827	21,173	32,633	2,85,220	35,847	2,29,329
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,002	14,014	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	163,582	2,87,252	29,445	1,61,176
.....	.....	.....	.....	60,792	4,02,784	259,798	17,07,618
.....	.....	.....	.....	241,881	16,95,180	376,002	22,83,753
.....	.....	147	1,312	2	24	.....	.....
14	7	.....	.....	579,434	24,07,288	528,035	18,77,468
.....	7,756	.....	1,400	.....	3,66,341	.....	5,54,176
16,016	1,214	6,160	375	784	50	.....	.....
.....	.....	100	2,000	.....	.....	1,002	10,245
30	30	95	95	2,223	1,390	7,853	6,067
.....	.....	1,480	83	637,494	30,591	725,434	22,241
.....	.....	.....	.....	80	82	35	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	450	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	365	.....	.....
3	300	.....	.....	1,172	85,481	701	29,158
.....	.....	.....	.....	714	.....	10,446	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	650	.....	15,747
.....	5,639	.....	10,992	.....	65,125	.....	42,027
.....	14,91,018	.....	20,95,725	.....	72,38,033	.....	1,06,61,117
.....	22,86,874	.....	20,72,647	.....	49,45,820	.....	33,76,074
.....	37,77,892	.....	41,68,372	.....	1,28,83,883	.....	1,33,77,191
.....	37,78,182	.....	41,68,842	.....	1,28,92,245	.....	1,33,83,250
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,650	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,150	.....	.....
.....	37,78,182	.....	41,68,842	.....	1,28,96,395	.....	1,33,83,250
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....

II.—

II.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal*

ARTICLES.		ITALY.			
		1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.			Rupees.		Rupees.
Lac—					
Dye	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell	,,	571	15,543	468	15,202
Other kinds	,,	.....	...	7	234
Oils—					
Vegetable not essential	Gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium	Chests	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cwt.	.....		.....	
Provisions	Val.	.....	188	.....	41,310
Saltpetre	Cwt.	2,554	21,911	15,880	1,40,318
Seeds—					
Linseed	,,	1,000	6,650	.....	.....
Mustard and rape	,,	3,507	21,512	.....	.....
Poppy	,,	220	1,000	7	50
Til or gingelly	,,	2,002	15,697	16,377	1,21,115
Other sorts	,,	15,754	1,06,829	3,083	16,482
Silk—					
Raw	lb.	223,285	17,74,724	253,751	19,43,463
Manufactures	Val.	.....	4,000	...	1,556
Spices	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	6	149	265	3,890
Tea	lb.	2,940	2,770	375	436
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	,,	812,512	66,240	1,736,600	97,718
Manufactured	,,	63	100	.....	.....
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	3	330	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool—					
Raw	lb.	224	100	.....	.....
Manufacture of—					
Shawls	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	lb.	.....	100	168	120
	Yds.	24		.....	
All other articles unenumerated	Val.	.....	38,202	.....	78,324
Indian produce and manufactures—					
Free		.....	37,79,213	.....	48,52,772
Dutiable		.....	3,20,422	.....	1,55,887
Total		.....	40,99,635	.....	50,08,659
Total of Merchandize, Foreign and Indian		.....	41,05,392	.....	50,29,705
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of Exports and Merchandize and Treasure		.....	41,05,392	.....	50,29,705
Government—					
Stores		.....	.....	.....	150
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure		.....	.....	.....	150

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandize and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure during the official years 1878-79 *and* 1879-80—continued.

Mauritius.				South America.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
159,800	2,51,378	110,874	1,44,880	2,691	3,392	2,712	2,974
15	405	716	1,080	.....	.....	.....	.....
79 }	95,550	15 }	17,070	{	.....	.....	.....
111		21		.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,20,807	.....	2,51,869	.....	12,736	.....	19,597
18,069	1,74,959	3,701	35,022	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	516	50	577	.....	.....	.....	.....
237	1,542	830	5,239	128	788	32	164
.....	.....	21	155	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	216	125	995	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,903	15,710	3,934	31,334	181	1,457	219	1,903
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	48,166	.....	46,284	.....	.....	.....	.....
103,796	11,357	83,683	9,565	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,465	1,297	720	630	1,600	625	855	835
391,636	72,822	447,540	76,045	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	12	.....	.....	100	120	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	.....	260	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	259	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,464 }	3,740	41,579 }	14,559	{	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,55,363	.....	92,326	.....	223	.....	87
.....	30,36,550	.....	24,39,787	.....	59,298	.....	3,01,385
.....	76,22,051	.....	60,45,309	.....	21,19,694	.....	16,96,814
.....	1,06,58,601	.....	84,85,096	.....	21,78,992	.....	19,98,199
.....	1,08,11,447	.....	85,64,583	.....	22,17,949	.....	20,00,744
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,08,11,447	.....	85,64,583	.....	22,17,949	.....	20,00,744
.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

H.—

II.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal

ARTICLES.		United States.			
		1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Indian Produce and Manufactures.			Rs.		Rs.
Lac—					
Dye ...	Cwt.	568	4,760	4,171	42,138
Shell ...	,,	17,541	6,59,704	15,761	9,60,184
Other kinds ...	,,	1,175	41,123	1,215	54,164
Oils—					
Vegetable not essential ...	Gal.	9,946	13,581	81,679	94,251
Other sorts ...	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ...	Chest / Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions ...	Val.	.....	1,535	.....	1,042
Saltpetre ...	Cwt.	79,186	7,06,749	1,11,877	10,19,186
Seeds—					
Linseed ...	Cwt.	5,36,529	33,97,685	6,94,893	45,69,299
Mustard and rape ...	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poppy ...	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til or singelly ...	,,	504	4,036	.....	.....
Other sorts ...	,,	544	4,658	22	135
Silk—					
Raw ...	lb	.....	.....	2,090	16,800
Manufactures ...	Val.	.....	8,358	.....	28,779
Spices ...	lb	1,732,178	129,369	8,65,963	63,611
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ...	Cwt.	4,006	48,070	.....	.....
Tea ...	lb	17,105	12,513	65,944	51,798
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured ...	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ...	,,	.....	.....	94	170
Wax (excluding candles) ...	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood—					
Teak ...	C. tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ...	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool—					
Raw ...	lb	100,470	24,162	.....	.....
Manufactures of—					
Shawls ...	No.	4	980	19	1,067
Other sorts ...	lb / Ydg.	11,248 / 30	7,836	8,391 / 136	9,180
All other articles unenumerated ...	Val.	.....	71,769	.....	1,00,348
Indian produce and manufacture—					
Free ...		.....	1,65,06,974	.....	2,42,86,649
Dutiable ...		.....	36,91,753	.....	53,36,564
Total ...		.....	2,01,98,727	.....	2,96,23,213
Total Merchandize, Foreign and Indian ...		.....	2,02,10,400	.....	2,97,67,496
Treasure—					
Gold ...		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver ...		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...		.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandize and Treasure ...		.....	2,02,10,400	.....	2,97,67,496
Government—					
Stores ...		.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure—					
Gold ...		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver ...		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...		.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandize and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure during the official years 1878-79 *and* 1879-80—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79		1879-80.	
Quantity	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	93	15	20	41,248	64,296	37,984	56,683
24	288	27	160	.....	.....	37	16
.....	 6	.....	.....	76 / 108	87,090	63 / 91	72,460
.....	191	.....	8,952	.....	7,222	.....	3,155
.....	.....	.....	.....	633	631	230	2,200
.....	.....	.....	.....	24	519	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	23	114	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,573	10,072	280	2,030
.....	.....	.....	.....	13,245	1,63,903	12,711	1,25,615
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11,723	.....	15,032	.....	17,105	.....	8,815
1,15,393	11,127	191	414	1,02,327	8,683	98,097	10,383
200	3,837	430	7,052	11,939	1,98,350	9,299	1,64,740
896	450	.....	.....	3,115	3,115	154	154
3,068	263	7,384	806	6,535	936	10,824	1,833
36,275	3,559	21,262	2,113	12,455	1,465	13,026	1,732
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,617	.....	22	.....	523	.....	160
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	120	2	40	2	69
.....	.....	.....	.....	216 /	336	.....	.....
.....	6,622	.....	5,610	.....	4,84,592	.....	1,05,763
.....	55,273	.....	40,582	.....	16,62,121	.....	9,07,570
.....	23,41,128	.....	21,95,261	.....	1,29,55,944	.....	55,54,314
.....	23,96,401	.....	21,10,813	.....	1,46,28,035	.....	65,51,884
.....	24,01,465	.....	25,51,181	.....	1,46,50,734	.....	65,58,719
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,083	.....	.....
.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	47,50,000	.....	26,00,000
.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	47,56,083	.....	26,00,000
.....	24,05,465	.....	25,54,181	.....	1,94,36,797	.....	91,58,719
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,867	.....	74,953
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,867	.....	74,953

H.—

II.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal

ARTICLES.		China.			
		1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Indian Produce and Manufactures.			Rupees.		Rupees.
Lac—					
Dye	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell	"	242	8,449	99	4,394
Other kinds	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil—					
Vegetable not essential	Gals.	83,104	1,23,561	67,125	80,311
Other sorts	"	27	1,968	6	60
Opium	Chest	45,891	5,66,68,451	43,722	5,67,68,206
	Cwt.	67,239		71,459	
	Value	.....		.....	20,247
Provisions	Cwt.	61,878	6,24,302	64,713	6,80,777
Saltpetre					
Seeds—					
Linseed	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mustard and rape	"	1	3	.....	.....
Poppy	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til or gingelly	"	100	748	.....	.....
Other sorts	"	5	56	14	184
Silk—					
Raw	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures	Value	.....	1,494	.....	920
Spices	lb.	2	13	1,087,814	1,20,304
Sugar, sugarcandy and others saccharine produce	Cwt.	.....	3	.....	.....
Tea	lb.	214	191	2,887	2,869
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured	"	5,944	2,396	11,700	5,215
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	35	2,815	3	200
Wood—					
Teak	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	15,350	.....	6,476
Wool—					
Raw	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—					
Shawls	No.	2*	140	2	85
	lb.	.....	170	448	334
Other sorts	Yds.	15		.....	
All other articles unenumerated	Value	.....	1,95,410	.....	1,96,765
Indian produce and manufacture—					
Free		.....	6,29,91,970	.....	6,71,73,634
Dutiable		.....	30,670	.....	9,973
Total		.....	6,30,22,640	.....	6,71,83,606
Total of Merchandize, Foreign and Indian		.....	6,30,70,192	.....	6,72,30,454
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	6,48,000
Silver		.....	.....	.....	
Total		.....	.....	.....	6,48,000
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandize and Treasure		.....	6,30,70,192	.....	6,78,84,454
Government—					
Stores		.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure during the official years 1878-79 *and* 1879-80—continued.

Persia.				Straits Settlements.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	50	.....	.....	211	6,942	164	9,205
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	145,892	2,25,523	135,532	1,37,591
1	15	.....	.....	69	5,392	98	2,647
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,881	1,05,87,650	10,586	1,18,06,842
.....	.....	.....	.....	13,057		15,417	
.....	85	.....	184	.....	1,28,074	.....	31,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,027	41,549	4,693	46,400
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	62	15	110
.....	.....	.....	.....	51	372	50	335
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	52	23	194
.....	.....	.....	.....	225	1,500	15	100
.....	.....	.....	.....	14,477	1,06,975	15,788	1,42,862
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	40
.....	2,611	.....	3,932	.....	18,332	.....	27,200
.....	.....	.....	.....	82,176	8,840	349,106	37,543
1	24	6	136	288	2,164	8	182
20	20	180	330	2,320	2,320	3,701	3,756
.....	.....	.....	.....	33,423	6,567	5,160	839
276	21	1,667	728	114,799	26,920	56,201	12,593
.....	.....	.....	.....	843	65,341	3,693	2,87,778
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	242	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	26	620	432	4,610
.....	.....	45	27	1,200	3,291	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	8		.....	
.....	3,693	.....	620	.....	3,17,453	.....	2,82,247
.....	21,287	.....	8,959	.....	1,37,03,949	.....	1,52,39,764
.....	4,43,943	.....	4,37,990	.....	3,08,847	.....	1,25,743
.....	4,65,230	.....	4,46,949	.....	1,40,12,796	.....	1,53,15,506
.....	4,69,814	.....	4,58,179	.....	1,43,09,235	.....	1,56,45,816
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	4,451
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	4,451
.....	4,69,814	.....	4,58,179	.....	1,43,09,435	.....	1,56,50,267
.....	2,632	.....	316	.....	20,740	.....	143
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,632	.....	316	.....	20,740	.....	143

H.—

II.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal*

ARTICLES.		AUSTRALIA.			
		1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.			Rupees.		Rupees.
Lac—					
Dye	Cwt.	.....	.....	5	76
Shell	"	378	13,784	212	15,993
Other kinds	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils—					
Vegetable not essential	Gals.	608,132	8,57,409	4,35,865	4,98,284
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium	Chests / Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions	Val.	.....	12,012	.....	8,229
Saltpetre	Cwt.	179	1,889	1,539	15,866
Seeds—					
Linseed	"	1,698	11,379	4,006	27,279
Mustered and rape	"	4	23	.....	.....
Poppy	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til or gingelly	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	"	20	214	2	193
Silk—					
Raw	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures	Val.	.....	938	.....	357
Spices	lb.	443	30	.....	.....
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine, produce	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea	lb.	59,448	57,865	82,580	62,049
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb.	4,746	1,186	.....	.....
Manufactured		3,508	545	1,335	1,559
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	41	6,099	3	1,150
Other sorts	Val.	.....	316	.....	300
Wool—					
Raw	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—					
Shawls	No.	2	50	94	1,289
Other sorts	lb. / Yds.	3	25	504	604
All other articles unenumerated	Val.	.....	21,663	.....	19,498
Indian produce and manufactures—					
Free		.....	41,88,631	.....	42,50,128
Dutiable		.....	7,11,058	.....	2,77,453
Total		.....	48,99,689	.....	45,27,581
Total of Merchandize, Foreign and Indian		.....	49,05,579	.....	45,33,272
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Totals of Exports of Merchandize and Treasure		.....	49,05,579	.....	45,33,272
Government—					
Stores		.....	150	.....	274
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure		.....	150	.....	274

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandize and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure during the official years 1878-79 *and* 1879-80—concluded.

Other Countries.				Total.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,256	1,95,182	13,609	2,24,271
11	345	14	481	64,402	22,21,966	49,521	20,40,841
.....	.....	.....	.....	17,636	5,55,495	6,719	4,30,969
26,475	43,573	17,564	25,607	2,079,237	31,60,187	2,516,358	30,24,646
13	1,805	23	475	169	7,943	1,358	4,704
1	1,245	1	1,316	54,931	6,74,24,513	59,337	6,87,55,888
1		1		80,520		86,389	
.....	1,32,441	.....	42,048	.....	5,91,954	.....	5,97,253
3,059	31,886	4,456	42,009	382,136	36,14,429	508,162	46,88,118
22,064	1,46,877	125	929	2,964,598	1,82,81,848	2,520,466	1,63,25,133
88,539	2,60,519	13	88	1,481,744	90,19,638	587,427	34,94,620
9,762	73,216	1	7	249,048	16,60,453	503,356	33,51,520
.....	.....	37	360	253,271	17,77,305	592,896	27,08,273
491	5,553	341	4,598	49,326	4,20,463	36,538	3,25,202
8,197	80,676	3,654	19,105	1,265,836	55,67,991	1,347,190	51,26,744
.....	17,988	.....	35,812	.....	13,19,649	.....	18,18,913
203,637	15,378	30,814	3,269	3,976,404	8,10,851	3,156,993	3,06,337
2,106	34,175	2,759	47,994	46,103	5,70,965	50,469	5,88,374
27,096	25,117	9,482	6,784	34,175,303	3,11,22,296	37,835,274	3,01,91,561
2,205,730	62,892	178,039	19,520	10,067,933	5,70,256	4,855,297	3,47,934
90,648	12,494	59,352	7,567	272,758	50,162	175,679	40,117
.....	.....	77	6,373	2,213	1,76,904	3,815	2,97,428
11	838	10	784	55	7,367	147	12,254
.....	1,451	.....	564	.....	21,400	.....	7,857
.....	.....	.....	.....	378,620	1,05,785	486	150
4	1,115	1	100	1,270	93,097	1,594	45,003
.....	50	112	200	118,798	2,02,323	195,230	2,04,942
5		.....		1,543		136	
.....	42,116	.....	58,612	.....	25,50,497	.....	21,38,986
.....	26,72,193	.....	21,91,165	.....	23,27,46,957	.....	25,79,51,499
.....	60,68,793	.....	38,66,098	.....	5,93,54,337	.....	4,49,49,977
.....	87,35,992	.....	60,57,263	.....	29,21,01,294	.....	30,29,01,476
.....	88,60,639	.....	61,14,930	.....	29,31,34,366	.....	30,37,66,484
.....	.....	.....	960	.....	6,06,473	.....	960
.....	7,860	.....	26,500	.....	47,59,500	.....	32,75,951
.....	7,860	.....	27,460	.....	53,65,973	.....	32,76,911
.....	88,68,420	.....	61,42,390	.....	29,85,00,339	.....	30,70,43,395
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,402	.....	99,063
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,402	.....	99,063

H.—Trade—*continued.*

III.—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandize subject to Duty, on Import and Export, at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1878-79 *and* 1879-80.

Articles.	Amount of duty collected.			
	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	88,133	87,937	90,523	90,256
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn	3,76,076	3,75,811	3,23,904	3,23,401
Manufactures	41,39,295	41,30,632	37,03,904	36,95,158
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	94,364	94,183	89,721	88,752
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter	31,646	31,639	30,262	30,253
Spirits	10,18,703	10,15,445	9,71,282	9,66,237
Wines and liqueurs	3,03,141	3,00,680	2,52,021	2,49,024
Other sorts...	1,021	1,017	665	663
Metals—				
Copper	3,88,192	3,88,032	5,13,673	5,13,193
Iron	74,586	74,279	66,195	65,521
Tin	65,927	65,556	84,987	84,381
Other sorts	1,43,737	1,43,460	1,46,498	1,46,406
Provisions	84,462	84,014	85,880	85,653
Railway plant and rolling-stock	.....	.....	171	.....
Salt	2,24,04,388	2,21,94,203	2,33,22,924	2,31,23,245
Silk	57,254	57,134	66,113	66,000
Spices	1,08,895	1,08,343	1,12,067	1,11,923
Sugar	2,912	2,912	8,023	7,934
Wool, manufactures of	2,23,923	2,22,509	2,39,215	2,39,013
All other articles	4,79,531	4,74,057	4,83,233	4,77,527
Total duty on Imports ... Including salt	3,00,86,186	2,98,51,859	3,05,41,100	3,03,15,300
Total duty on Imports ... Excluding "	76,81,798	76,57,651	72,13,176	71,91,055
Exports.				
Dyeing and colouring materials—				
Indigo	3,11,548	3,05,311	1,96,813	1,92,256
Grain and pulse—				
Rice in the husk	6,665	6,035	137	126
Do. not in the husk	17,46,848	16,46,996	13,49,121	12,89,871
Lac—				
Shell	1,02,032	98,706	61,415	59,271
Other kinds	22,772	22,095	7,505	6,904
All other articles	21	2	39	2
Total duty on Exports ...	21,89,826	20,78,145	16,15,050	15,48,524
Grand Total duty on Imports and Exports (exclusive of penalty)	3,22,76,012	3,19,30,004	3,21,56,150	3,18,63,824

II.—Trade—*continued.*

IV.—Total Value of Merchandize (distinguishing Country and Foreign) and Treasure imported and exported Coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bengal in the official years 1878-79 *and* 1879-80.

PORTS.	Merchandize						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1878-79.	1879-80	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Imports into Bengal.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
From Bombay	86,30,776	72,51,287	7,52,036	11,57,908	93,89,512	84,09,195	7,170	12,84,500
„ Sind	...	31,715	409	572	409	32,287	... ..	... ..
„ Madras	35,51,628	72,99,171	4,59,436	5,06,336	40,11,064	77,30,504	5,93,201	41,660
„ British Burma ...	53,66,019	55,20,626	1,56,761	3,20,644	55,23,410	58,41,270	47,33,720	98,19,306
From British Ports in other provinces, total	1,75,49,653	2,00,53,862	13,75,633	19,79,414	1,89,24,680	2,20,33,246	53,04,691	1,11,45,406
From British ports within the Presidency	41,92,054	79,75,617	38,55,933	47,99,833	80,47,980	1,27,75,450	30,68,101	32,99,536
From Goa	... ..	75	392	8	392	83	.....	...
„ Pondicherry	2,022	1,502	10,423	14,508	12,415	16,010	15,000	11,25,000
„ Cutch	.....	... .	288	.....	288	.....	.....	.....
„ Kattywar—Beyt ...	1,375	2,375	.....	.....	1,375	2,375	.....	.....
„ Cochin—Narrakal ...	17,078	1,40,198	.....	.....	17,078	1,40,198	.....	.....
„ Travancore—Alleppey	4,40,011	4,53,074	24,526	19,974	4,64,537	4,53,048	.....	.....
Colachel ...	.....	60	.. ..	.....	.....	60	.... .	.....
Porcot ...	5,616	22,826	.... .	200	5,616	23,026	. ....	.....
From Indian ports not British, total	4,66,102	6,06,110	35,629	28,690	5,01,731	6,34,800	15,000	11,25,000
From all ports, total ...	2,22,07,209	2,86,75,520	52,07,197	68,07,967	2,74,74,406	3,54,83,486	83,87,102	1,55,69,942
Government stores and treasure	2,78,313	76,717	2,79,786	56,224	5,58,099	1,32,941	49,89,993	16,81,504
Exports from Bengal.								
To Bombay	95,01,226	1,06,04,917	4,87,242	5,20,134	99,88,468	1,05,25,079	.....	.....
„ Sind	16,103	60,541	1,806	3,424	17,911	64,015	.. ...	.....
„ Madras	1,60,52,649	67,13,381	16,75,977	25,87,183	1,80,28,626	92,50,581	32,183	28,575
„ British Burma	1,35,95,938	1,01,71,147	76,63,072	38,55,005	2,12,59,190	1,60,26,152	44,72,167	1,25,19,521
To British ports in other provinces, total	3,91,65,248	2,69,50,314	1,01,28,947	89,15,846	4,92,94,195	3,58,66,130	45,04,333	1,25,48,096
To British ports within the Presidency	44,17,789	86,99,296	45,73,551	51,72,670	90,21,348	1,38,71,966	25,10,868	23,92,073
To Goa	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	... ..
„ Pondicherry	61,079	71,347	6,178	6,315	60,257	77,862	.....	2,614
„ Cutch—Mundvi	18,992	898	.....	.....	18,992	898	.....	.....
„ Kattywar—Sorryah Bunder	10,057	.....	63	.....	10,120	.....	.....	.....
Nowanagar ...	18,536	. ....	.....	.....	18,536	.....	... ..	.....
„ Cochin—Narrakal ...	6,14,742	1,15,392	350	2,903	6,15,092	1,18,295	.....	.....
„ Travancore—Alleppey ...	1,00,256	65,120	429	1,303	1,00,685	66,523	.....	4,900
Colachel ..	3,116	3,668	35	4	3,151	3,672	... ..	.....
Porcot ..	16,672	... .	.....	.....	16,672	... .	.....	.....
Quilon ...	8,160	3,976	.....	10	8,160	3,986	.....	... ..
To Indian ports, not British total	8,44,590	2,60,695	7,050	10,545	8,51,640	2,71,230	... ..	7,514
To all ports, total	4,44,37,827	3,59,10,305	1,47,09,551	1,40,99,021	5,91,67,188	5,60,09,326	80,15,201	1,34,47,683
Government stores and treasure	5,15,646	6,01,166	2,26,506	1,84,204	7,42,172	7,85,370	14,84,500	25,36,000

II.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Countries, at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal, in the official

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.		British (other than British Indian.)				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	127	225,781	126	226,797	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	253	315,374	219	307,924	...	.....	...	.....
Austria	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
France	Steam	.....	.....	11	14,516	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	2	2,277	11	14,686	...	.....	...	.....
Germany	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	1	1,294	...	.....	...	.....
Holland	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Italy	Steam	2	1,936	1	1,884	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Egypt	Steam	1	2,040	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Mauritius	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	8	9,095	70	57,533	...	.....	...	.....
Réunion	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	1	272	...	.....	...	.....
North America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
South America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	1	1,677	17	18,850	...	.....	...	.....
United States	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	5	6,327	69	89,597	...	.....	...	.....
Arabia	Steam	4	3,051	3	4,261	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	12	10,325	11	9,716	...	.....	1	928
Ceylon	Steam	3	3,118	26	30,934	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	1	275	12	5,382	5	1,294	6	1,123
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	27	37,278	28	38,943	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Java	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	1	1,257	...	.....	...	.....
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	1	110	1	271	3	610
Persia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	2	1,663	...	.....	...	.....
Straits Settlements	Steam	60	54,769	63	57,281	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Australia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	13	15,779	17	18,555	...	.....	...	.....
Other countries	Steam	1	2,120	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	3	2,265	17	13,475	...	.....	...	.....
Total, 1879-80	Steam	225	3,32,023	254	3,73,516	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	278	3,63,411	449	5,19,414	6	1,565	10	2,661
Total, 1878-79	Steam	209	3,02,283	274	3,81,843	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	243	3,07,526	460	4,07,372	9	2,195	8	2,134

TRADE—*continued.*

Nationality, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign year 1879-80 *compared with the totals of the year* 1878-79.

French.				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	1	2,825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,954	3	4,369	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	9,864	...	...	...	...	4	6,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	4,414	1	784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20	9,128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	16	9,495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9,593	22	28,029	...	...	...	...
1	838	2	1,328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,864	4	2,657
1	822	13	10,686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	891	1	891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	1,867	...	...	...	...	1	887	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	10,686	13	10,686	5	7,239	5	7,239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1,229	45	28,467	...	...	...	...	11	13,433	26	32,398	3	1,864	4	2,657
14	11,691	15	12,093	4	3,453	4	3,453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	5,241	71	38,166	...	...	1	406	13	13,461	19	24,526	3	1,875	3	1,67

II.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Countries, at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal, in the official

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	Steam ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,528	.....	.....
	Sailing ..	1	1,155	.....	.....	3	4,009	3	4,369
Austria	Steam ...	6	7,098	3	4,026	6	7,098	3	4,026
	Sailing ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Steam ...	.....	.....	1	1,301	12	9,864	5	7,796
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	915
Germany	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4,644	1	791
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, Eastern Coast ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	Steam ...	.....	.....	1	1,545	.....	.....	1	1,545
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	9,128
Réunion	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2,495
North America ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States ..	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	9,593	22	23,029
Arabia	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	7	6,657	7	5,728	11	9,359	13	9,918
Ceylon	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	822	13	10,096
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	445
China—Hong-Kong ..	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persia	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	1	405	1	531	2	856
Other countries ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ..	2	402	7	2,690	3	1,588	11	4,457
Total, 1879-80 ...	Steam ...	8	7,098	5	6,572	24	25,953	23	24,827
	Sailing ...	10	8,154	15	8,783	26	24,020	29	67,405
Total, 1878-79 ..	Steam ...	3	4,195	4	5,219	21	19,209	23	21,308
	Sailing ...	12	9,028	13	6,258	84	50,065	107	79,231

TRADE—*concluded.*

Nationality, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign year 1879-80 *compared with the totals of the year* 1878-79—concluded.

Native Craft.				Grand Total 1879-80.				Grand Total 1878-79.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
.....	.....	.....	.....	128	228,556	126	226,197	122	214,903	133	232,963
.....	.....	.....	.....	236	319,443	222	312,293	207	272,230	216	293,096
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7,998	3	4,026	3	4,125	4	9,116
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,094	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	9,864	16	22,362	13	10,869	15	14,792
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,277	12	15,301	3	2,086	8	8,418
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,294	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,253
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	899
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6,380	2	2,168	3	2,310	6	7,294
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1,520
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,040	1	1,545	2	2,909	1	1,094
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	9,095	90	66,661	5	5,668	101	78,336
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	521
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	9,767	1	414	22	10,637
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	998	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,469
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,677	17	18,850	.....	.....	18	20,704
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	13	15,920	91	117,728	10	12,789	70	92,221
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5,021	3	4,261	3	3,488	3	3,488
1	120	2	201	24	19,784	27	20,758	22	16,490	19	14,783
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3,940	39	41,620	15	14,798	64	67,941
2	159	1	52	8	1,719	20	7,300	20	7,362	22	6,825
.....	.....	.....	.....	27	37,278	23	38,945	24	35,730	25	35,053
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,257	1	793	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	2,559	27	2,849	24	2,830	31	3,569	25	2,867	33	3,835
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,603	1	647	2	1,441
.....	.....	.....	.....	60	54,769	63	57,281	45	32,225	44	30,071
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	501
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	14	16,170	19	19,411	12	14,675	24	20,304
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,343
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8,578	28	17,832	9	5,832	41	22,850
.....	.....	.....	.....	240	357,976	281	328,343	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	2,829	30	3,102	536	682,488	578	613,782	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	321,652	297	403,211
31	3,211	41	4,565	.....	.....	.....	.....	317	345,597	586	577,392

II.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Countries, at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal, in the official

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.		British (other than British Indian)				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	1	1,380	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
France ...	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Holland ...	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Italy ...	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Russia ...	Steam	1	901	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Africa, Eastern Coast ...	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Egypt ...	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Mauritius ...	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	24	13,217	1	298	...	.....	...	.....
Réunion ...	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
South America ...	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	2	2,656	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Arabia ...	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Ceylon ...	Steam	3	3,177	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	15	14,111	.....	.....	5	793	...	.....
China—Hong-Kong ...	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Java ...	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	1	688	1	1,421	...	.....	...	.....
Maldives ...	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Straits Settlements ...	Steam	8	8,295	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	3	3,014	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Australia ...	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	7	9,827	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Other countries ...	Steam	6	7,781	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	17	16,319	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Total, 1879-80 ...	Steam	13	15,154	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	70	67,522	2	1,719	5	795	...	.....
Total, 1878-79 ...	Steam	11	48,905	1	997	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	93	87,893	1	1,416	3	488	...	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Nationality, which entered and cleared with Ballast from and to Foreign year 1879-80, *compared with the totals of the year* 1878-79.

French.				Italian.				American.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
								1	1,370		
10	5,661										
19	9,922			1	572						
								1	929		
1	1,198										
30	16,781			1	572			2	2,299		
30	19,151			1	403			3	2,942		

II.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Countries, at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal, in the official

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.*		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,970	.....	.....
France	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, Eastern Coast ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	1	534	.....	.....	11	6,245	.....	.....
Réunion	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	10,404	.....	.....
South America	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	920	.....	.....
Arabia	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China—Hong-Kong ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	6	2,021	.....	.....	7	3,210	.....	.....
Total, 1879-80 ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	7	2,605	.....	.....	40	22,257	.....	.....
Total, 1878-79 ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	4	1,778	.....	.....	44	24,277	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Nationality, which entered and cleared with Ballast from and to Foreign year 1879-80, *compared with the totals of the year* 1878-79—concluded.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1879-80.				Grand Total, 1878-79.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
								1	1,115		
				2	2,750						
				1	901						
								3	1,838		
				35	25,462	1	298	27	21,931		
				20	10,494			23	10,801		
				3	3,535			8	8,312		
								1	1,061		
				3	3,177			26	30,142		
				26	15,296			15	10,258		
								1	1,687		
								1	1,409		
				1	698	1	1,421			1	1,416
				3	3,295			4	5,125		
				3	3,011			8	7,162		
				7	9,827			16	19,847		
				6	7,781			8	10,375	1	927
				24	19,583			40	37,820		
				13	15,154						
				115	90,571	2	1,719				
								41	48,985	1	927
1	97							141	112,790	1	1,416

H.—

VII.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Cargoes and in Ballast in the Presidency of Bengal, in the official

PORTS.		British.			
		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
With Cargoes.					
From or to—Bombay ...	Steam ...	113	139,812	125	162,999
	Sailing ...	25	28,845	1	712
Sind	Steam ...	.....	.....	1	2,052
	Sailing ...	1	890	.....	.....
Madras	Steam ...	6	8,171	4	5,415
	Sailing ...	2	2,202	11	4,535
British Burma ...	Steam ...	120	88,804	124	81,889
	Sailing ...	3	1,673	4	5,453
British Ports in other Presidencies—total.	Steam ...	248	236,287	254	252,305
	Sailing ...	31	33,070	16	10,680
British Ports within the Presidency.	Steam ...	348	187,183	333	156,828
	Sailing ...	14	5,194	3	2,910
Indian Ports not British.	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1879-80 ...	Steam ...	596	423,475	586	409,133
	Sailing ...	45	38,804	18	13,590
Total, 1878-79 ...	Steam ...	549	362,648	570	368,607
	Sailing ...	43	39,553	45	21,971
In Ballast.					
From or to—Bombay ...	Steam ...	13	10,835	13	16,936
	Sailing ...	44	54,315	.....	.....
Sind	Steam ...	2	2,490	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	2	2,473	.....	.....
Madras	Steam ...	1	400	2	952
	Sailing ...	31	18,602	.....	.....
British Burma ...	Steam ...	4	2,200	2	2,253
	Sailing ...	5	4,572	1	1,563
British Ports in other Presidencies—total.	Steam ...	20	24,931	17	20,127
	Sailing ...	72	79,702	1	1,563
British Ports within the Province.	Steam ...	9	9,694	10	9,993
	Sailing ...	20	3,377	.....	.....
Indian Ports not British.	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	1	310	.....	.....
Total, 1879-80 ...	Steam ...	29	34,625	27	30,120
	Sailing ...	93	83,488	1	1,563
Total, 1878-79 ...	Steam ...	63	69,327	15	14,052
	Sailing ...	76	69,113	2	591

TRADE—*continued.*

Nationality, employed in the Interportal Trade, which entered and cleared with year 1879-80, *compared with the totals of the year* 1878-79.

British Indian.				Foreign.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,427	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	3,714	24	6,364	.....	.....	6	2,048
18	4,070	7	1,182	1	793	.....	.....
26	5,784	31	7,546	3	2,220	6	2,048
504	38,255	112	15,268	1	75	1	75
1	790	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
331	44,829	143	22,814	4	2,295	7	2,123
22	4,620	26	5,320	1 6	293 2,331	18	7,998
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	13	9,542	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	1,424	11	584	3	1,320	.....	.....
2	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	1,534	11	584	16	10,862	.....	.....
6	667	178	31,856	1	74	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2,349	.....	.....
18	2,201	189	32,440	22	13,176	.....	.....
10	2,917	25	3,541	1 32	1,005 29,200	3	823

II.—

VII.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Cargoes and in Ballast in the Presidency of Bengal, in the official year

PORTS.		NATIVE CRAFT.			
		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
With Cargoes.					
From or to—Bombay ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	1	128
Sind ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	31	3,404	37	5,270
British Burma...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	9	1,268	4	568
British Ports in other Presidencies—total.	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	40	4,672	42	5,966
British Ports within the Presidency.	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	286	20,627	520	42,932
Indian Ports not British.	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	1	216	1	110
Total, 1879-80 ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	327	25,515	563	49,008
Total, 1878-79 ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	254	19,291	566	21,897
In Ballast					
From or to—Bombay ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sind ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	13	596	10	805
British Burma...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Ports in other Presidencies—total.	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	13	596	10	805
British Ports within the Province.	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	241	25,795	69	3,329
Indian Ports not British.	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1879-80 ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	254	26,391	79	4,134
Total, 1878-79 ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	146	5,656	81	2,623

TRADE—*continued.*

Nationality, employed in the Interportal Trade, which entered and cleared with 1879-80, *compared with the totals of the year* 1878-79—concluded.

Total, 1879-80.				Total, 1878-79.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
113	130,312	125	162,999	106	125,920	82	96,607
27	30,272	2	840	23	25,491	3	2,111
.....	.....	1	2,052	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	8,171	4	5,415	22	21,131	58	61,631
41	7,380	78	18,217	97	14,064	181	36,316
129	88,804	124	81,839	118	73,272	116	72,434
31	7,804	15	7,189	24	14,943	24	7,010
248	256,287	254	252,306	246	219,723	256	230,672
100	46,346	95	26,240	144	54,408	208	45,442
348	187,188	332	156,828	302	142,032	314	127,935
605	64,181	685	61,185	177	10,692	246	8,998
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,179	.....	.....
2	1,006	1	110	4	1,015	7	1,846
690	423,475	686	400,133	.....	.....	.....	.....
707	111,503	731	87,535	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	556	362,941	570	368,607
.....	.....	.....	.....	325	66,205	455	96,986
13	19,835	13	16,936	28	38,926	4	4,839
57	62,857	.....	.....	43	43,005	.....	.....
2	2,450	.....	.....	2	2,338	.....	.....
2	3,273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	466	2	932	10	20,079	1	1,312
97	21,042	21	1,389	120	37,289	18	899
4	2,200	2	2,259	3	1,787	1	1,875
7	4,682	1	1,563	4	2,433	16	2,760
20	24,931	17	20,127	52	62,230	6	7,615
113	92,754	22	2,962	167	82,752	24	3,609
9	9,694	10	9,993	11	6,132	9	6,339
268	29,918	247	25,185	79	3,906	57	3,916
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,970	.....	.....
6	2,589	.....	.....	24	11,188	.....	.....
23	54,625	27	30,120	.....	.....	.....	.....
337	125,256	269	28,437	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	64	70,332	15	14,052
.....	.....	.....	.....	270	97,886	21	7,585

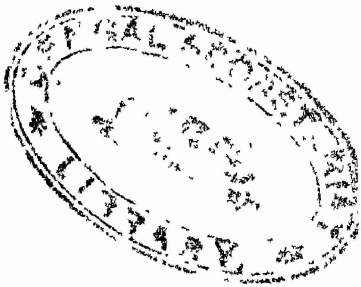
I.—Coinage and Currency.

I.—*Coinage* 1879-80.

Bullion and Coin received into the Mint for coinage during the year 1879-80						Coined during the year 1879-80.							Sovereigns received during the year 1879-80.	Estimated value of coin in circulation.					
Gold.		Silver		Copper.										Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold mohurs.	Rupees.	Half-rupees.	Quarter-rupees.	One-eighth rupees.	Single pice.	Pie pieces.		Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.
Nil	Tolas 8,921	Tolas 6,49,344	Tolas 2,91,61,665	Maunds 14,621	Nil	Sale. 9,736 Value. Rs. 1,46,040	Sale. 1,95,86,617 Value. Rs. 1,95,86,617	Sale. 10,07,819 Value. Rs. A. 5,03,909 8	Sale. 32,84,036 Value. Rs. 8,21,009	Sale. 35,41,035 Value. Rs. A. 4,42,629 6	Sale. 4,30,72,000 Value. Rs. 6,73,000	Nil	Tolas 3,828	(Not known.)					

NOTE.—The following are the number and value of the coins coined for Ceylon:—

	Number.	Value in Rupees.
Five cents	2,00,000	10,000
Cents	15,00,000	15,000
Half cents	19,80,000	9,900



I.—Coinage and Currency—*concluded.*

I.—COINAGE AND

2.—*Paper Currency*

	Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year, or 31st March 1879.			Total value of Calcutta notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Calcutta notes issued during the year.	Notes in circulation at the end of the year, or 31st March 1880.		
	Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.
Pieces ...	13,66,534	1,51,463	30,043	.....	.....	13,79,181	1,48,299	35,044
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value ...	1,53,61,675*a*	1,23,72,250*a*	2,85,76,000*a*	50,89,43,690	50,92,16,935	1,56,18,620*b*	1,22,53,550*b*	2,89,11,000*b*

a. Rs. 61,420 returned by
b. Rs. 74,340 ditto

CURRENCY—*concluded.*

for the year 1879-80.

Reserve at the end of the year, or 31st March 1880, stated in Rupees.										
Coin.		Bullion.		Securities.	Foreign circles' account.	Notes.				
Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.			Allahabad.	Lahore.	Nagpore (Calcutta series).	Other circles.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	1,29,51,904 8 6	...	34,57,663 0 2	2,84,70,747 7 4	Closing debtor balances—Foreign circles' account:— Allahabad ... 13,06,280 Bombay ... 90,51,466 Madras ... 88,00,660 — 1,16,58,405 Deduct closing creditor balances— Lahore ... 46,13,750 Cocanada ... 20,00,670 — 66,13,420 — 50,44,985	1,59,930	2,38,545	...	13,80,295

other offices of issue.
ditto ditto.

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Charitable Institutions under Government superintendence in the Province of Bengal during 1879.

Class and object of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Total aided in year.	Income— Paid by Government.	Income— From endowment: In land.	Income— From endowment: In money.	Income— Subscriptions and donations.	Number of institutions which afford relief: In-door.	Number of institutions which afford relief: Out-door.	In what shape relief is given.
Government Institutions.				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
College Hospital for Europeans and Natives	1	714	56,022	94,933 4 3	.....	3,537 7 4	3,564 0 0	1	1	Medical and surgical.
General Hospital for Europeans and Natives	1	133·67	3,115	33,422 8 2	.....	.....	61,241 12 4	1	.....	
Campbell Hospital	1	403·35	8,203	36,912 7 3	.....	.....	32,219 7 3	1	.....	
Mayo Native Hospital and its dispensaries	5	1,569·98	178,859	36,074 8 5	.....	17,066 7 10	5,723 8 0	2	5	
Howrah Hospital for Europeans and Natives	1	205·65	16,046	15,304 4 11	.....	637 4 0	25,061 5 7	1	1	
Lunatic Asylums ... For Europeans ..	1	21	40	9,119 0 0	.....	.....	12,976 0 0	1	.....	
Lunatic Asylums ... „ Natives ...	5	889·96	1,137	91,998 2 5	.....	.....	1,630 6 9	5	.....	
Supported by Public with Government assistance.										
Hospitals and dispensaries principally to afford in-door and out-door relief to natives	235	3,843·1*	893,525*	1,89,396 14 4*	.....	32,594 9 5*	2,52,367 11 1*	156*	240*	
Total ...	270	12,780·61	1,157,687	5,11,361 1 9	.....	53,835 12 7	5,94,744 3 0	168	256	

* Figures for six dispensaries, namely, Baloorghat, Bengaria, Govindpore, Kalimpoong, Morelliganje, and Patiraj are not included, as no returns for those dispensaries were received.

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1879-80.

1	2	3		4	5	6	7
Denominations.	Number of Persons in Calcutta only.	Number of Persons outside Calcutta.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	Natives and others.	Natives.	Others.				
						Rs. A. P.	
Church of England ...	9,962	25,251	6,750	95	162	1,09,977 15 5	The figures in column 2 have been taken from the last census of Calcutta, and are so far reliable.
Do. of Scotland ...	1,841	580	314	14	16	17,260 6 9	
Do. of Denmark and Norway	.....	8,509	.....	5	36	.....	
Protestant Decenters ...	955	12,970	1,123	162	150	*6,300 0 0	
Roman Catholics ...	9,087	16,519	2,993	67	97	.....	
Greek Church	120	.....	19	1	2	.....	
German Lutheran Church	.....	32,398	40	17	143	.....	
Armenians	576	27	139	6	3	.....	
Christian (sects not stated)	1,844	956	101	...	.....	.....	
Syrians	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
Jews	952	36	31	3	2	.....	
Parsees	151	2	5	4	1	...	
Hindus	278,224	38,398,403	330	...	.....	.....	
Mahomedans	122,556	19,407,347	10	...	.....	.....	
Buddhists	1,878	110,098	.....	...	.....	.....	
Jains	.....	375	.....	...	.....	.....	
Sikhs	281	2,100	.....	...	.....	.....	
Other sects	608	2,364,888	945	...	.....	.....	
Total ...	429,535	60,299,740	12,503	...	.....	.....	

* Exclusive of the pay, &c., of Roman Catholic chaplains attached to regiments, which are adjusted in the Military Department.

B.—Education.

1.—*Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1880.*

Area and population of the province.				Colleges, Schools, and Scholars.	University Education.	Secondary Education.			Primary Education.	Special or Technical Education.							Percentage of Schools and Scholars to Population.			
Number of districts.	Number of divisions.	Total area.	Total population.		Colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Lower middle schools.	Primary schools.	Schools of Art.	Middle schools.	Engineering and surveying schools.	Normal schools.	Industrial schools.	Madrassas.	Other schools.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Lower middle schools.	Primary schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11a	11b	11c	11d	11e	11f	11g	12	13	14	15
45, including Calcutta.	9	161,129 square miles.	60,272,000 souls.	Institutions ... For males ...	28	200	1,638	1,498	35,253	1	4	3	25	5	8	...	.....	...	...	...
				Institutions ... For females	.....	557				...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
				Total ...	28	39,251				1	4	3	29	5	8	...	.....	...	...	...
				Scholars ... Males ...	2,627	38,618	37,349	54,296	613,452	76	503	138	1,135	153	848	...	.....	...	...	...
				Scholars ... Females ...	.....	15,158				...	...	...	115	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
				Total ...	2,627	808,873				76	503	138	1,250	153	848	...	.....	...	...	...

N. B.—The above return excludes 47 schools for European and other foreign races with an attendance of 4,557 pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.
Girls' schools are not yet classified as high, middle, and primary.

3.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

2.—*Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year ending* 31*st March* 1880.

P.—EDUCA

2.—*Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lowe*

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.							Aided Institutions.						
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning			Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning		
					English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.					English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.														
ARTS COLLEGES—														
English	11	1,086	989	823	1,086	...	...	6	653	577	482	653	...	.....
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—														
Law	6	321	284	213	321	..	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Medicine	1	153	244	241	153	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Engineering	1	73	78	67	73	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
SECONDARY EDUCATION.														
HIGH, MIDDLE, AND LOWER MIDDLE SCHOOLS—														
For Boys—														
High Schools ... English ...	48	13,727	12,448	10,178	13,665	...	62	88	10,800	9,612	7,409	10,126	...	[illegible]
Middle Schools { English ...	7	901	698	651	716	...	185	432	25,723	22,995	17,416	16,848	...	[illegible]
Middle Schools { Vernacular	175	9,977	8,841	6,849	779	...	9,198	820	40,286	36,363	28,138	1,513	...	38,7[illegible]
Lower Middle Schools ... Vernacular	5	439	344	272	39	...	400	1,438	51,712	46,157	36,824	152	...	51,5[illegible]
PRIMARY EDUCATION.														
PRIMARY SCHOOLS (VERNACULAR)—														
For Boys	10	185	197	139	...	...	185	28,982	537,122	463,313	406,384	573	...	536,7[illegible]
FEMALE EDUCATION.														
For Girls (Natives) ...	2	251	237	171	128	...	123	595	12,378	12,162	9,169	360	...	12,5[illegible]
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.														
Schools of Art	1	76	72	53	40	...	36	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Medical Schools	4	508	451	381	...	...	508	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Engineering and Surveying Schools	3	138	145	123	9	...	129	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Normal Schools for Masters	16	589	540	453	52	...	528	9	555	588	531	124	...	[illegible]
Ditto for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	115	110	94	31	...	[illegible]
Industrial Schools	4	115	116	106	58	...	57	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Madrassas	6	777	648	483	231	...	546	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
SCHOOLS FOR EUROPEAN AND OTHER FOREIGN RACES.														
Schools for Boys	1	25	17	16	25	...	...	8	1,562	1,589	1,363	1,498	...	.....
Ditto for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	949	990	758	949	...	.....
Mixed Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1,000	944	767	1,000	...	.....
Total ...	301	29,332	26,299	20,199	17,375	...	11,937	32,412	686,352	596,396	509,328	33,322	...	659,0[illegible]

N.B.—The number of pupils learni

TION—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1880.

Unaided Institutions under regular inspection.									Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March learning			Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.				
				Number of scholars on 31st March learning												
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28a	28b	28c	28d	28e
3	341	254	230	341	...	...	20	2,089	2,080	...	.....	60		1,927	98	.....
...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	6	321	321	...	.....	2		306	13	.....
...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	1	153	153	...	.....	55		95	1	2
...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	1	73	73	...	.....	2		70	1	.....
64	14,091	12,740	10,515	13,148	...	943	296	88,518	36,939	...	1,579	289		54,785	3,421	123
144	6,163	5,541	4,409	4,024	...	2,139	553	32,787	21,283	...	11,504	356		23,179	4,078	174
90	4,302	3,715	2,873	254	...	4,048	1,085	54,562	2,546	...	52,016	192		46,586	7,416	328
55	2,145	1,907	1,564	88	...	2,057	1,498	54,296	279	...	54,017	319		44,541	8,909	536
6,206	76,145	70,538	60,193	169	...	75,976	36,258	613,452	542	...	612,910	2,981		472,882	127,969	9,620
60	2,029	1,741	1,346	129	...	1,900	657	15,158	617	...	14,541	1,370		12,562	959	267
...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	1	76	40	...	36	2		70	3	1
...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	4	508	...	...	508	8		399	100	1
...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	3	138	9	...	129	.....		110	28	.....
...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	25	1,135	176	...	959	418		471	30	215
...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	2	115	31	...	84	111		3	.....	1
1	38	35	19	...	...	38	5	153	58	...	95	61		75	15	2
2	71	64	58	...	...	71	8	848	231	...	617	.....		4	844	.....
4	578	559	526	578	...	...	13	2,165	2,101	...	64	2,093		71	45	48
4	443	426	398	418	...	25	13	1,392	1,367	...	25	1,317		3	.....	72
...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	21	1,600	1,600	...	.....	995		.....	.....	5
6,663	106,346	97,517	82,231	19,147	...	87,197	39,376	819,030	69,846	...	749,184	10,538		643,130	153,962	11,400

classical language is not known.

P.—EDUCA

3.—*Return of Expenditure on Educational Establishments in the Lower*

Class of Institutions.	Expendi									
	Government Institutions.									
	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2g	2	3a	3b
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges—										
English	2,10,664	...	17,478	4,839	90,295	...	.....	3,23,276	24,118	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—										
Law	777	...	42	.....	24,618	...	.....	25,447	.....	...
Medicine	1,59,123	...	.....	.....	11,039	...	.....	1,70,162	.....	...
Engineering	36,865	...	.....	.....	5,597	...	.....	42,462	.....	...
SECONDARY EDUCATION.										
High, Middle, and Lower Middle Schools—										
For Boys—										
High Schools—English	1,31,723	...	13,171	8,302	2,50,283	60	7,973	4,11,512	50,067	...
Middle Schools { English ...	9,857	...	.....	140	6,700	600	644	17,941	1,16,834	...
Middle Schools { Vernacular ...	47,814	...	191	4,901	22,831	246	425	76,408	1,00,959	...
Lower Middle Schools—Vernacular ...	662	...	.....	15	24	...	4	705	73,829	152
PRIMARY EDUCATION.										
Primary Schools (Vernacular)—										
For Boys	1,248	...	.....	29	28	...	4	1,309	2,94,271	4,241
FEMALE EDUCATION.										
For Girls (Natives)	13,110	...	.....	786	3,626	...	.....	17,522	48,985	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.										
Schools of Art	17,046	...	.....	.....	1,645	...	.....	19,691	.....	...
Medical Schools	65,725	...	.....	.....	12,522	180	404	78,881	.....	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools...	6,845	...	.....	.....	1,232	...	.....	8,077	.....	...
Normal Schools for Masters	52,021	259	.....	.....	697	...	3	52,980	10,395	...
Ditto for Mistresses ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	3,948	...
Industrial Schools	3,818*	...	.....	.....	.....	...	2,864*	6,682*	.....	...
Madrassas	34,301	...	.....	360	2,094	...	.....	36,755	.....	...
SCHOOLS FOR EUROPEAN AND OTHER FOREIGN RACES.										
Schools for Boys	7,372	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	7,372	23,564	...
Ditto for Girls	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	18,241	...
Mixed Schools	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	15,066	...
University	.....	...	23,130	2,100	67,944	...	776	93,950	.....	...
Direction	49,421	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	49,421	.....	...
Inspection	3,66,532	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	3,66,532	.....	...
Scholarship { Colleges	77,465	...	12,463	.....	.....	...	.....	89,928	.....	...
Scholarship { Schools	68,967	...	3,385	.....	.....	...	.....	72,352	.....	...
Miscellaneous	15,520	...	.....	2,847	6,191	...	.....	24,558	.....	...
Charges for schools abolished during the year	51,443	51	.....	1,827	2,147	183	1,774	57,425	.....	...
Total ...	14,16,217	310	69,860	26,146	5,09,513	1,269	14,871	20,38,180	7,80,574	4,390

* Exclusive of the money figures in the European

N.B.—In this table receipts are shown as accou

TION—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1880.

TURE.

Aided Institutions.						Unaided Institutions under regular inspection.								
Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total Government expenditure.	Total expenditure from other sources.	Grand total of expenditure.	Percentage on total expenditure.
3c	3d	3e	3f	3g	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4	5	6	7	8
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
20,669	22,267	30,372	.....	38,300	1,35,156	...	...	...	...	...	2,34,782	2,23,650	4,58,432	9·5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	777	24,660	25,437	·5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1,59,123	11,039	1,70,162	3·6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	36,865	5,597	42,462	·8
3,977	55,576	87,537	3,291	5,061	2,03,669	...	...	...	...	...	1,81,790	4,33,331	6,15,121	12·8
1,484	1,37,841	82,736	5,040	6,877	3,50,782	...	...	...	...	...	1,26,691	2,42,032	3,68,723	7·9
1,696	83,998	86,413	2,431	10,716	2,82,503	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,773	2,10,138	3,58,911	7·4
176	20,486	50,493	798	6,958	1,52,802	...	...	...	...	...	74,488	79,109	1,53,597	3·1
916	94,526	6,90,994	2,125	84,568	11,71,644	...	...	...	...	...	2,95,519	8,77,434	11,72,953	24·4
7,321	85,446	14,196	1,787	5,620	1,63,361	...	...	...	...	...	62,095	1,18,788	1,80,883	3·7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	17,943	1,645	19,591	·4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	65,725	13,106	78,831	1·6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	6,845	1,232	8,077	·1
.....	13,098	197	.....	.....	26,690	...	...	...	...	...	69,416	17,254	86,670	1·8
.....	5,806	2,693	.....	.....	11,785	...	...	...	...	...	3,948	7,837	11,785	·3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	3,818	2,864	6,682	·1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	34,301	2,454	36,755	·7
17,559	8,943	90,626	.....	3,316	1,44,511	...	...	...	...	...	31,236	1,20,447	1,51,683	3·1
3,616	15,244	27,081	.....	4,761	68,832	...	...	...	...	...	18,241	50,591	68,832	1·4
969	9,419	21,987	420	2,493	50,345	...	...	...	...	...	15,066	35,279	50,345	1·0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	93,950	93,950	1·9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	49,421	.....	49,421	1·0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	3,66,532	.....	3,66,532	7·6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	77,463	12,493	89,959	1·8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	68,967	3,835	72,802	1·5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	15,529	9,038	24,568	·5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	31,449	5,983	37,432	·8
57,893	5,54,913	11,81,618	15,992	1,60,610	27,61,916	...	...	...	...	...	21,66,791	26,60,505	48,00,696	100

and Eurasian Training School at Dehree, from which no return has been received.
disbursements.

B.—Education—*continued.*

3.—*Return of Expenditure on Educational Establishments in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March* 1880—continued.

Class of Institutions.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil.				
	Government institutions.		Aided institutions.		Unaided institutions.
	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.
	9	10	11	12	13
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Arts Colleges—					
English	326 13 11	213 0 1	234 3 9	41 12 9	
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—					
Law	108 11 3	3 5 1	.....	.....	
Medicine	697 6 1	652 2 3	.....	.....	
Engineering	544 6 1	472 10 0	.....	.....	
SECONDARY EDUCATION.					
High, Middle, and Lower Middle Schools—					
For Boys—					
High Schools—English	33 0 11	10 9 3	21 2 11	5 3 4	
Middle Schools ... ... English	25 11 3	14 1 11	15 4 0	6 1 3	
Middle Schools ... ... Vernacular	8 10 3	5 6 6	7 12 3	2 12 5	
Lower Middle Schools—Vernacular	2 0 8	1 14 8	3 5 0	1 9 7	
PRIMARY EDUCATION.					
Primary Schools (Vernacular)—					
For boys	6 10 3	6 5 4	2 8 5	0 10 1	
FEMALE EDUCATION.					
For girls (Natives)	73 14 11	55 5 0	13 6 10	4 0 5	
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.					
Schools of Art	272 1 6	249 4 0	.....	.....	
Medical Schools	174 12 7	145 11 8	.....	.....	
Engineering and Surveying Schools	55 11 8	47 3 3	.....	.....	
Normal Schools for Masters	111 1 1	109 4 9	45 12 5	17 13 3	
Ditto for Mistresses	.....	.....	107 2 2	35 14 3	
Industrial Schools	57 9 7	39 14 7	.....	.....	
Madrassas	56 11 6	52 14 10	.....	.....	
SCHOOLS FOR EUROPEAN AND OTHER FOREIGN RACE.					
Schools for Boys	433 10 4	433 10 4	90 13 1	15 0 3	
Ditto for Girls	.....	.....	69 8 6	18 9 9	
Mixed Schools	.....	.....	53 5 3	15 12 1	
University	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Direction	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Inspection	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Scholarship ... ... Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Scholarship ... ... Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Charges for schools abolished during the year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	

N.B.—In this table receipts are shown as actual disbursements.

B.—Education—*concluded.*

4.—*Return showing the result of prescribed Examinations during the year ending 31st March 1880.*

Nature of Examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.			Number of examinees.				Number passed.				Percentage of passed scholars on total numbers on rolls at beginning of the year.	
	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Arts Colleges—													
Master of Arts	5	2	7	42	6	...	48	27	2	..	29	.....	.....
Bachelor of Arts	7	4	11	147	95	26	262	61	28	1	90	.....	.....
First Arts	12	9	21	461	422	26	909	141	112	8	261	.....	.....
Colleges for Professional Training—													
Law—													
Honors in Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	.....	.....
Bachelor of Law	5	...	5	88	...	...	88	47	...	...	47	.....	.....
Medicine—													
M.D.	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	..	...	1	.....	.....
Honors in Medicine	1	...	1	3	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	.....	.....
M.B.	1	...	1	17	...	...	17	7	...	...	7	.....	.....
First M.B.	1	...	1	29	...	...	29	14	...	...	14	.....	.....
L.M.S.	1	...	1	111	...	...	111	65	..	...	65	.....	.....
First L.M.S.	1	...	1	21	...	...	21	7	...	...	7	.....	.....
Engineering—													
B.C.E.	1	...	1	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	... *	.....	.....
L.C.E.	1	...	1	21	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Schools—													
Matriculation ... ... Boys.	46	152	198	734	1,205	57	1,996	372	386	9	767	.....	.....
Middle English Scholarship examination ... ... „	13	328	341	47	929	...	976	37	555	..	592	.....	.....
Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination ... ... „	137	703	840	554	1,918	18	2,490	353	1,061	11	1,425	.....	.....
Lower Vernacular Scholarship examination ... ... „	16	9,123	1,139	296	2,432	3	2,731	122	1,530	...	1,652	.....	.....
Primary Scholarship examination ... ... „	3	7,468	7,471	12	24,151	...	24,163	3	11,351	...	11,354	.....	.....

* Besides, two candidates obtained the degree of B.C.E., having fulfilled the conditions required under paragraph 8 of the Regulations for the degree of B.C.E.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1880.*

Names.	Objects.	Income— From Government.	Income— From endowments.	Income— From subscriptions.	Income— Total.	Members or Visitors. Male.	Members or Visitors. Females.	Members or Visitors. Juvenile.	Members or Visitors. Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Asiatic Society of Bengal	The diffusion of oriental literature and the encouragement of enquiries into the history, philology, antiquities, and natural history of the countries within the limits of the continent of Asia.	.....	6,131 0 0	9,000 0 0	15,131 0 0	336	...	...	336	Registered	A.D. 1784.
Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.	Promotion of agriculture and horticulture.	2,400 0 0	.....	16,000 0 0	18,400 0 0	637	3	...	640	Ditto ...	A.D. 1829.
Bethune Society	Consideration and discussion of questions connected with literature and science.	.....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0	255	...	...	255	Not registered.	7th Dec. 1851.
The Calcutta Literary Society.	(1) To further intellectual culture. (2) To promote social reunion between Europeans and natives of India.	.....	265 0 0	568 0 0	833 0 0	110	7	25	142	Ditto ...	In A.D. 1875.
Indian Museum ...	Devoted to collections illustrative of Indian archæology and of the several branches of natural history, and to the preservation and exhibition of other objects of interest, whether historical, physical, or economical.	50,000 0 0	.....	.....	50,000 0 0	.....	...	...	2,58,644	Incorporated by the Act of Indian Legislature No. XXII, 1876.	Act XVII of 1866.

Society for the improvement of Bengali language and literature.	(1) To further intellectual culture. (2) To improve the Bengali language and literature.	.....	.....	432 0 0	432 0 0	50	5	6	61	Not registered.	A.D. 1874.
Albert Institute ...	Library and reading rooms, lectures and public meetings.	.....	.....	1,560 0 0	1,560 0 0	.....	...	...	30	Registered	A.D. 1876.
Indian Association for the cultivation of Science.	Diffusion and cultivation of science.	Free house	Interest of 1,30,033 0 0	150 0 0 per mensem.	.....	188	4	1	193	Not registered.	A.D. 1876.
Calcutta Public Library	The library is a public library of reference and circulation, open to all ranks and classes of the community.	.....	.....	7,708 0 0	7,708 0 0	2,043	188	...	2,231	Registered under Act XXI of 1869.	21st March 1836.
Soldiers' Institute ...	For the use of the soldiers in garrison at Fort William.	1,140 0 0	.....	1,340 13 0	2,480 13 0	320	...	...	320	Not registered.	A.D. 1869.
Calcutta Improvement Association.	Physical, intellectual, moral, and social improvement.	.....	.....	54 12 0	54 12 0	200	4	...	204	Ditto ...	4th January 1873.
	BURDWAN DIVISION.										
Bankoora Public Library	Diffusion of knowledge and continuance of studious habits among educated natives of the place.	.....	.....	115 8 0	115 8 0	9	...	...	9	Ditto ...	A.D. 1856.
Burdwan Reading Club	Diffusion of knowledge ...	.....	.....	383 0 0	383 0 0	62	...	...	62	Ditto ...	A.D. 1873.
Burdwan Book Club ...	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	864 0 0	864 0 0	10	...	...	10	Ditto ...	A.D. 1875.
Raneegunge Public Library.	Ditto ditto of English and vernacular literature and science. It is also open to the public to discuss social and political questions.	.....	.....	328 0 0	328 0 0	10	...	...	10	Ditto ...	A.D. 1876.
Culna Debating Club ...	General improvement in knowledge, especially in teaching boys to speak English.	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	...	...	28	Ditto ...	A.D. 1880.
Hooghly Public Library	To assist the reading public at large with English and Bengali books, newspapers, gazettes, &c.	.....	243 12 0	285 0 0	528 12 0	544	...	215	759	Ditto ...	A.D. 1854.
Seebpore Association ...	The object of the Association is to deal practically with literary, social, scientific, and political subjects.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,039	...	...	1,039	Ditto ...	A.D. 1877.
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.										
Barahanagur Social Improvement Society.	To assist the educational institutions of Barahanagur and its vicinity, and to contribute towards the social and intellectual improvements of all classes of society.	.....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	50	...	...	50	Ditto ...	6th January 1868.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal for the year ending 31st March* 1880—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income— From Government.	Income— From endowments.	Income— From subscriptions.	Income— Total.	Members or Visitors— Male.	Members or Visitors— Female.	Members or Visitors— Juvenile.	Members or Visitors— Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
	Presidency Division—*contd.*	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Barahanagur Public Library.	Diffusion of knowledge among the general public.	.....	.....	30 0 0	30 0 0	10	...	...	10	Not registered.	A.D. 1867.
Barahanagur Library ...	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	70 0 0	70 0 0	12	...	...	12	Ditto ...	September 1879.
Barahanagur Working Men's Club.	To encourage the social, moral, and intellectual improvement of the working class of Barahanagur and its vicinity,	.....	.....	40 0 0	40 0 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto ...	August 1876.
Barahanagur Self-improving Club.	To improve the mind by the cultivation of literature and science.	.....	.....	30 0 0	30 0 0	12	...	...	12	Ditto ...	August 1876.
Arbelia Gyan Bikasini Sobha.	To diffuse knowledge and education among the people of Arbelia and its neighbourhood.	.....	.....	178 15 0	178 15 0	50	...	22	72	Ditto ...	April 1877.
Ghatesvara Friends' Library.	To diffuse knowledge and inculcate a reading habit among the members and the people.	.....	.....	52 0 0	52 0 0	.....	...	11	11	.....	A.D. 1878.
Chhaghoria Hitobidhaini Sobha.	To improve the moral and social condition of the people.	.....	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0	25	...	20	45	Not registered.	November 1879.
Satkhira Anglo-Vernacular Debatin Club.	To teach the boys of the Satkhira School to speak in English, and to promote the welfare of the public.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	...	30	40	Ditto ...	December 1879.
Satkhira Agricultural Society.	To reform the present system of agriculture.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	February 1871.
Satkhira Public Library	Diffusion of knowledge	.....	.....	432 0 0	432 0 0	23	...	...	23	.....	A.D. 1873.
Sripur Public Library ...	Ditto	.....	.....	69 1 0	69 1 0	24	...	43	67	.....	April 1872.
Dakhin Sripur Public Library.	Ditto	.....	.....	104 0 0	104 0 0	6	1	...	7	Not registered.	May 1879.

Moorshedabad Literary Association.	To ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants of Moorshedabad in intellectual matters, to diffuse knowledge, and to spread civilization.	.....	.....	1,110 3 0	1,110 8 0	74	1	...	75		September 1877.
	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.										
Dighapatia Hita Sadhini Somaj.	To promote the welfare of the country.	.....	...	.....	.....	24	.	...	24	Not registered.	A D 1875.
	DACCA DIVISION.										
Bayara Sammilani Sobha	General improvement of the village.	.....	.....	12 8 0	12 8 0	38	...	...	38	Ditto ...	A.D. 1878.
The Zenana Education Society.	Female education, relief of the poor, suppression of drunkenness and early marriage.	137 8 0	.....	150 0 0	287 8 0	50	47	...	97	Ditto.	
Sudha Sadhini Sobha ...	To practise essay-writing and discussion.	.....	.....	2 0 0	2 0 0	100	...	125	225	Ditto ...	A.D. 1870.
Gyanindu Bikashini Sobha.	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	...	27	34	Ditto ..	A.D. 1878.
Gyan Prokashika Sobha	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	7 0 0	7 0 0	23	...	40	63	Ditto ...	A.D. 1866.
Bidyanathi Bidhayini Sobha.	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	6 12 0	6 12 0	10	...	29	39	Ditto ..	A.D. 1868.
Bikrampur Hitasadhini Sobha.	Social improvement	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	...	...	25	Ditto ...	A.D. 1879.
Hitasadhini	Ditto	.....	.....	12 0 0	12 0 0	8	..	4	12	Ditto ...	A D. 1879.
Gyan Prodayini Sobha ..	To practise essay-writing and discussion.	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	...	...	77	Ditto ...	A.D. 1866.
Gyan Bikasini Sobha ...	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	6 0 0	6 0 0	60	...	...	60	Ditto ...	B.S. 1281.
Sobha Dayini Sobha ...	Relieving the poor and rooting out evil practices.	.....	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto ...	B.S. 1281.
Gyanokary Sobha ...	Improvement of letter-writing and reformation of character.	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	..	..	17	Ditto ...	A.D. 1879.
Sharesvak Somaj (or Pandits' institution).	Advancement of Sanscrit learning, collection of Sanscrit books, their translation into Bengali, &c.	500 0 0	2,000 0 0	About 1,500 0 0	4,000 0 0	Above 200	...	...	200	Ditto ...	September 1878.
Barisaul Female Improvement Association.	To spread education among the adult females of the district by examinations and rewards.	.....	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0	32	...	...	32	Not registered.	A. D. 1871.
Backergunge Hitasini Sobha.	To promote the cause of education in general, and female education in particular, and to discourage intoxication and other evil customs of the district.	.....	.....	124 14 9	124 14 9	94	...	...	94	.....	A. D 1877.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

I.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal for the year ending 31st March* 1880—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income— From Government.	Income— From endowments.	Income— From subscriptions.	Income— Total.	Members or Visitors. Male.	Members or Visitors. Female.	Members or Visitors. Juvenile.	Members or Visitors. Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
	DACCA DIVISION.—*concluded.*	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Sherepore Niti Sobha ...	Improvment in essay-writing and speaking.	.....	.....	12 0 0	12 0 0	3	...	30	33	.....	September 1879.
Jamalpore, Gyana Bikasini Sobha.	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	...	53	58	.....	June 1879.
Mymensingh Students' Association.	Literary and moral culture, with attempts at social reformation.	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	...	...	39	.....	July 1877.
Mymensingh Gyan Pradayini Sobha.	Improvement in essay-writing and speaking, and moral culture.	.....	.....	6 0 0	6 0 0	3	...	168	171	.....	A. D. 1863.
The Tipperah Students' Association.	The chief object the Association has in view is the moral improvement of students of schools at Comilla. It also discusses questions of social and general interest.	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	...	...	116	Not registered.	24th December 1879.
	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.										
Chittagong Literary Association.	Discussion of literary and social subjects to the exclusion of religious and political ones.	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	...	25	55	.....	September 1879.
Chittagong Gyan Prodoyini Sobha.	The moral and intellectual training of the pupils of the Mirabya School by essay-writing and discussion of literary and social subjects.	.....	.....	2 3 0	2 3 0	59	...	...	59	.....	4th January 1874.

Gyanodayini Sobha	Improvement in writing and speaking the Bengali and English languages.	.....	.....	11 4 6	11 4 6	105	...	..	105	Not registered.	February 1878.
Bidyot Karsa Sadhina	Improvement of knowledge and character.	.....	.....	8 7 6	8 7 6	3	...	47	50	Ditto ...	Not known.
	PATNA DIVISION.										
The Students' Library Club at Bankipore	Advancement in English literature.	.....	.....	4 0 0	0 0	20	...	...	20	.....	April 1880.
The Patna Natural Science Society.	The promotion and diffusion of natural science.	.....	.....	277 0 0	277 0 0	49	...	...	49	.....	29th April 1877.
Juvenile Club at Bankipore.	Literary improvement	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	...	...	23	.....	25th March 1876.
Dinapore Debating Club	Social, moral, and intellectual advancement.	.....	.....	37 0 0	37 0 0	17	...	...	17	.....	August 1877.
Branch Scientific Society's School at Gya.	To ground boys in the knowledge of European sciences through the medium of the vernacular.	702 2 10	.....	869 13 7	.....	4	...	...	4	Registered	24th June 1872
Chupra Public Library	The library is intended for the improvement of the native public of the district.	.....	542 12 11	652 0 0	1,194 12 11	212	...	100	312	Not registered.	A.D. 1857.
	BHAGULPORE DIVISION.										
Bhagulpore Public Library	Circulation of newspapers and books. It is also a reading-room.	.....	.....	207 0 0	207 0 0	42	..	...	42	Not registered.	November 1854.
Baraa ditto ...	Circulation of newspapers and books.	.....	.....	316 8 0	316 8 0	12	..	...	12	Ditto ...	A.D. 1870.
	ORISSA DIVISION.										
Cuttack Utkal Sobha	Literary improvement	.....	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0	40	...	...	40	Not registered.	August 1872.
	CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.										
Hazaribagh Hitoishini Sobha.	Intellectual and moral improvement of the members.	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	...	...	33	Not registered.	18th February 1880.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

2—The Press.

Annual Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat, in the Bengal Presidency, during the year 1879-80.

1	2	3		5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat. Newspapers.	Publications thereat. Periodicals.	Remarks.
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan Press ...	Binod Behari Sen	Vernacular paper "Sanjibani" (a)	.....	(a) Weekly.
	Bankoora ...	.....	... ...	.....	.....	
	Beerbhoom ...	Beerbhoom Press ...	Dakhinarunjan Mookerjee ...	"Divakar"	.....	The paper ceased to exist after issue of 4th April 1879. The press is no longer used for printing publication of any sort.
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore Mission Press.	Free Baptist For Mission Society.	The "Medini" (b) ...	Annual report.	(b) Weekly.
	Hooghly. Chinsurah ...	Sadharain Press ...	Okhoy Churn Sircar	"Sadharain" (c) ...	.....	(c) Do.
	Hooghly. Ditto ...	Budhodai Press ..	Bhudeb Mookerjee	"Education Gazette" (d)	.....	(d) Do.
	Hooghly. Serampore ...	Chundrodai Press ...	Gangadhar Karmakar	.....	Bengali Almanac.	
	Hooghly. Ditto ...	Alfred Press	Jodunath Set	.....	"Mohabharut," in Bengali.	
	Hooghly. Ditto ...	Tomohur Press ...	Nobin Chunder Nundy	.....	"Legal Companion" in English, and "Krishitatwa" in Bengali. (e)	(c) Monthly.
	Howrah ...	Municipal Press ...	Municipality	.....	.....	The press is chiefly for printing papers connected with the Howrah Municipal Office.
	Howrah ...	Howrah Press ...	Obhoy Churn Dutt	... ..	.....	The press is used for printing books and cheques, &c.
	Howrah ...	Kasikundu Press ...	Kalikristo Mondal	.....	.....	
	Howrah ...	Bungodursun Press ...	Sunjib Chunder Chatterjee ..	.....	"Bungodursun" and "Bhromore." (a)	(a) Monthly magazine.

Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Shahitto Sungrohe Press.	Annada Churn Roy	.....	.....		
		Kaderia Press ...	Kadirbux	.....	.....		
		Sutturia Press ...	Shaik Sutturia	.....	.....		
		Murtoozbee Press ...	Golam Murtooja	.....	.....		
		Oriental Press ...	Baroda Prosad Bhattacherjee ...	"Sharut Komundy" ...	.....		
		Bose's Press ...	Brojo Madhub Bose	.....	.....		
		Shoodakur Press ...	Joygopal Ghose	"Punchanundo" and "Prokisteo."	.....		
		Suburban Municipal Press.	Suburban Municipality	.....	.....		
		Telegraph Press ...	Government	.....	.....		
	Nuddea	Mothuranath Press ...	Hurinath Mozumdar	"Grambarta Prokashika." (b)	.....		(b) Monthly.
	Jessore	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		Arconodoy Press ...	Kamekhya Prosad Ganguly ...	.....	"Protika" (c)		(c) Weekly.
					"Masik Somalochok" (d) ...		(d) Monthly magazine.
		Promadbhungun Press	Dhorinidhur Roy	.....	"Charuksanghitta."		
		Radharomun Press ...	Ramnarian Vidyaratno	.....	"Bhagbut tattabodhika," and a monthly publication devoted to Pouranik matters.		
	Murshedabad ...	Sityaratna Press ...	Naraingprosad Chuckerbutty ...	"Murshedabad Patrika"	"Bhaktiratunkar."		
		Dhana Singhoo Press	Jodanath Banerjee	.....	"Murshedabad Pratinidhi," "Kheal." (e)		(e) Fortnightly pamphlet.
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.		Bisso Benode Press ...	Roy Sitah Chand Lahar, Bahadur	.....	.....		
		Tamaghna Press ...	Secretary to the Beauleah Dharma Shova for the time being.	1	.....		
		Rajshahye Press ...	Gokul Chunder Chowdhory and Kristokanto Saha.	1	.....		
	Rajshahye ...	Sammilonee Press ...	Fazlar Rahoman Khan Chowdhory, Rajkumar Sircar, and Hurkumar Sircar.	.....	.....		
		Soodhakur Press ...	Raja Promotho Nath Roy, Bahadur.	.....	.....		
	Pubna	Chandrodoy Press ...	Nil Madhab Roy and others ...	.....	.....		No newspaper or periodical is now published in this district. The press is at Fulkuchi, 7 miles west of Serajgunge.
	Rungpore	Shumbhoo Chunder Press.	Mohima Runjun Rai Chowdhory	1 (a)	.....		(a) Weekly.
	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling News Press	W. Lloyd	1 (b)	.....		(b) Weekly.
		Scotch Mission Press...	Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland.	.....	"Masick Samachar Patrica."		
	Dinagepore, Bogra and Julpigoree.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat, in the Bengal Presidency, during the year 1879-80—continued.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat. Newspapers.	Publications thereat. Periodicals.	Remarks.
Dacca.	Dacca	Bengal Times Press ...	E. C. Kemp	"Bengal Times" ...	.....	
		Bengali Press	Gobind Chundra Roy	"Dacca Prokash" ...	.....	
		East Bengal Press ...	Kali Naran Roy	"East"	"Bangabandhoo." "Student's Magazine."	
		Grish Press	Grish Chandra Roy	"Bigyapony"	"Bandhub." "Bharat Bhikarini."	
		Sulub Press	Hindoo Dharma Rakshini Shaba of Dacca, and Baboos Kishori Mohun Roy, Josoda Lal Roy, and others of Ballati.	"Hindu Hitoishini" ...	.....	
		Mahamedi Press ...	Mahomed Jan	.....	.....	
	Backergunge ...	Satya Prakash Press ...	Ishur Chandra Ker	.....	.....	
	Mymensingh ...	Bharut Meher Press ...	Kali Naran Sanyal	"Bharat Mehir" ...	"Kaumudi" and "Argoprodip."	
		Ananda Press	Prosunno Chundra Sanyal ...	"Shanjibani"	"Rojoni."	
	Furreedpore and Tipperah.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Sarada Press	Rahimulla Chowdhari	"Purbapratidhoni" ...	.....	
			Sarat Chandra Dass	.....	"Kumadini."	
			Azamulla Khan	"Sangshodhini" ...	.....	
			Rajah Harish Chandra Roy ...	.....	.....	
			Kanta Prasad Hazari	.....	.....	
			Abdolla Khan	.....	.....	
			Moulvi Zulfiqr Ali	.....	.....	
			Raj Chandra Sen	.....	.....	
	Noakholly ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Hill Tracts ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Patna		Behar Bandhu Press	Modan Mohun Bhatt	"Behar Bandhu" and "Masheer Behar."	Dharma Nitti Tatwa" (a) Vidyarthi.	(a) This monthly magazine is published as a supplement to "Behar Bandhu" and "Masheer Behar."
		Ditto ...	Damodar Shastri	.....	.....	
		Behar Herald Press ...	Guru Prosad Sen, trustee ...	"Behar Herald" ...	.....	

Patna.	Mozufferpore ...	Behar Scientific Society's Press.	Members of the Society	"Akharool Akhyar" ...	.....	
		W. H. Jones' Private Press.	W. H. Jones and Co.	.....	Monthly price current.	
		Herculean Press ...	Ajudhya Prosad and Brothers ...	.....	Ditto ditto.	
		Tirhoot Mission Press	Gossner's Evangelical Mission Society.	.....	1. Hindu Dharma, Din Islama, Din Mahsiha Muqabila ... 2. Kahabra (Kaithee Primer) ... ... 3. Larkon ki limay ... 4. Dharmay Purukh kannhai ... ... 5. Chithi ... ... 6. Deshukur aur Muktimarg ... ... 7. Jat Kasanti ... ... 8. Mahajog Karuk-ki brithiat ... ... 9. Mongul Samachar ki kunji ... ... 10. Mongul Samachar ki Dut ... ... 11. Prabhu Isamasib kanhai ... ... 12. Ram parichha ...	These are all religious tracts printed by the Mission for distribution among the masses.
	Sarun	Naseem Sarun Press ...	Akhy Kumar Chatterjee ...	"Naseem Sarun" ...	"Zamima Naseem Sarun"	Supplement to "Naseem Sarun" was issued fortnightly from 16th May to 31st July 1879.
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr... ...	Miratul Hind Press ...	Ram Prasad	Nil	Nil	
		Lithograph Mission Press.	Rev. T. Evans, for local Mission.	.....	.....	
	Bhagulpore ...	Albert Press	Sakhi Chand	.....	.....	
	Purneah ... Maldah ... ... Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Orissa Mission Press...	General Baptist Missionary Society, England.	.....	1	
		Cuttack Printing Company's Press.	Cuttack Printing Company ...	1	1	
		Orissa Patriot Press ...	Kalipada Banerjee	Nil	Nil	
	Pooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Balasore	Utkal Press	Kumar Baikunth Nath Dé ...	1	.....	
		Utkal Printing Company's Press.	Gobind Chundra Putnaik ...	1	.....	
Chota Nagpore.	Lohardugga ...	Gossner's Mission Press.	G. E. L. Mission	"Gherbundhoo."	Forms and Bible History.	
		S. P. G. Mission Press	S. P. G Missionaries	"Dutputrika."	.....	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat, in the Bengal Presidency, during the year 1879-80—continued.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat. Newspapers.	Publications thereat. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		New Bengal Press ...	Krishna Gopal Bhokto	.....	"The Weekly Advertiser."	
		Poorun Prochar Juntro	Rajani Bala Dabi	.....	.....	
		Amrita Bazar Patrika Press.	C. N. Roy	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	.....	
		Vydya Rutna Press	Baney Madhub Dey	.....	.....	
		Sarvamoy Press ...	Nilchunder Surma	"Anundo Bazar Patrika"	.....	
		Soodha Nidhi Juntro	Shoshee Bhoosun Ghose	.....	.....	
		Choytunno Chundro-doy Juntro.	Mchendro Lal Seal	.....	.....	
		Seal's Press	Radha Madhub Seal	.....	.....	
		Dutto Press	Nitto Lal Dutt	.....	.....	
		Saradayinee Press ...	Koral Chunder Chatterjee ...	.....	.....	
		N. L. Seal's Press ...	Nitto Lall Seal	.....	.....	
		Soorjodoy Juntro ...	Judoo Nath Dutt	.....	.....	
		Gyanollash Juntro ...	Kristo Lall Chunder	.....	.....	
		Kabita Ratnakar Press	Bishumbhur Laha	.....	.....	
		Kabyaprokash Press...	Omesh Chunder Bhuttacharjee	.....	.....	
		Bengal Press	Lukhi Narain Dass and Bama Churn Chatterjee.	.....	.....	
		Kar Press	Radhagobind Kar	.....	.....	
		Notoon Biggyan Press	Debendro Nath Sircar	.....	.....	
		Huri Her Press ...	Okhoy Coomar Roy	.....	.....	
		Kamala Kanto Press..	Banessur Ghose	.....	.....	
		Kabita Kaoomoody Press.	Russick Lall Chunder	.....	.....	
		Shoodharnab Press ...	Troylokho Nath Dutt and Banessur Ghose	.....	.....	
	First or Northern Division of the Town of Calcutta.	Provakur Press ...	Ram Chunder Gupta	"Sangbad Provakur"...	.....	
		Herald Press	Joy Gobindo Shome	"Indian Christian Herald" and "Arya Durpun."	.....	

	National Press ...	Nobogopal Mitter	"The National Paper" ...	.....		
	B. P. M. Press ...	Burroda Persad Mozoomdar ...	.....	.....		
	Saraswati Press ...	Khether Mohun Mukerjee ...	"Jugut Mitra"	.....		
	Sutto Press	Satyabrota Shamashramee ...	.....	.....		
	New Sanskrit Press ...	Hurry Mohun Mookerjee ...	.....	.....		
	Albert Press	Ashootosh Ghose and Co. ...	.....	.....		
	Balmiki Press	Dwarka Nath Bhunjo	.....	.....		
	Girish Bidyarutna's Press.	Girish Chunder Bidyarutna ...	.....	"Abhas."		
	Sanskrit Press ...	Iswara Chundra Bidyasagur ...	.....	.....		
	Addyto Press	Boloram Dey	.....	.....		
	Bharut Juntraloy Press	Protab Chunder Roy	.....	.....		
	Gyanodah Press ...	Bhoobun Chunder Bysack ...	.....	.....		
	Directory Press ...	Behary Lal Nundy	.....	.....		
	Hindoo Patriot Press	Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.	"Hindoo Patriot" ...	.....		
	Somachar Chundrika Press.	Dookhee Nath Chatterjee ...	"Somachar Chundrika"	.....		
	Indian Trades' Association.	Haji Noor Mahomed	.....	.....		
	Jowtish Prokash Juntra	Russick Lal Chatterjee	.....	.....		
	Hitalsi Press	Gopal Chunder Banerjee ...	.....	.....		
	Gupta Press	Doorga Churn Gupta	.....	.....		
	Sudha Sindhu Press...	Ram Kanye Doss	.....	.....		
	Chikitsah Tatwa Press	Jogendro Nath Rukhit	.....	.....		
	General Printing Press	Mohendro Nath Sen	.....	.....		
	Columbian Press ...	Matti Lal Dutt	.....	.....		
	Calcutta Union Press	Chatterjee Brothers	.....	.....		
	Lithographic Press ...	Sheik Enamdee	.....	.....		
	Calcutta Press ...	Raj Mohun Mookerjee	"Provatee"	.....		
	Lithographic Press ...	Chunder Coomar Mookerjee ...	.....	.....		
	Corinthian Press ...	Doorga Churn Dass	.....	.....		
	Palmary Press ...	Bhowani Churn Mitter	.....	.....		
	East Indian Railway Press.	East Indian Railway Company	.....	.....		
	Lithographic Press ...	Government	.....	.....		
	Star Press	Atkinson Brothers	.....	.....		
Second or Middle Division of the Town of Calcutta.	Ayurveda Press ...	Benode Behary Sen	.....	...		
	Eastern Press... ...	M. Meychas and Co.	Farrah	.....		
	Diamond Press ...	Danesh Mullick	.....	.....		
	Banga Vidya Prakashika Press.	N. C. Addy	"Banga Vidya Prakashika."	.....		
	Sungbad Poornachandradoy Press.	Gobind Chunder Addy and Brothers.	"Sangbad Poornachandradoy."	.....		
	Bharat Mittra ...	Joggernath Khumah	"Nagoree"	.....		
	Sar Soodhanidhi Press	Suddanundo Misser	"Sar Soodhanidhi" ...	.....		
	Catholic Orphan Press	Catholic Mission	"Indo-European Correspondence."	.....		
	Royal Phoenix Press ...	Kanie Nath Dey and Co. ...	.....	.....		
	Presidency Press ...	J. N. Ghose and Co.	.....	.....		
	People Friend's Press	Rash Behary Dhur	"Calcutta Medical News"	.....		

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*concluded.*

Annual Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat, in the Bengal Presidency, during the year 1879-80—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
		Cones and Co.'s Press	G. F. Sabba and Co.	.....	.....	
		Bose Press	G. C. Bose and Co.	"Bamsbodhiny Patrika Aryadarpan."	.....	
		Stanhope Press ...	Issur Chunder Bose and Co. ...	"Masonic Herald" ...	.....	
		Sadharan Brahmosomaj Press.	Doorga Mohan Dass	"Samalochak," "Tatwa Kaumudi."	"Brahmo People's Opinion."	
		Soodhabursun Press ...	Mohendro Nath Sen and Brothers.	"Soodhabursun Samachar."	.....	
		Banerjee's Press ...	Jadu Nath Banerjee	.....	.....	
		Jadu Gopal Chatterjee's Press.	Jadu Gopal Chatterjee and Co.	.....	.....	
		Chunder Coomar Mookerjee's Press.	Chunder Coomar Mookerjee and Co.	.....	.....	
		Roy Press	Kedar Nath Roy	.....	.....	
		Indian Mirror ...	Keshub Chunder Sen	"Soolabh Somachar" ...	.....	
		Prakrita Press ...	Mothoora Nath Turkoratna ...	.....	.....	
		Opendro Nath Press...	Opendro Nath and Co.	.....	.....	
		Bengal Superior Press	Peary Mohun Banerjee	.....	.....	
		G. P. Roy's Press ...	Kally Kristo Dutt	.....	.....	
		T. Black and Co.'s Press.	A. Le Franc	.....	.....	
		Bengal Press	J. Rebeiro	.....	.....	
		Good Hope Press ...	Sheik Jahid Ali	.....	.....	
		Commercial Press ...	A. Albert	.....	.....	
		Law Publication Press	D. Cranenburgh	.....	.....	
		Government Central Press.	Government of India	.....	.....	
		Dutt Press	Sham Lall Dutt	.....	.....	
		G. D. Pal's Press ...	G. D. Pal	.....	.....	

Second or Middle Division of the Town of Calcutta—*concld.*	New School Book Press	Shoshi Bhushan Chatterjee ...	"The Sahachar" ...	.....
	Indian Press	Mrs. Lee Defolt	.....	.....
	Sonatan Press ...	Shama Churn Mullick	.....	.....
	Card Press	Roop Chand Das	.....	.....
	Minerva Press ...	Mohendra Nath Sen	.....	.....
	Olympian Press ...	Hurry Das Dey and Jogessur Bose.	.....	.....
	Englandian Press ...	Khetter Mohun Das	.....	.....
	Shib Chunder Bose's Press.	Shib Chunder Bose	.....	.....
	Sen's Press	Norendro Nath Sen	"Indian Mirror" ...	.....
	Indian Daily News Press.	James Wilson	"Indian Daily News"...	"Overland News."
	Calcutta Advertizer Press.	D. M. Trail	"Calcutta Advertiser"	"Export and Import Summary."
	P. S. D'Rozario and Co.'s Press.	P. S. D'Rozario and Co.	.....	"Indian Tea Gazette." "Indian Medical Gazette."
	H. C. Gangooly and Co.'s Press.	H. C. Gangooly and Co.	.....	"Oriental Miscellany."
	City Press	T. S. Smith	"Anglo-Indian Guardian."	"Calcutta Review," "Old Church Parochial Gleaner."
	Caxton Press	W. Newman and Co.	"Indian Church Gazette"	"Telegraph Journal."
	Central Press	Limited Company	"The Asian," "Indian Charivari."	"Indian Forester," "Stray Feathers," "Law Reports."
	Exchange Gazette Press.	MacKenzie, Lyall and Co. ...	"Calcutta Exchange Gazette and Daily Advertiser."	.....
	Englishman Press ...	J. O'B. Saunders	"Englishman" and "Evening Mail."	"Saturday Evening Journal," "Overland Mail," "Daily Report and Import Lists."
	Caledonian Printing Work Press.	B. Ellis	.....	.....
	Thacker, Spink and Co.'s Press.	Thacker, Spink and Co.	.....	"Indian Law Reports."
	Statesman Press ...	Robert Knight and Nicholls & Co.	"The Statesman and Friend of India."	"The Agriculturist."
	Bengal Secretariat Press.	Government of Bengal	.....	"Calcutta Gazette," "Bengali Gazette," "Behar Hindi Gazette," "Police Gazette."
Third Division of the Town of Calcutta.	Urdu Guide	Moonshee Kubiruddin Ahmed	"Urdu Guide"	.....
	Jam Jahanoomah ...	Moonshee Golam Hossein ...	"Jam Jahanoomah" ...	.....
	Bengali	Soorendro Nath Banerjee ...	"Bengali"	.....
	Bussereo	Sheik Diamullah	.....	.....
	Tabizubdee	Abdullah Khan	.....	.....
	Baptist Mission Press	Baptist Missionary Society ...	.....	.....
	Presidency Jail Press	Government	.....	.....

PART V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A 1.—Statement showing Deaths among the Population of Calcutta and its Suburbs, and among other Classes in respect of which particulars have been ascertained during the year 1879 :—

Place or Class	Population of place.	Number of deaths during the year.	Ratio of mortality per 1,000 per annum.
Calcutta	429,535	13,044	30·30
Suburbs of Calcutta	257,149	13,634	53·01
General districts, 1879, excluding the above ...	59,708,334	937,247	15·25
Police force under the Commissioner of Police ..	2,984	36	12·06
Bengal Police	24,667	649	26·31
Railway Police	574	19	33·10
Prisoners in jail in Bengal	18,483	1,752	94·78

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

Statement showing Deaths registered in the Districts of the Province of Bengal during 1879.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population.	Number of Deaths Registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	1,902,305	19,174	16,651	35,825	20·60	17·13	18·83
	Bankoora	512,755	4,993	4,459	9,452	19·39	17·28	18·43
	Beerbhoom ...	690,975	6,310	5,506	11,816	19·09	15·33	17·10
	Midnapore ...	2,476,129	16,950	13,670	30,620	13·84	10·44	12·12
	Hooghly	312,389	3,076	2,688	5,764	20·62	16·46	18·45
	Serampore ...	351,703	2,350	1,958	4,308	13·38	10·87	12·24
	Howrah	618,736	4,222	3,243	7,465	14·29	10·03	12·06
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	1,689,636	15,038	10,428	25,466	17·61	12·47	15·07
	Nuddea	1,750,879	20,038	15,149	35,187	23·63	16·77	20·09
	Jessore	2,066,869	20,637	16,322	36,959	19·72	15·98	17·87
	Moorshedabad ...	1,253,074	13,039	10,209	23,248	21·06	15·48	18·55
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinagepore ...	1,487,318	17,603	11,276	28,879	22·94	15·66	19·41
	Maldah	663,567	6,216	4,022	10,238	19·14	16·34	15·43
	Rajshahye ...	1,288,438	13,133	8,485	21,618	20·56	13·05	16·77
	Rungpore	2,135,127	18,108	11,093	29,198	16·68	10·56	13·67
	Bograh	683,595	5,018	3,328	8,346	14·56	9·81	12·20
	Pubna	1,176,991	5,815	3,980	9,795	9·95	6·71	8·32
	Darjeeling ...	91,555	520	259	779	10·29	6·37	8·50
	Julpigoree ...	411,480	3,234	2,165	5,399	15·21	10·85	13·12
Dacca ...	Dacca	1,762,232	13,570	10,661	24,231	15·85	11·76	13·75
	Furreedpore ...	1,493,843	9,867	6,628	16,495	13·47	8·70	11·04
	Backergunge ...	1,879,902	11,326	8,631	19,957	11·80	9·37	10·61
	Mymensingh ...	2,803,005	9,563	6,929	16,492	8·21	5·20	6·72
	Tipperah ...	1,390,900	7,269	5,194	12,463	10·25	7·61	8·96
Chittagong	Chittagong ...	1,106,798	10,647	8,044	18,691	19·17	13·79	16·34
	Noakholly ...	823,884	5,735	5,032	10,767	13·76	12·55	13·06
Patna ...	Patna	1,295,469	16,426	14,838	31,264	25·35	22·39	24·13
	Gya	1,872,849	19,150	15,609	34,759	20·90	16·31	18·55
	Shahabad	1,652,763	15,157	13,165	28,322	19·13	15·65	17·34
	Mozufferpore ...	2,103,066	20,758	14,624	35,382	19·44	13·27	16·81
	Durbhunga ...	2,188,200	16,627	10,689	27,316	15·06	9·99	12·56
	Sarun	1,993,959	12,764	9,110	21,874	13·27	8·83	10·97
	Chumparun ...	1,421,107	10,210	6,739	16,949	14·65	9·69	11·92
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	1,722,446	14,764	11,662	26,426	17·31	13·40	15·34
	Bhagulpore ...	1,755,060	15,982	12,146	28,128	18·13	13·90	16·02
	Purneah	1,695,738	17,409	12,566	29,975	20·08	15·10	17·64
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	1,259,287	8,960	6,514	15,474	14·22	10·34	12·28
Orissa ...	Cuttack	1,422,471	14,640	13,775	28,415	21·24	18·78	19·97
	Pooree	746,979	6,285	5,915	12,200	16·83	16·09	16·33
	Balasore	752,623	10,045	8,789	18,834	27·12	22·99	25·02
Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh ...	760,625	5,031	4,101	9,132	12·87	11·08	12·00
	Lohardugga ...	1,225,037	17,015	14,282	31,297	27·68	23·39	25·54
	Singbhoom ...	401,782	4,341	3,707	8,048	21·53	18·47	20·03
	Manbhoom ...	982,874	6,272	4,796	11,068	12·52	9·74	11·18
	Total of the Province.	57,616,723	494,684	377,428	872,112	17·27	13·02	15·13

STATISTICS OF

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from each class

NUMBER

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Rheumatic affection.	Syphilitic affection.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the external ear.	Goitre.	Respiratory affection.
Medical College Hospital—														
European	9	456	29	25	22	1	7	1	79	8	6	2	...	123
Native	11	256	83	2	22	3	10	...	50	3	1	...	...	140
Howrah Hospital—														
European	2	239	6	12	42	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	...	17
Native	2	211	64	9	35	...	2	3	12	25	...	...	...	32
General Hospital—														
European	8	994	32	78	90	1	11	...	57	2	...	15	1	135
Mayo Hospital	2	444	186	59	41	2	1	1	24	9	29	1	...	134
Campbell Hospital—														
European	57	117	1	.....	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	4
Native	231	2,232	226	325	338	3	16	11	169	289	22	38	...	175
Police Hospital	6	1,337	9	69	79	...	9	1	34	11	9	9	...	143
North Suburban Hospital	...	100	3	23	44	2	...	1	1	19	8	...	...	21
Burdwan Dispensary ...	1	167	17	7	34	...	...	3	7	47	...	...	...	11
Bankoora " ...	1	37	4	14	6	...	...	9	1	22	...	...	...	8
Beerbhoom " ...	...	7	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
Midnapore " ...	13	86	21	13	31	...	...	14	8	46	1	1	...	12
Hooghly " ...	...	115	7	24	31	1	...	1	1	21	5	...	...	5
Serampore " ...	2	71	28	8	26	...	30	3	10	17	...	...	...	14
Alipore " ...	...	10	14	1	.....	...	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	3
Nuddea " ...	...	24	2	6	9	2	...	...	1	16	2	...	...	8
Jessore " ...	...	23	3	5	11	...	1	...	7	3	2	...	...	8
Moorshedabad " ...	...	107	6	40	11	...	...	...	1	54	4	...	...	8
Dinagepore " ...	...	56	6	7	4	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	13
Maldah " ...	...	24	8	4	5	...	...	...	2	23	1	...	...	1
Rajshahye " ...	...	59	3	15	2	...	1	...	1	24	2	...	...	10
Rungpore " ...	...	52	2	16	10	1	...	...	4	32	...	...	...	12
Bogra " ...	...	25	8	3	12	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	...	7
Pubna " ...	3	11	2	6	10	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	5
Dinapore " ...	2	50	8	14	.....	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	8
Darjeeling " ...	...	34	1	2	2	1	...	2	...	14	...	...	...	5
Julpigoree " ...	1	75	2	2	.....	...	3	2	...	8	...	...	...	10
Dacca " ...	3	101	83	23	129	3	1	15	34	7	5	...	1	61
Backergunge " ...	2	20	13	4	11	...	...	3	...	7	1	...	...	1
Mymensingh " ...	...	11	2	5	3	...	12	2	...	6	...	...	...	3
Chittagong " ...	...	24	2	7	20	2	...	2	2	2	3	...	...	12
Noakholly " ...	1	3	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Tipperah " ...	...	4	2	3	11	...	3	...	...	4	1	...	...	1
Patna " ...	2	20	21	13	26	3	...	4	7	4	9	...	...	16
Bankipore " ...	3	107	55	58	46	8	16	...	18	19	23	3	...	13
Gya " ...	8	19	7	4	15	1	6	10	4	6	1	...	...	3
Shahabad " ...	...	14	6	10	5	...	4	...	...	8	...	...	...	1
Mozufferpore " ...	...	4	6	6	8	...	...	1	...	10	5	1	...	2
Durbhunga " ...	...	11	14	11	21	1	12	2	5	3	7	...	...	9
Sarun " ...	...	3	2	8	9	...	13	...	1	6	...	...	...	2
Chumparun " ...	...	2	3	9	7	1	2	1	2	13	...	...	...	1
Monghyr " ...	...	116	10	25	25	2	2	1	3	6	...	...	...	11
Bhagulpore " ...	...	47	19	20	10	2	...	5	5	11	2	...	...	7
Purneah " ...	...	5	2	13	14	1	...	...	1	14	1	...	...	2
Cuttack " ...	18	104	16	6	68	1	2	12	6	10	2	...	...	22
Pooree " ...	...	74	100	9	13	...	1	...	4	35	5	...	...	11
Balasore " ...	...	38	24	8	7	1	...	12	...	5	...	...	...	4
Nya Doomka " ...	...	12	2	3	5	2	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh " ...	4	81	.....	13	13	...	6	1	3	5	1	...	...	13
Lohardugga " ...	1	19	9	4	10	1	1	2	...	7	1	...	...	7
Singbhoom " ...	...	5	8	2	4	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	1
Manbhoom " ...	...	17	21	4	9	...	8	2	3	17	...	...	...	2
Total ...	383	8,274	1,202	1,068	1,413	50	182	130	556	974	164	71	2	1,271

LIFE—*continued.*

of Disease, in the Principal Hospitals of Bengal during the year 1879.

TREATED.																	NUMBER DIED.			
Heart diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Worms.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscess, boils, and whitlow.	Skin diseases.	Ulcer.	Labour, premature, natural, and difficult.	Debility and old age.	Poisons and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.	Other diseases.	Total.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Rheumatic affections.
15	63	108	14	53	60	28	66	14	40	97	90	60	87	572	2,123	...	21	8	1
11	72	44	4	42	57	14	63	9	19	160	53	69	284	683	2,163	1	31	47	...
1	30	23	...	21	4	4	7	3	9	8	35	29	20	67	394	...	8	3	...
...	87	[illegible]	...	3	76	4	7	4	28	3	59	6	93	81	1,176	...	29	29	3
22	200	207	9	54	51	93	67	45	78	35	44	46	116	618	3,115	...	4	25	...
7	78	98	1	18	42	17	70	2	43	2	...	27	390	377	2,045	...	24	38	1
...	12	15	...	...	4	...	...	1	3	...	2	2	1	9	234	12	2	...	...
...	275	867	2	15	418	84	109	44	638	14	112	14	158	536	8,059	81	323	144	14
...	248	63	...	10	136	41	50	83	26	...	107	5	36	212	2,682	...	7	7	...
1	36	25	...	6	49	21	14	...	33	4	7	9	38	67	587	...	5	...	...
...	128	75	...	6	26	...	7	6	22	...	14	6	27	38	640	...	17	11	...
1	22	31	...	1	9	1	9	2	9	...	4	4	106	52	353	1	1	1	...
...	3	1	...	1	5	...	4	1	2	...	1	...	16	15	61	...	...	...	...
...	82	19	...	8	4	1	3	6	37	1	31	1	26	83	548	7	14	16	1
...	24	41	...	1	55	5	14	...	30	...	8	...	120	56	638	...	29	7	2
3	82	24	...	2	13	1	11	2	21	1	5	5	39	24	442	1	13	14	...
2	9	8	...	1	5	...	1	...	2	...	2	2	82	28	177	...	1	7	...
...	7	4	...	...	16	1	4	...	7	...	...	...	24	20	148	...	5	1	...
...	7	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	20	1	1	1	84	43	253	...	3	3	...
...	13	32	...	...	16	5	4	8	44	16	1	...	7	39	416	...	2	4	1
...	20	1	...	10	15	...	5	...	3	...	...	8	75	16	274	...	7	3	...
...	31	10	...	1	3	1	...	...	5	...	5	1	31	10	166	...	4	4	...
...	34	16	...	5	16	...	3	2	30	...	15	9	42	17	306	...	6	2	...
1	21	11	...	2	25	6	7	2	6	...	11	...	43	62	326	...	4	2	...
...	19	10	...	...	9	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	37	31	171	...	1	7	...
...	5	2	...	1	4	8	2	...	8	...	...	1	90	22	184	...	1	1	...
...	39	20	...	2	2	5	22	4	13	...	6	2	27	55	360	1	2	5	...
...	14	12	...	1	4	...	4	4	15	1	7	...	27	16	166	...	4	...	...
...	39	15	...	1	3	...	1	...	27	...	1	1	27	23	247	...	17	1	...
14	76	93	1	39	63	16	34	23	35	6	7	13	266	370	1,515	...	8	47	...
...	14	11	...	2	2	...	2	2	4	2	1	7	234	42	383	1	2	8	1
...	10	11	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	5	1	134	22	235	...	4	1	...
1	4	2	...	...	16	3	4	...	11	2	4	4	107	50	278	...	1	2	...
...	2	.....	...	...	10	2	3	...	5	...	1	...	47	18	101	...	...	...	...
...	4	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	44	14	101	...	...	1	...
...	39	47	...	2	23	3	4	6	17	2	9	3	27	79	385	1	3	8	...
3	61	22	5	1	39	10	18	10	23	5	24	4	205	155	944	...	23	25	2
4	34	74	...	1	6	...	8	1	21	...	6	6	47	64	353	2	7	5	...
...	7	12	...	1	6	6	6	2	8	...	4	...	79	71	253	...	6	5	3
...	6	32	...	...	22	9	8	1	12	...	1	1	17	30	182	...	...	3	...
1	22	31	...	2	38	8	4	5	23	...	14	...	30	63	336	...	...	9	...
...	23	7	...	1	11	2	5	4	12	...	3	1	97	83	294	...	...	2	...
2	8	4	...	...	4	3	2	2	8	...	8	...	3	76	161	...	...	...	...
1	22	27	1	6	31	6	7	5	33	3	6	5	68	57	475	...	5	4	1
6	40	28	...	...	7	...	2	4	9	...	36	8	26	70	359	...	8	10	3
...	11	2	...	...	6	1	3	...	14	...	29	...	12	21	143	...	2	1	...
...	47	11	2	3	11	2	15	8	7	2	48	1	29	121	589	1	3	7	...
...	84	22	...	1	2	4	16	2	15	...	9	1	23	19	448	...	...	57	...
...	28	68	...	...	2	1	...	1	10	1	34	1	5	11	261	...	3	19	...
...	8	.....	...	...	2	1	1	...	7	...	1	...	14	31	95	...	1	1	1
...	44	67	3	4	5	2	4	...	28	...	11	3	2	35	523	1	3	...	...
...	16	7	...	...	2	4	2	...	12	...	17	...	33	23	177	...	1	7	1
...	8	2	...	...	.....	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	23	12	69	...	...	1	...
...	23	13	...	...	.....	2	2	3	18	...	4	2	82	30	262	...	4	12	1
98	3,122	2,617	42	329	1,427	427	716	274	1,561	386	893	365	3,926	5,422	37,357	110	670	674	55

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from each class of Disease, in the Principal Hospitals of Bengal during the year 1879—concluded.

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Number died.																							
	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Ophthalmia.	Goitre.	Respiratory affections.	Heart diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscess, boils, and whitlow.	Skin diseases.	Ulcer.	Labour—premature, natural and difficult.	Debility and old age.	Poisons and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.	Other diseases.	Total.
Medical College Hospital—																								
European	1	...	1	...	20	2	...	...	8	3	14	8	4	2	2	2	...	1	3	...	4	6	88	147
Native ...	1	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	44	1	27	10	11	7	3	7	1	...	19	...	14	44	127	412
Howrah Hospital—																								
European	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	32
Native	...	...	1	2	11	9	...	...	9	...	43	179	1	7	...	...	1	2	...	26	...	15	23	391
General Hospital—																								
European	2	...	...	...	11	1	...	1	8	3	13	15	12	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	3	5	32	142
Mayo Hospital	...	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	23	2	14	12	1	1	1	5	...	2	...	...	5	34	64	285
Campbell Hospital—																								
European ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	5	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	32
Native	3	...	5	...	93	165	1	...	49	...	500	478	4	65	...	5	...	62	5	7	1	7	113	2,125
Police Hospital	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	8	...	5	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
North Suburban Hospital	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	5	...	11	7	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	7	3	49
Burdwan Dispensary ...	3	...	...	1	4	18	...	...	2	...	70	41	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	1	8	186
Bankoora " ...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	1	...	5	14	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	3	41
Beerbhoom " ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	9
Midnapore " ...	1	...	...	2	2	24	...	...	2	...	37	8	2	...	...	1	...	5	...	12	...	3	9	146
Hooghly " ...	1	...	...	1	1	7	...	...	2	...	61	24	...	11	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	6	9	159
Serampore " ...	3	...	13	2	7	10	...	...	3	1	36	15	1	3	...	2	...	4	...	1	2	3	5	139
Alipore " ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	2	26
Nuddea " ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	18
Jessore " ...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	3	5	31
Moorshedabad " ...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	3	...	4	15	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	53
Dinagepore " ...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	6	...	11	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	52
Maldah " ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	15	9	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	45
Rajshahye " ...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	2	...	15	4	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	1	4	43
Pubnapore " ...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	1	...	13	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	9	58
Bogra " ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	4	...	9	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	5	43
Pubna " ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
Dinapore " ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	7	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	1	30
Darjeeling " ...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	28
Julpigoree " ...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	8	...	20	7	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	66
Dacca " ...	6	...	...	2	12	3	...	...	8	5	37	26	15	12	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	8	50	245
Backergunge " ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	7	4	39
Mymensingh " ...	...	...	6	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	7	...	32
Chittagong " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	4	19
Noakholly " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5
Tipperah " ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11
Patna " ...	2	...	...	...	5	8	...	...	11	...	24	28	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	5	13	111
Bankipore " ...	1	...	2	...	4	3	...	...	2	...	21	5	...	2	...	2	...	4	1	2	1	9	21	130
Gya " ...	2	...	4	5	3	3	...	...	...	2	14	50	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	4	5	19	133
Shahabad " ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	6	41
Mozufferpore " ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	20	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	4	2	44
Durbhunga " ...	1	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	4	...	9	12	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	48
Sarun " ...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	3	2	28
Chumparun " ...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	17
Monghyr " ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	12	13	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	6	54
Bhagulpore " ...	2	...	...	2	2	5	...	...	1	...	21	18	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	20	...	4	17	113
Purneah " ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	3	32
Cuttack " ...	...	...	...	1	1	10	...	...	9	...	21	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	1	...	12	99
Pooree " ...	...	...	...	...	4	24	...	...	1	...	46	11	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	1	153
Balasore " ...	1	...	...	63	...	1	...	...	1	...	17	41	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	...	1	99
Nya Doomka " ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	15
Hazaribagh " ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	23
Lohardugga " ...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	5	39
Singbhoom " ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	13
Manbhoom " ...	...	...	1	...	3	9	...	...	1	...	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	53
Total ...	32	1	39	27	231	419	2	1	250	18	1,261	1,135	64	154	6	41	4	114	34	156	47	242	669	6,436

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*concluded.*

C.—Return of Vaccine Operations in Bengal during the year 1879.

Districts.	Number of operators.	Persons vaccinated.			Cost of operations.	Total number of successful operations recorded up to date.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful, doubtful, and unknown.	Total.		
					Rs. A. P.	
In the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta	28	20,015	17,793	37,808	11,598 0 8	473,487
First Metropolitan Circle	106	118,321	323	118,644		
Second " "	53	95,860	391	96,251	32,685 0 3	3,934,425
Third " "	127	250,345	305	250,650		
Fourth " "	91	159,089	754	159,843		
Darjeeling Circle	166	368,599	6,206	374,805	27,197 15 5	1,952,202
Ranchi "	188	152,425	19,814	172,239	12,593 7 3	555,816
Sonthal Pergunnahs Circle	204	112,915	1,038	113,953	6,792 2 7	328,765
Eastern Bengal "	139	304,273	1,916	306,189	11,679 1 7	1,171,624
Behar Circle	39	10,440	621	11,061	4,805 9 7	51,659
Orissa "	30	42,241	1,550	43,791	5,586 15 4	136,398
Civil stations and dispensaries in these circles of medical superintendence ... ... — Presidency ...	44	23,344	6,200	29,544	2,523 4 10	2,144,245
Civil stations and dispensaries in these circles of medical superintendence ... ... — Dacca	18	11,495	1,576	13,071	1,174 15 0	
Civil stations and dispensaries in these circles of medical superintendence ... ... — Dinapore	85	20,228	3,802	24,030	4,381 0 0	
Total ...	1,309	1,689,590	62,289	1,751,879	1,20,617 14 1	16,748,621

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